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FORTY-FOURTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 2, 3 AND 4, A. L. 5883.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, GRAND MASTER.

R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, GRAND SECRETARY.

FREEPORT, ILL.:
JOURNAL STEAM PRESS AND BINDERY.
1883. *4.*

OFFICERS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

1883-84.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING	<i>Grand Master</i>	Benton.
R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i>	Metropolis.
R. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i>	Bloomington.
R. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i>	Springfield.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer</i>	Chicago.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary</i>	Freeport.
R. W. REV. JOHN D. GILLHAM.....	<i>Grand Chaplain</i>	Carbondale.
R. W. F. M. YOUNGBLOOD.....	<i>Grand Orator</i>	Benton.
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i>	Freeport.
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i>	Springfield.
W. JAMES C. MCMURTRY.....	<i>Grand Marshal</i>	Henderson.
W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i>	Rushville.
W. JOHN W. THRIFT.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i>	Metropolis.
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>	Marion.
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i>	Galesburg.
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Prairie City.
W. S. T. WEBBER.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Eldorado.
W. EUGENE L. STOKER.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Centralia.
W. H. C. MURRAH.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Frankfort.
BRO. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler</i>	Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

Free and Accepted Masons,

AT ITS FORTY-FOURTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Forty-fourth Annual Grand Communication was held at McCormick Music Hall, in the city of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 2d day of October, A. D. 1883, A. L. 5883, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. HENRY C. CLEAVELAND.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. A. T. DARRAH.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. REV. JOHN D. GILLHAM.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. JAMES C. MCMURTRY.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. JOHN W. THRIFT.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. B. WICKER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. S. T. WEBBER	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

The M. W. Grand Master proceeded to open the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM, with

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

ALMIGHTY GOD! Thou who art our Creator, Preserver and bountiful Benefactor, in whom we live and move and have our being. Thou Supreme Ruler and Architect of the Universe, we meet in this our Annual Communication in Thy great name, for we could not be here to-day if we had not acknowledged that our faith was in Thee; we recognize the relation of Thyself to us to be the Great Light of our ancient and noble Order. We meet, then, in Thy name, and in Thy fear do we enter upon the duties devolving upon us in this important assembling.

And now help us that we may all look up to Thee, for Thou, O Lord, art the searcher of the spirit. Thou knowest our hearts altogether. We do not know Thee, but Thou knowest us. Naked and open are we before Him with whom we have to do. And yet we are commanded to come boldly before Thee. Thy knowledge is not for our condemnation. Thy thoughts are thoughts of mercy, and Thy knowledge is for salvation. And now we beseech of Thee that we may from day to day draw near with boldness and simplicity, with sincere penitence, with earnest desires, that we may live above this world while living in it, with purer motives, with nobler aims, with a better endeavor than other men. We rejoice, our Father, that we may feel our way to Thee, not only when we are lifted up where science carries us, and where reason leads us; not when we deal with these things alone can we find Thee out, but when our hearts are warm with love—love to Thee, and love for one another—that love which leads us to humble ourselves that we may be exalted, to be weak for the sake of the weak, to walk with the lowly for the sake of the lowly; that love which watches and waits, and is long-suffering and kind. Then when we are in those blessed affections, Thou tellest us to look up and call Thee Father, and ourselves sons, and we shall understand both Thee and our relations to Thee. And so in the realm of love, where Thou sittest to-day, the Universal Father, we seek Thee, not coming as if we were Thy sons in glory, infinitely removed, but full of ignorance, scarcely able to walk. We draw near to Thee, not simply because without Thee we perish. There is something that longs for Thee within us. There is the voice that will not be hushed. There is the soul that is sick without Thee, and that is homesick without the assurance of heaven. There is the memory of all Thy past goodness to our brotherhood in the early history of our Order, and all along the ages of the past. We remember Thy dealings with us, all the mercies of Thine open heart and Thine outstretched hand; and we come again to-day with thankful hearts that Thou hast been so good to us during the past year, and that so many of us are permitted to meet in this our annual gathering.

And now as we enter upon the work of our Annual Grand Communication, we would recognize Thee, and ask for divine wisdom to aid and direct in all our deliberations. May peace and harmony prevail at each coming together, and may

this be an unusually pleasant and profitable session of this Grand Body. May nothing be done, no legislation enacted that shall not promote Thy glory and the highest interests of the Craft throughout our borders. May Thy choicest benedictions rest upon all the Grand Officers of this body. Give wisdom and patience to our Grand Master, who for the first time assumes the responsible position of presiding officer of this large and intelligent body. And throughout this Grand Jurisdiction may Thy blessing be upon all who are called upon to rule.

And now, our Father, we implore Thy presence with, and Thy grace, upon every representative to this Grand Lodge. May we all better understand and more fully realize the necessity of "subduing our passions, and improving ourselves in Masonry." We give Thee praise for what has been accomplished by the Craft during the past year. May much greater success attend all our efforts in the future. Bless our enemies, those that oppose and misrepresent us without knowing what we are and what we do. May the scales of error fall from their eyes.

And now, our Father, we would not forget that many homes have been made desolate since our last Annual Communication. The messenger of death has entered our ranks. Husbands and fathers have been called from labor to refreshment, dismissed from the subordinate lodge below to the Grand Lodge above. Sorrow and anguish are knowledge which Thou hast had since man lived. Thou knowest how to make the "crooked paths straight, and the rough way smooth." Thou knowest how to interpret Thine own providences, and to teach Thy servants how to see the end. Thou knowest how to inspire faith, and by that faith to give fortitude. Dear Father, say to those that are bowed down in tears and darkness: "The morning shall come; bear with the night." Let Thine arms of love and mercy be around sorrowing hearts.

And again would we invoke wisdom to guide us in all our deliberations. Direct us along the vicissitudes of life through which we may be called to pass; and when the gavel shall sound, calling us from labor below, may it be to eternal refreshment in the Grand Lodge above, and we will give Thee all the praise, both now and forever. Amen.

The Grand Secretary announced that the Committee on Credentials reported a constitutional number of lodges represented, and asked for them further time to complete their report.

On motion of the Grand Secretary, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the brethren.

COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren to serve on the various committees during the present session:

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, D. C. CREGIER, WILLIAM H. SCOTT, JAMES A. HAWLEY,
CHARLES H. PATTON.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

JOSEPH E. DYAS, MONROE C. CRAWFORD, JOHN M. PEARSON, GEORGE M.
HAYNES, WILLIAM S. CANTRELL.

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

C. KIRKPATRICK, S. S. CHANCE, JOHN MCCULLOUGH, H. A. FORMAN, THOMAS
M. CROSSMAN.

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. HAMILTON, SAMUEL SHANNON, WILLIAM MOORE, E. CORLIS, G. H. B.
TOLLE.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

THEODORE T. GURNEY.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

EDWARD S. MULLINER, GEORGE W. CYRUS, JOHN A. LADD.

ON FINANCE.

JOHN C. SMITH, GIL. W. BARNARD, E. C. PACE.

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

EDWARD COOK, M. D. CHAMBERLIN, W. B. GRIMES, JAMES DOUGLAS.

ON CREDENTIALS.

JOHN A. WAUGH, JOHN H. BARTON, GEORGE RAWSON.

ON PETITIONS.

HENRY W. DYER, JAMES A. ROSE, H. G. CALHOUN.

ON OBITUARIES.

FRANK W. HAVILL, T. B. NEEDLES, W. R. WARD.

ON GRAND MASTER'S REPORT.

JAMES I. MCCLINTOCK, GEORGE W. HILL, OWEN SCOTT.

The Grand Master, M. W. Daniel M. Browning, then delivered his address, which was, upon motion of R. W. John R. Thomas, Deputy Grand Master, referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Report.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

My Dear Brethren:

It is with pleasure that I extend to you a fraternal greeting. We meet under favorable auspices. The condition of the Craft is gratifying, and the outlook for the future is encouraging. It is therefore meet and proper that we enter upon the duties of the session with glad hearts, and with thanksgiving and praise to the Author of all good.

In accordance with the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, I have the honor to submit a report of such of my official acts during the year, as I deem important and of value to you.

THE FRATERNAL DEAD.

While death has touched us gently in this jurisdiction, and none of the officers or Past Grand officers have died during the year, a few of the brethren with whom we have been accustomed to meet, have been called from their labors on earth.

John W. Meador, Past Master of Akin Lodge, No. 749, died in a distant State, where he had gone hoping to recuperate his health. He was a zealous Mason.

OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

Thos. M. Pomeroy, Past Grand Master of Montana, is dead.

He met with the Grand Lodge of Montana, October 3d, 4th and 5th, and in concluding his address to the Grand Lodge, said: "Something within me seems to admonish me that my work is done." He installed the newly elected officers October 5th, and was taken violently sick with pneumonia the same evening, and died October 9th.

Brother Cornelius Moore, a Masonic author, died at Windsor, Ontario, June 3d, 1883. He was seventy-six years of age. He had been a Mason forty-six years, and was faithful to his trust.

Oscar Mayberry Marshall, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, died July 15th, 1883. He was an efficient officer and devoted Mason.

M. W. Thos. C. Ready, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, died July 30th, 1883. He was buried with Masonic honors by the Grand Lodge. He was a Christian gentleman and faithful Mason.

VISITATIONS.

On the 10th day of October, in company with R. W. Brothers Slanker and McCullough, of Olney, and Thos. J. Whitehead, of St. Louis, I visited the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and met with a cordial reception.

I attended the Masonic Schools of Instruction held at Cairo, Decatur and Peoria.

December 27th I publicly installed the officers of Galatia Lodge, No. 684, after which a banquet was partaken of by all present.

December 30th I publicly installed the officers of Frankfort Lodge, No. 567. Brother F. M. Youngblood delivered an address.

January 2d I installed the officers of Odin Lodge, No. 503.

January 3d I publicly installed the officers of Olney Lodge, No. 140. It was followed by a banquet.

March 9th I visited Jonesboro Lodge, No. 111.

March 6th I visited Anna Lodge, No. 520.

March 31st I visited Warren Lodge, No. 14, at Shawneetown.

April 23d I visited Metropolis Lodge, No. 91, in company with Deputy Grand Master Thomas.

May 10th I visited Hope Lodge, No. 162, at Sparta. M. W. Brother Scott, R. W. Brothers Darrah and Douglas and a large number of visiting brethren were present. The third degree was conferred, followed by a banquet and speech-making.

June 25th I attended a public installation of officers of Benton Lodge, No. 64 and delivered an address.

Tuesday, August 21st, I visited Murphysboro Lodge, No. 498.

May 2d I visited Fellowship Lodge, No. 89, at Marion, Illinois.

October 1st I visited Blair Lodge, No. 393.

INSTALLATION.

November 24th I installed R. W. Brother Wm. J. Allen, Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge. I am indebted to the brethren of Fellowship Lodge, No. 89, at Marion, for courtesies shown me on this occasion.

NEW LODGES CONSTITUTED.

Crete Lodge, No. 763, was constituted at Crete, Will County, by Brother John Gray as my special Deputy.

Van Meter Lodge, No. 762, was constituted by R. W. Brother E. A. Enos, proxy for me, November 15th. He also installed the officers of the lodge.

NEW LODGES.

On the 1st day of November I granted a dispensation for a new lodge at Pullman, to be called Palace Lodge.

Worshipful Master—Fred H. Brown.

Senior Warden—W. H. Hall.

Junior Warden—John F. Ferguson.

May 11th I issued a dispensation for a new lodge at Littleton, Schuyler County, to be named Littleton Lodge.

Worshipful Master—Lewis C. Seeley.

Senior Warden—M. O. Snyder.

Junior Warden—D. H. Wheat.

In each of these cases the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge were complied with.

I have refused several applications for new lodges. In most of them there was a failure to comply with the requirements of the constitution or by-laws of the

Grand Lodge. In the other cases I did not think the good of Masonry demanded their establishment. If Masonry will be strengthened by a new lodge, well and good, but fewer lodges and better ones, fewer Masons and more Masonry, would not be detrimental to the Fraternity.

DEDICATION—ALLEN LODGE, NO. 605.

June 22d a new hall was dedicated at Stanford, McLean Co., by R. W. Bro. A. T. Darrah, proxy for me, assisted by R. W. Bro. Dill, and other brethren. A large attendance was had, and a good time is reported. Bros. J. L. White and A. E. Stevenson delivered addresses.

On the 20th day of September, the New Masonic Temple at Peoria was dedicated to Masonry by R. W. A. T. Darrah as my Deputy, in the presence of a large concourse of Masons. An occasional Grand Lodge was convened, with the following brethren in positions: A. T. Darrah, as Grand Master; Hon. C. F. Tenney, D. G. M.; Hon. H. C. Cleaveland, S. G. W.; Dr. A. R. Small, J. G. W.; G. W. Scott, Wyoming, No. 479, Grand Treas.; Dr. A. E. Kratz, Western Star, Grand Sec'y; R. W. Burt, Grand Chaplain; L. S. Page, Grand Orator; Gen. T. S. Mather, Grand Pursuivant; Hon. John C. Bagby, Grand Standard Bearer; G. W. Hamilton, Grand Sword Bearer; J. S. McClelland, S. G. D.; Henry Carse, J. G. D.; J. B. A. Callen, C. N. Henkle, A. B. Wicker and E. Clark, Stewards; John P. Ferns, Grand Tyler.

It is needless to report that Bro. Darrah officiated with dignity, and to the satisfaction of all present, for he has no superior in such work.

The Consistory and Commandery of Peoria did escort duty to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Orator, Bro. Page, delivered an excellent address. The new Temple is pronounced the largest and best in the State.

For detailed report, reference is made to report of D. D. G. Master A. W. Martin.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.

On the 5th day of August W. Bro. J. L. Waller, as my proxy, laid the corner-stone for a new Court House at Carmi. There was a large number in attendance.

CHANGE OF LOCATION—LACLEDE LODGE, NO. 601.

April 19th, I authorized this lodge to change its location to Farina. The by-law of the Grand Lodge in regard to changes of location was complied with, and the removal was recommended by R. W. Bro. Hubbard, D. D. G. Master.

CHARTERS DESTROYED.

The hall of Reynoldsburg Lodge, No. 419, located at Tunnel Hill, Johnson County, with their records and charter, was destroyed by fire on the night of January 5th. I caused a duplicate charter to be issued to them, and granted a dispensation for them to meet in hall formerly occupied by them at Sanborn, one mile distant, without fee.

December 15, Heyworth Lodge, No. 251, lost by fire their hall, furniture and charter. A duplicate charter was issued to them without fee.

July, 1883, the hall of Gillman Lodge, No. 591, together with their furniture and charter, was destroyed by fire. A duplicate charter was issued to them without fee.

DORMANT LODGES—CHARTERS ARRESTED.

I received notice from the W. M. of Varna Lodge, No. 720, that the condition of the lodge was such that they were under the necessity of surrendering its charter. I notified R. W. Brother Geo. H. Sampson, D. D. Grand Master, who on the 8th day of March received their charter and effects and forwarded them to the Grand Secretary.

The charter of Kaneville Lodge, No. 425, was surrendered to R. W., F. L. Bartlett, D. D. Grand Master, April 6th, and with the effects of the lodge sent to the Grand Secretary.

RESTORED.

Upon petition of Ark and Anchor Lodge, No. 354, recommended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting, (authority so to do having been conferred upon me by the Grand Lodge at its last session) I restored John G. Spencer to good standing in the Fraternity as a Master Mason.

Upon a like petition and recommendation of Hiram Lodge, No. 26, and upon authority given me by the Grand Lodge, I restored I. W. Stevens to good standing in the Fraternity as a Master Mason.

DISPENSATIONS.

I have granted a number of dispensations for the election of officers, and a few for conferring degrees. I have refused to grant dispensations to receive petitions from travelling men having no permanent place of abode, or to re-ballot where candidates had been rejected, etc.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

I have appointed the following as Representatives of this Grand Lodge, near the Grand Lodges mentioned:

Jonathan L. Mack, of Northfield, Vermont.

George Whitfield Curtis, of Prescott, Arizona.

Edward C. Newfelder, of Victoria, British Columbia.

DECISIONS.

FIRST.—Heyworth Lodge, No. 251, lost by fire their hall, furniture and charter, on the morning of the day of their regular meeting for the election of officers. With commendable zeal the brethren held their meeting and elected their officers, although a duplicate charter had not been received. Held, that the meeting and election was regular and valid. It was the action of the Grand Lodge that gave them existence and authority as a lodge, and unless this authority is surrendered, or properly revoked, the lodge does not cease to exist, although the parchment, (called a charter) that bears evidence of this action of the Grand Lodge may be destroyed.

SECOND.—If an accused Mason, whose trial is pending, appears before the committee taking the evidence, and persists in such boisterous and indecorous conduct as to prevent the evidence being taken in his presence, the committee would be warranted in ejecting him, and taking the evidence in his absence.

THIRD.—“A,” after being initiated in lodge 1, moves within the jurisdiction of lodge 3. Lodge 1 afterwards surrenders its charter. Lodge 2 being nearest lodge 1, falls heir to its unfinished work, and lodge 3 cannot act upon petition of “A” for advancement without the consent of lodge 2.

FOURTH.—“A candidate for advancement should be examined as to his proficiency in the preceding degree at a regular meeting.” This decision was not made on account of any principle that would make it impolitic for such examinations to be had at special meetings, (for I believe all the reasons are in favor of permitting them at special meetings), but on account of Article 4, Part 2d, Grand Lodge By-Laws. Section 3, after providing for the holding of special meetings, provides, “But no business except trials, conferring degrees, or ceremonial observances, shall be transacted.” As I cannot construe it that such an examination is any part of the “conferring of a degree,” I have held that it is by this section prohibited at special meetings. If the Jurisprudence Committee and the Grand Lodge agree with me in so construing this by-law, I recommend that it be amended so as to authorize such examinations at special meetings.

FIFTH.—It is irregular and unlawful for a lodge to hold communications for work in two separate halls at the same time.

SIXTH.—When the Secretary of a lodge, upon the written request of a brother who has received the degrees therein, signs the brother's name to the constitution and by-laws of the lodge, the lodge is afterwards estopped from denying his membership.

SEVENTH.—The following language was used by the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, in their report to the Grand Lodge at its last communication: "The code of by-laws presented by this lodge still present many objectionable features—notably Section 3 of Article 3, which provides that the Junior Deacon shall be appointed by the Senior Warden, and the Stewards by the Junior Warden." "Your committee objects to this clause as being unauthorized by law or precedent, and as trespassing upon the prerogatives of the Worshipful Master, who alone is authorized to make appointments in a constituent lodge."

Some brethren who disagree with the committee in the position here taken, have insisted that its approval by the Grand Lodge was without due consideration, and asked that it be again considered. I therefore recommend its reference to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

IRREGULARITIES—DISCIPLINE—STEWART LODGE, NO. 92.

Charges were preferred against the Worshipful Master by the Senior Warden. I appointed a commission, with R. W. Frank G. Welton, D. D. Grand Master, as chairman. Soon afterwards I received a letter from the Senior Warden, stating that he was laboring under a misapprehension at the time he preferred the charges, and that he desired to withdraw them. Brother Welton made investigation and report, whereupon I permitted the charges to be withdrawn.

CHIENOA LODGE, NO. 292.

Charges were preferred by a member of this lodge against John G. Dodge, as Worshipful Master, "that after the election of a candidate, and before the initiation, he had made objection to the Worshipful Master to the initiation, but that the objection was ignored and the candidate initiated before one year had elapsed." I furnished W. Brother Dodge a copy of the charges, and called his attention to the Grand Lodge By-Law in regard to the right of objection. And in answer thereto he wrote me as follows: "That such are the facts. We were conversant with the Grand Lodge By-Laws before taking the position we did. We did it after due deliberation, etc." I therefore deposed him from the office of Worshipful Master, and ordered that he be debarred of again exercising the prerogatives of Worshipful Master during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

CHANDLERVILLE LODGE, NO. 724.

At a regular meeting of this lodge, held on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1883, the lodge preferred charges against L. C. Chandler, as Worshipful Master, for

forgery. After due notice and investigation of the case, I deposed him, as Worshipful Master, and suspended him from Masonry during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

GIBSON LODGE, NO. 733.

Charges were preferred against the Worshipful Master by a member of this lodge, that he had disregarded an objection made by him to the initiation of a candidate. The charge was investigated, with the assistance of Right Worshipful Bro. Dill, D. D. Grand Master, and the finding was that although the brother may, by some remarks to the Worshipful Master, have intended to make objection, they were not so understood by the Worshipful Master. And the charges were dismissed.

PRINCEVILLE LODGE, NO. 360.

August 27th I relieved Bro. H. E. Burgess from the position of Worshipful Master of this lodge, and placed the lodge in charge of the Senior Warden. I did this at the request of Bro. Burgess, and the members of the lodge, he being in default as Postmaster.

EVERGREEN LODGE, NO. 170.

Charges were preferred against James A. Grimes, Worshipful Master of this lodge, by the Junior Warden, of official misconduct, in collecting funds due the lodge and refusing to pay them over to the Treasurer, but converting them to his own use. Also in making false statements in regard to said funds, and in giving the Secretary a check for \$50, in part payment, upon a bank where he had no money deposited or credit. Investigation was made by a commission, consisting of R. W. Brother Krohn, chairman, and R. W. Brothers M. D. Chamberlin, E. L. Cronkrite and M. Stoskopf, and he was found guilty as charged. I therefore suspended him from his official functions, and from Masonry, at the will of the Grand Lodge.

In a number of cases appeals have been made to me to set aside the action of lodges, upon trials of brethren for Masonic offenses, but in none of the cases presented have I seen fit to disturb the action of the constituent lodges, but have ordered them placed upon the docket, to be investigated by the Appeals and Grievances Committee, and passed upon by the Grand Lodge. I do not think it is proper for the Grand Master to sit as a court of appeals, in the trial of ordinary cases on their merits; for I believe such cases should be reviewed by the Grand Lodge. And in the cases presented I have seen no such glaring irregularities in the proceedings as to warrant my interference.

On the 19th day of May I caused to be sent to the Secretaries of lodges in Chicago and vicinity the following circular letter :

FROM THE EAST OF THE
M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. M. }
BENTON, May 19, 1883.

To the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois :

DEAR BRETHREN: Complaint has been made to me that some enterprising brethren in Chicago have been issuing Masonic Directories, with names of officers of lodges, members, places of meeting, &c., upon which are printed business advertisements of all kinds. I think this use of Masonic matter to give character to business advertisements is in violation of Masonic law. It is therefore ordered that Secretaries and officers of Masonic lodges refuse to furnish names of members or other information for such publication.

DANIEL M. BROWNING,
Grand Master.

Attest :

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has adopted an amendment to their constitution, which is as follows :

“Whereas, this Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the several States and Territories of the United States and the Governments throughout the world; and whereas, it admits the following-named organizations to be regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies, namely:

“The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States; The Grand Royal Arch Chapters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Royal Arch Chapters and other bodies under their jurisdictions; The General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States; The Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Councils under their jurisdiction; The Grand Encampment of the United States; The Grand Commanderies of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Commanderies under their jurisdiction; The Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States, of which Henry L. Palmer and Albert Pike are M. P. Sov. Grand Commanders respectively, and the various bodies under their jurisdiction.

“Now, therefore, it is hereby declared that any Mason who is admitted in this jurisdiction, into any other Orders, as Masonic, whether called the Rite of Memphis or by any other name, is acting un-Masonically, and for such conduct shall be liable to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and shall be ineligible to membership or office in this Grand Lodge.

"Any Mason in this jurisdiction who shall hawk and sell any of the degrees, so-called, hereinbefore forbidden, calling them degrees in Masonry, may be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

We object to all of this amendment following the word "world," for the reason that "this Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry, except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the various States and Territories of the United States, and the Governments throughout the world."

I recommend that this be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

WORK AND RITUAL.

On the 28th day of November I issued the following circular to the lodges in this State:

GRAND EAST GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. M.,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
BENTON, NOV. 28, 1882. }

To the Worshipful Masters and Brethren of all Regular Lodges of A. F. & A. Masons of Illinois :

BRETHREN : In order to carry out the provisions of the Grand Lodge Constitution, Art. XV., which requires the Grand Master to "provide for thorough instruction in the work and lectures already established by this Grand Lodge," I have appointed "a Board of Grand Examiners," consisting of the following brethren : A. T. Darrah, Edward Cook, M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes and J. H. Fawcett, and after advising with said Board, have ordered meetings as follows :

Cairo,	Tuesday,	Wednesday	and Thursday,	January 9, 10, 11.
Decatur,	"	"	"	January 23, 24, 25.
Peoria,	"	"	"	February 6, 7, 8.
Paris,	"	"	"	February 20, 21, 22.
Freeport,	"	"	"	March 6, 7, 8.

The object of these meetings is to enable Masters and other officers of the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, as far as possible, to witness a full exemplification of the work and lectures, as adopted by the Grand Lodge. The meetings will convene at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, and there will be three (3) sessions each day—forenoon, afternoon and evening.

Relying upon the desire of the officers of constituent lodges to obtain the work, I have called these meetings, and I trust that each locality will be fully represented, and hope the brethren will come determined and prepared to study and work, so

that the most progress possible will be made. And I confidently expect that the brethren in each place designated will see to it that ample accommodations are made, so as to insure complete success.

It is further ordered that this circular be read in open lodge at the first regular meeting after it is received.

Yours very fraternally,

DANIEL M. BROWNING,
Grand Master.

Attest :

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

After these circulars were issued I ascertained that R. W. Brother Fawcett, who was absent from the State, would not be present at these meetings. I therefore appointed R. W. Brother James Douglas, assistant member of the Board of Grand Examiners, and upon recommendation of R. W. Brother Darrah, President of the Board, I appointed R. W. Brother C. F. Tenney to assist in the meetings to be held at Cairo, Decatur and Freeport. These Schools of Instruction were well attended, and much good was done in disseminating the standard work of this jurisdiction. Much praise is due the Grand Examiners and assistants for their faithful work during these meetings. Also to the officers and members of lodges where the meetings were held, for courtesies extended to the officers of the Grand Lodge, Grand Examiners and visiting brethren. A full report of these meetings is submitted by the Secretary of the Board, which I recommend be printed in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Grand Examiners, I appointed the following Assistant Grand Lecturers:

James Douglas, Chester, Randolph County.

Charles F. Tenney, Bement, Piatt County.

Harney E. Huston, Monticello, Piatt County.

J. H. C. Dill, Heyworth, McLean County.

A. B. Ashley, Kewanee, Henry County.

Joseph E. Evans, Monticello, Piatt County.

Isaac M. McCollister, White Hall, Green County.

William H. Stevens, Steel's Mills, Randolph County.

Archie R. Small, Decatur, Macon County.

John W. Rose, Litchfield, Montgomery County.

BURRILL DEFALCATION.

On the 19th day of August, 1882, it was reported to Grand Master Scott that John F. Burrill, Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, was a defaulter to the Grand Lodge. Whereupon M. W. Brother Scott directed R. W. Brother J. C. Smith, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to investigate the matter, and authorized him to employ such assistance as the committee might deem necessary, and further directed :

“Should you find such a deficiency, you are further authorized to take such steps as are necessary to bring the defaulter to justice. In pursuing this investigation, you will do so at as small an expense to the Grand Lodge as is consistent with the requirements of justice to the Craft and the speedy punishment of the guilty.”

This action of M. W. Brother Scott, with that of R. W. Brother Smith, in making the investigation, employing counsel, procuring a requisition for Burrill, and securing his arrest and return to Springfield, was reported to and approved by the Grand Lodge at its last session.

The Grand Lodge declined to suspend the criminal prosecution of Burrill, and by resolution directed that such action be taken by me as should be found necessary in the prosecution of the case. R. W. Brother Smith having instituted the proceedings against Burrill under your direction, being familiar with the books and the evidence in the case, and a resident of Springfield, where the offense was committed, I authorized him to retain necessary counsel and take charge of the case, which he did to the sacrifice of his private business, terminating in Burrill's conviction and sentence to the Penitentiary for five years.

A report will be submitted by R. W. Brother Smith to the Grand Lodge.

John F. Burrill filled positions of honor and trust in our Fraternity, and it would have been a pleasure to the members of this Grand Lodge if he could have explained this defalcation consistent with his innocence. But they believed him to be guilty, and it would have been inconsistent with our teachings of honesty and integrity if through sympathy he had been permitted to go without prosecution.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

On the 26th day of February, A. D. 1883, I caused the following circular to be sent to all of the lodges in this State :

GRAND EAST GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. M. }
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, }
BENTON, ILL., Feb. 26, 1883. }

DEAR BRETHREN : The overflowed rivers have submerged the houses and destroyed the property of a large number of our Fraternity in this and neighboring

jurisdictions, and this condition of things has continued for such a length of time as to leave many of them in a destitute condition. Their wants must be supplied at this time, and for many days to come, by the CHARITABLE. I therefore appeal to you, in their behalf, for more systematic contributions. Let contributions be quickly made and forwarded to WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer, Chicago; and I designate the Worshipful Master and Secretary of each lodge as a committee to collect and forward the same to him.

I have already advanced considerable sums of money to aid those most needy.

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL M. BROWNING,

Grand Master.

Attest :

L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

The brethren evidenced their zeal and fidelity to the principles of our Fraternity by prompt and liberal responses to this appeal. Four thousand, three hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty-eight cents was received and distributed for the relief of worthy distressed Masons, their widows and orphans, and the hearts of many who were sorely distressed were rejoiced and made glad by these silent contributions. This fund was expended under my direction and supervision, and was faithfully applied to the purpose for which it was given.

One hundred dollars was expended at Rose Clair by Brothers J. F. Taylor, J. Q. A. Ledbetter and J. A. Vineyard, committee appointed by me. The remainder of the fund was expended by general relief committee, of which R. W. Bro. W. J. Elwell, of Shawneetown, D. D. G. Master, was Chairman.

The Fraternity is under obligation to these brethren for faithful services rendered without compensation; also to Brothers George T. Hubbard and William Cantrell, of Benton Lodge, No 64, who volunteered their services and spent considerable time, at the risk of their lives, going over flooded districts, in frail skiffs, distributing supplies.

I received from the Grand Treasurer,	-	-	\$4,395 88
“ “ Scott Lodge, No. 79,	-	-	10 00
“ “ Washington Lodge, No. 55.	-	-	10 00
“ “ Girard Lodge, No. 117,	-	-	10 00
“ “ Union Lodge, No. 627,	-	-	10 00
“ “ May Lodge, No. 718,	-	-	5 00
“ “ New Hope Lodge, No. 620,	-	-	4 00
Total,	-	-	\$4,354 88
Expended through committee of which Bro. Elwell was chairman,	-	-	\$4,249 33
Expended by Rose Clair committee,	-	-	100 00
Telegraphing and exchange,	-	-	5 65
Making total amount expended,	-	-	\$4,354 98

Besides personal expenses incurred by me, and amounts paid for conveying supplies, for which no charge is made.

I was notified that Collinsville Lodge, No. 712, contributed \$25, which was sent direct to Shawneetown, and also of other sums sent through other sources. I am under obligations to the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary for prompt and valuable assistance.

I submit herewith reports of Relief Committees referred to; also of the Grand Treasurer, showing in detail the amount contributed by each lodge, which I recommend be printed in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. They are marked Exhibit "A."

I have received during the year a large number of letters of inquiry upon questions of Masonic law, but these were an evidence to me that the brethren were anxious to know the law and conform to it. I have answered every communication received, with my own pen, and it has been a labor of love. My official labors have been made pleasant by the uniform courtesy of the brethren.

I return this gavel to you, my brethren, with the consciousness of knowing that however unfruitful they may have been, my every act has been for the honor and dignity of our Fraternity.

With expressions of gratitude for your kindness and esteem manifested in the past, I am,

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL M. BROWNING,

Grand Master.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT WITH GRAND LODGE.

Cash received for dispensation :

For new lodge at Pullman.....	\$100 00
For new lodge at Littleton.....	100 00
To confer degrees.....	35 00
For other purposes.....	82 00
Amount received.....	\$317 00
Paid Grand Secretary.....	317 00

DANIEL M. BROWNING,

Grand Master.

EXHIBIT "A"—Appendix to Grand Master's Address.

HON. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *M. W. Grand Master,**Benton, Illinois.*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.:

I have the honor to submit to you my financial
report of the "Flood Relief Fund."

CONTRIBUTIONS.

DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AM'T.	DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AM'T.
Feb'y 28	By Benton.....Lodge	64	\$ 25 00	5	By LaFayette.....	657	\$ 14 00
Mch. 1	Sycamore.....	134	10 00	5	Lincoln Park...	611	25 00
1	Galva.....	243	10 00	5	Centralia.....	201	25 00
1	Princeton.....Chapter	28	25 00	5	Roseville.....	519	3 00
1	Sheldon.....Lodge	609	5 00	5	Bloomington...	43	10 25
1	Rushville.....	9	25 00	5	Alpha.....	155	10 00
1	Elanoy.....	271	50 00	5	Jonesboro.....	111	25 00
1	Gilman.....	591	5 00	5	Macomb.....	17	10 00
1	Freeport.....Chapter	23	25 00	5	Miners.....	273	25 00
1	Garden City...Lodge	141	25 00	5	Corinthian.....	205	10 00
1	Astoria.....	100	15 00	5	Macon.....	8	16 50
1	Locust.....	623	15 00	5	Towanda.....	542	5 00
1	Aurora.....	254	25 00	5	Cairo.....	237	108 50
1	Bobt. Burns...	113	5 00	5	Edwardsville...	99	25 00
1	Illinois.....Chapter	17	15 00	5	Batavia.....	404	10 00
2	Western Star Lodge	240	10 00	6	Cobden.....	466	25 00
2	Yates City.....	448	5 00	6	Rockton.....	74	10 00
2	Sullivan.....	U D	16 50	6	Norton.....	631	5 00
2	Evergreen.....	170	22 75	6	Ashmore.....	390	3 25
2	Harlem.....	540	25 50	6	Summit.....	431	7 25
2	Troy.....	588	5 00	6	Oriental.....	33	100 00
2	M. K. Thompson	381	17 65	6	Doric.....	319	10 00
2	Fulton City.....	189	26 50	6	Cambridge.....	49	5 00
2	Excelsior.....	97	42 50	6	Normal.....	673	12 65
2	Pleasant Plains	700	5 00	6	Mt. Nebo.....	76	5 00
2	Murphysboro...	498	22 25	6	Odell.....	401	16 75
2	D. C. Cregier...	643	25 00	6	Waltham.....	384	5 00
2	Englewood.....	690	25 00	6	Tonica.....	364	2 00
2	Monitor.....	522	10 00	6	Trenton.....	109	10 00
2	Rantoul.....	470	10 00	6	Pacific.....	400	5 00
3	Neoga.....	279	10 00	6	Channahon.....	262	10 00
3	Bloomington...	43	10 00	6	Lumberman's...	717	10 00
3	Douglas.....	361	10 00	7	Altona.....	330	2 00
3	St. John's.....	13	5 00	7	Greenville.....	245	10 00
3	Preemption.....	755	10 00	7	Alma.....	497	3 00
3	Byron.....	274	5 00	7	Sydney.....	347	5 00
3	Staunton.....	177	6 35	7	Maroa.....	454	10 00
3	Winchester.....	105	20 00	7	Lena.....	174	25 00
3	Warsaw.....	257	6 00	7	Eldorado.....	730	10 00
3	Bunker Hill...	151	25 00	7	Wauconda.....	298	5 00
3	Tyrian.....	333	15 00	7	Chatsworth... ..	539	25 00
3	Carrollton.....	50	5 00	7	Newton.....	216	25 00
3	Mendon.....	449	10 00	7	C. M. Davice... mem.	221	1 00
3	Noble.....	362	5 00	7	Hubbard.....Lodge	249	10 00
3	Home.....	508	25 00	7	Irrington.....	650	5 00
3	Centennial.....	747	5 00	7	San Jose.....	645	8 50
3	Windsor.....	322	10 00	7	O. H. Miner...	506	5 00
3	Lexington.....	482	5 50	7	Mystic Star....	758	28 00
3	Pana.....	226	15 00	7	Forrest.....	614	10 00
3	Dongola.....	581	5 00	7	Vermilion.....	265	2 00
5	White Hall.....	80	5 00	7	Garfield.....	686	25 00
5	Hopedale.....	622	10 00	7	Illinois Central	178	10 00

CONTRIBUTIONS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AM'T.	DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AM'T.
7	By Magnolia	103	5 00	10	By Mitchell	85	10 00
7	East St. Louis.	504	33 00	10	King Solomon	197	20 00
7	Chester	72	20 00	10	Wabansia	160	15 00
7	Knoxville	66	10 00	12	Springfield	4	10 00
7	Martin	491	5 00	12	Pontiac	294	10 00
7	Jo Daviess	278	10 00	12	Clifton	688	5 00
7	Summerfield	342	20 00	12	Tuscola	332	20 00
7	Somonauk	646	10 00	12	Lambert	659	25 00
7	Cass	23	45 00	12	Temple	46	25 00
7	J. R. Gorin	537	22 30	12	Cherry Valley	173	10 00
7	Waverly	118	5 00	12	Tolono	391	10 00
7	Oneida	337	5 00	12	Paxton	416	13 00
7	Patoka	613	10 00	12	Farmington	192	9 00
7	Palatine	344	5 00	12	Fidelity	152	6 50
7	Clayton	147	15 00	12	Bardolph	572	5 00
8	Heyworth	251	35 15	12	Sibley	761	12 00
8	Havana	88	15 00	12	Jeffersonville	460	5 00
8	Shannon	490	5 00	12	Metropolis	91	30 55
8	Kimmunity	398	10 00	12	Cave in Rock	444	20 00
8	Waukegan	78	5 00	12	Cave in Rock... Citizens	10 00	
8	Raymond	692	5 00	12	Johnsonville	Lodge 713	15 00
8	Barry	34	26 00	12	Marseilles	417	5 00
8	Full Moon	341	14 00	12	Occidental	60	20 00
8	Benjamin	297	5 00	12	Clintonville	511	20 00
8	Bradford	514	15 00	13	Verona	757	5 00
8	Bodley	1	10 00	13	National	596	10 00
8	Empire	126	24 00	13	Payson	379	11 00
8	Golden Gate	248	5 00	13	Camargo	440	6 00
8	Mound	122	9 00	13	Lincoln Park.. Chap.	177	25 00
8	Princeton	587	25 00	13	Kaskaskia	Lodge 86	2 00
8	Mason	217	11 50	13	Lakeside	739	10 00
8	Keystone	639	20 00	13	Libertyville	492	10 00
8	Wyanet	231	5 00	13	Buda	399	5 00
8	Golconda	131	10 00	14	Chandlerville	724	5 00
8	Lincoln	210	10 00	14	Flora	204	10 00
8	Calumet	716	25 00	14	Kendall	471	6 25
8	Hermitage	356	10 00	14	McLean	460	5 00
8	Hesperia	411	50 00	14	Albany	566	5 00
8	Sparland	441	5 00	14	Waldeck	674	15 00
9	Waterman	728	12 75	14	S. D. Monroe	447	5 00
9	DuQuoin	234	25 00	14	Milledgeville	345	11 00
9	Polk	137	20 00	15	Amity	472	10 00
9	Chenoa	292	25 00	15	Henry	119	2 00
9	Clay	153	10 00	15	Mason City	403	25 00
9	Rock River	612	10 00	15	St. Paul's	500	15 00
9	Freedom	194	6 25	15	Central	71	10 00
9	Carmi	272	15 00	15	St. Clair	24	10 00
9	Pleiades	478	25 00	15	Ionic	312	5 00
9	Chambersburg	373	10 00	15	A. Lincoln	518	5 00
9	Fidelity	152	40 25	16	Harvard	309	15 00
9	Dundee	190	5 00	16	Delavan	156	10 00
9	Virginia	544	5 00	16	Gibson	733	15 50
9	Mattoon	260	5 00	16	Rossville	527	15 00
9	Kansas	280	5 00	16	Chenoa	292	10 50
9	Kilwinning	311	50 00	16	Centre	694	6 00
10	Blair	393	25 00	16	Maquon	530	10 00
10	Plainfield	536	10 90	16	Germania	182	50 00
10	Ames	142	30 50	16	Kewaunee	159	25 00
10	Anna	520	20 00	16	Richmond	143	5 00
10	Highland	583	15 00	17	Bureau	112	25 00
10	Vienna	150	7 00	17	Palace	U 11	10 00
10	Momence	481	5 00	17	Durand	302	7 50
10	Social	70	5 00	17	J. Franke, Sr. mem.	216	1 00
10	Kingston	266	10 00	17	Blackhawk	Lodge 238	8 00
10	Litchfield	517	20 00	17	Mozart	656	10 00
10	Stratton	408	5 00	19	Quincy	296	25 00
10	Atlanta	165	5 00	19	Tiskilwa	550	5 00
10	Manito	476	3 65	19	Vitruvius	81	25 00

CONTRIBUTIONS—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AM'T.	DATE.	NAME.	NO.	AM'T.
19	By Covenant	526	25 00	24	By Griggsville	45	5 00
20	Lacon	61	2 00	24	Makanda	434	10 00
20	Chatham	523	1 00	26	Valley	547	25 00
20	Arrowsmith	737	10 00	26	Hancock	20	10 00
20	Ashton	531	5 00	26	Belle River	696	10 00
20	Freeburg	418	10 00	26	Rochester	635	20 00
20	Winnebago	745	1 00	26	Stark	501	5 00
20	Carman	732	5 00	26	Alta	748	10 00
20	Charter Oak	236	5 00	26	Columbus	227	5 00
20	Pacific	400	2 40	27	Euclid	65	11 00
20	Centre Star	651	10 00	27	Greenview	653	2 50
20	Scott Land	743	10 00	27	Catlin	285	5 00
20	Bement	365	10 00	27	Manchester	229	12 00
20	Apollo	642	5 00	27	Laclede	601	5 00
21	Dearborn	310	25 00	27	Herrin's Prairie	693	10 00
21	A. O. Fay	676	5 00	27	Alma	497	7 00
21	Versailles	108	15 00	27	Woodhull	502	25 00
21	Freedom	104	5 00	27	Piasa	27	10 00
21	Peotone	636	10 00	27	Eldara	388	10 00
21	Shiloh Hill	695	12 25	28	New Boston	59	20 00
21	Weldon	740	1 00	28	Chesterfield	445	15 00
21	Frankfort	567	5 00	28	Plum River	554	5 00
21	Clark	603	5 00	28	O'Fallon	576	20 00
21	Edw'd Dobbins	164	11 00	28	Olney	140	25 00
21	Bloomfield	148	4 25	28	Blue Mound	682	5 00
21	Belle Flower	760	10 75	28	New Salem	218	5 00
21	Tremont	462	5 00	29	Burnside	683	10 00
21	Adams	529	5 00	29	Allen	605	2 50
22	Belvidere	60	10 00	29	Newton	714	5 00
22	Mackinaw	132	9 90	30	New Hartford	453	5 00
22	Darwin	551	10 00	30	Marine	355	15 00
22	Ewing	705	5 00	30	Sublette	349	5 00
22	Burnt Prairie	668	5 00	31	Piper	608	10 00
22	Payson	379	2 20	31	Allendale	752	1 00
22	Elkhart	545	5 00	April 2	Fillmore	670	5 00
22	Jerseyville	394	17 00	2	Orient	323	5 00
23	Roscoe	75	6 75	2	Chapel Hill	719	5 00
23	Mahomet	220	11 00	2	Eddyville	672	10 00
23	Virden	161	25 00	3	Crete	763	5 00
23	Altamont	533	6 13	4	La Harpe	195	9 00
23	Rob't Morris	247	10 00	4	Youngstown	387	5 00
23	Meridian	183	25 00	4	Wm. B. Warren	200	10 00
23	Herman	39	10 00	6	Archimedes	377	10 00
23	Oregon	420	15 00	6	Denver	464	5 00
23	Palmyra	463	10 00	7	Illinois City	679	5 00
23	Perry	95	10 00	7	Winslow	564	5 00
24	Kishwaukee	402	4 50	7	La Harpe	195	10 75
24	Schiller	335	10 00	7	Mt. Pulaski	87	10 00
24	Sherman	535	5 00	9	Seneca	532	14 50
24	Meteor	283	10 00	14	Hesperia	411	100 00
24	New Columbia	336	5 00				
24	Donnelson	255	10 00		Total contributions		\$4,421 68

Feb'y 28.	To paid draft of D. M. Browning	\$ 201 70
March 5.	" " " "	100 50
14.	" " " "	1000 00
26.	" " " "	2000 00
April 17.	" Clerk, Stationery and Postage	115 80
23.	" Draft, to balance Account	1003 68

Total amount paid out..... \$4421 68

Pursuant to your instructions in letter of April 16, 1883, viz, "to return all contributions to the contributors after that date," I have returned the following amounts:

April 26.	To Hanover Lodge, No. 300.....	\$5 00
May 3.	To Levi Lusk Lodge, No. 270.....	1 00
May 4.	To Wabash Lodge, No. 179.....	3 00

Total amount returned..... \$9 00

All of which is fraternally submitted,

CHICAGO, May 8th, 1883.

WILEY M. EGAN,
Grand Treasurer.

SHAWNEETOWN, ILL., July 23d, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING,

Grand Master of Masons of Illinois:

Dear Sir and Brother: Having been honored by you in being appointed Chairman of the Masonic Relief Committee, to disburse the funds so liberally contributed by the constituent lodges of the State, to relieve the sufferers by the great flood of 1883, I hereby respectfully submit my report:

On February 27th I received from you, at the hands of Bros. Hubbard and Cantrell, of Benton, a large amount of cooked food, bedding and clothing, which timely relief was applied as you directed.

The amount of this was about.....	\$ 201 70
On March 22d I received your draft for	1,000 00
On March 29th I received your draft for.....	2,000 00
On April 21st I received your draft for.....	1,048 63

Making a total of..... \$4,250 33

These amounts so liberally bestowed have been disbursed by me for the purposes designed, viz: the replacing and repairing of the homes and property of, first, the widows and orphans of deceased brethren, who had been made homeless and almost destitute by the flood; to help the old and faithful brethren, and, in fact, all of our Fraternity who needed it, to repair in part their losses.

I can assure you, and through you the generous donors, that we hope you have felt the true significance of that passage found in that "Great Light" of our Fraternity, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

In behalf of the recipients, I desire to express our deep and heartfelt thanks for the ample and timely response to the appeal in our behalf. Again thanking you for this mark of your confidence and esteem, I am,

Yours truly and fraternally,

W. J. ELWELL,
Chairman of Masonic Flood Relief Committee.

ELIZABETHTOWN, ILL., March 21st, A. D. 1883.

TO DANIEL M. BROWNING,

M. W. G. M. of Illinois :

Your committee, J. F. Taylor, J. A. Vinyard and J. Q. A. Ledbetter, appointed by you to investigate and relieve the distress of flood sufferers at Rose Clare, Hardin County, Illinois, beg leave to submit the following report :

Immediately on receiving said appointment, we went in person to said Rose Clare, and ascertained that at that time great destitution, wretchedness and misery prevailed in nearly every family. Some who had lived in plenty hitherto were without food or clothing. We ascertained the needs of those most in distress, and purchased such food and clothing as, in our judgment, was most appropriate, and our means would permit, and in person took and delivered the same to said parties.

For medicine, we spent	\$ 1 50
At Anderson's store, for lard, we spent.....	7 40
At C. M. Ferrell & Co.'s store, we spent.....	15 90
We ask credit for cash to J. A. Ledbetter, for meat and groceries.....	40 49
For cash to J. A. Ledbetter, Jr., for flour and meal.....	16 40
For cash to S. D. Miller.....	12 30
For cash to Draying Co.....	1 25
For cash to ferryage.....	4 50
To cash to pay for help to distribute food, etc.....	50
	<hr/>
	\$100 24

We spent of the \$100 you furnished us as you see above, and made no charge for two days each we donated to the work.

Signed :

JONATHAN F. TAYLOR,
J. Q. A. LEDBETTER,
J. A. VINYARD.

REPORT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary then submitted his report of the business of his office for the year, which, on motion of M. W. Joseph Robbins, was received and the financial part of the report referred to the Committee on Finance, and the remaining portion of the report referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address.

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois :

In accordance with the requirements of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit the report of my doings as your Grand Secretary.

Immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge, charters were issued to Van Meter Lodge, No. 762, located at Cantrall, in Sangamon County, and to Crete Lodge, No. 763, located at Crete, in Will County.

At the earliest possible moment after the close of the Grand Lodge, I prepared a manuscript copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge and placed it in the hands of the printers for publication, and on the evening of November 21st I commenced the distribution of the proceedings to the Grand Officers and constituent lodges, and on the 5th day of December the published proceedings had been forwarded to all the constituent lodges in the State.

On the evening after the close of the Grand Lodge, R. W. John C. Smith, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and your Grand Secretary, were summoned to appear before the Grand Jury of Sangamon County, in behalf of the People vs. John F. Burrill. The investigation resulted in the finding of three indictments against John F. Burrill for embezzlement of the funds of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois for the years 1879, 1880 and 1881. But R. W. John C. Smith, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, has prepared and will at an early hour present to the Grand Lodge a full account of the trial of John F. Burrill and his conviction of the embezzlement of the funds of this Grand Lodge; therefore it is not necessary for me to go into detail in regard to the case. But I desire to say that Bro. Burrill never expressed to me, nor to any other brother, so far as I am informed, a desire to examine any of the books or papers in the office of the Grand Secretary for the purpose of explaining, nor did he in any way make an effort to explain nor show that the charges against him were not true, nor did he when on trial account for any money that we had reported as received by him and not accounted for, and you will find from the report that will be submitted to you by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, that a larger sum was proven in court to have been embezzled by him, than we charged him with converting to his own use at the Grand Lodge one year ago, and there are other sums that appear to have been appropriated by Burrill of which legal proof was not secured.

RETURNS AND DUES.

I desire to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the desirability of changing the time for the constituent lodges to make their returns and pay their dues. The present Grand Lodge By-Laws are impracticable, since they require each lodge to make out and forward to the Grand Secretary, on or before the first day of September, a return containing a full report of its doings for the year ending August 31st. To comply with this rule, requires, in many cases, the receipt at the Grand Secretary's office on the first day of September, of reports including meetings held on the preceding evening. Many of the Secretaries are dilatory in making their reports, a large proportion of them being forwarded to this office between the tenth and twentieth of September. There were in the hands of your Grand Secretary on the first day of September only 282 returns; and on the twentieth of September there were

over forty lodges that had not made returns, and sixty-nine that had not paid their dues. And even this shows a much larger number of returns received and dues paid than is shown at the corresponding date for many years. There were over 150 unpaid at that date last year, and many more in preceding years. This has compelled your Grand Secretary to work from fifteen to eighteen hours a day for weeks preceding the meeting of the Grand Lodge, in order to receive and examine the returns, acknowledge the receipt of the money, and write up his books, and has rendered it impossible for him to carefully prepare and submit to the Grand Lodge such a report of the business of his office as is desirable.

I would therefore recommend that the by-laws of the Grand Lodge be so amended as to require the constituent lodges to make their returns and pay their dues on or before the fifteenth day of August, requiring their returns to include their doings for the year ending July 31st, thus allowing fifteen days after the completion of the work of the year, for making returns and forwarding Grand Lodge dues. This arrangement, requiring the dues to be paid at the time the returns are made, will save the Grand Secretary useless work, for when the returns are received alone, they must be examined and acknowledged, and on the receipt of the dues it is necessary for the Grand Secretary to again examine the returns to see that the dues paid are for the correct amounts, and acknowledge their payment.

And I would also suggest to the Grand Lodge the propriety of requiring the Grand Secretary to furnish the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem a list of lodges that shall fail to have their returns and dues in his hands on or before the first day of September, giving fifteen days additional time after their returns and dues should be in the office of the Grand Secretary, and of instructing said committee not to allow mileage and per diem to the representative of any lodge so reported, unless such representative shall present his case to, and be excused by, the Grand Lodge. I am very happy to be able to report that all the lodges excepting Nos. 311, 328, 405, 459, 468, 478, 528, 549, 578, 649, 675, 727, 740 and 753, paid their Grand Lodge dues before the first day of October, and I would recommend that the representatives of those paying before that date be allowed mileage and per diem, this year, but that in future the by-laws be rigidly enforced, and that no representative be allowed mileage and per diem, unless the dues of his lodge be paid within the time prescribed, excepting, only, cases where the representative may show satisfactory reasons therefor, and be excused by vote of the Grand Lodge.

The following lodges had neither made returns nor paid their dues on the first day of October, to-wit: Nos. 328, 459, 468, 528, 549, 578, 649, 675, 727, 740 and 753.

The following lodges have not paid their dues for two years, to-wit: Nos. 549, 740 and 753.

In examining the returns of the constituent lodges for 1882, I found that Harmony Lodge, No. 3, had reported and paid for 106 members, while having only 104 names in its list. Calling their attention to the fact, the missing names were supplied.

Macon Lodge, No. 8, failed to give the names of those lost by dimission or death.

Peoria Lodge, No. 15, dropped ten names from its roll of members, added one without showing how he became a member, reported as dimitted two not shown as members, in former returns, and failed to add to the list of members the name of one reported raised. After four letters of inquiry these various errors and omissions were accounted for, and the missing names added to their list of members, but it was found that there were nine members in good standing whose names were not reported in the returns made to the Grand Lodge.

Hancock Lodge, No. 20, omitted to report the names of a brother who had died, and of one dimitted.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 51, reported five raised and three reinstated, but added none of their names to the list of members.

The following lodges left from one to three names off their list of members, to-wit: Nos. 96, 115, 125, 132, 447 and 562. All, however, added the names, when notified of their error.

I am pleased to be able to report that the returns of 1882 contain many errors less than those of the preceding years, and, from the partial examination given the returns of the present year, they appear to be even more accurate than those of 1882.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

During the past year duplicate charters have been issued to the following lodges, the originals having been destroyed by fire, to wit:

Heyworth Lodge, No. 251, Dec. 8th, 1882.

Reynoldsburg Lodge, No. 429, January 19th, 1883.

Gilman Lodge, No. 591, July 12th, 1883.

The original charter of Kansas Lodge, No. 280, being defaced, a duplicate was issued on the 26th day of April, 1883, and a fee of five dollars received for the same.

CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

The charter and books of Varna Lodge, No. 720, located at Varna, in Marshall County, were surrendered to R. W. Geo. H. Sampson, D. D. G. M. of the Tenth Masonic District, and by him forwarded to me March 10th, 1883.

The charter and books of Cement Lodge, No. 304, were surrendered to R. W. W. T. Mason, D. D. G. M. of the Ninth Masonic District, and were forwarded to me August 30th, 1883.

Kaneville Lodge, No. 425, surrendered its charter to R. W. F. L. Bartlett, D. D. G. M. of the Fourth Masonic District, and he forwarded the charter to your Grand Secretary in July.

Dubois Lodge, No. 624, surrendered its charter to R. W. E. J. Ingersoll, D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-eighth Masonic District, and the charter was forwarded to your Grand Secretary on the 20th of September, 1883.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

During the past year there have been a few changes in the representatives near our Grand Lodge, and in our representatives near other Grand Bodies, as follows:

Bro. John P. McCullough, of Olney, was appointed Grand Representative of Vermont near this Grand Lodge, *vice* Bro. John P. Norvell, resigned.

Bro. Monroe C. Crawford, of Jonesboro, Grand Representative of Arizona near this Grand Lodge.

Bro. Jonathan E. Mack, of Northfield, Vermont, was commissioned our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Vermont, *vice* Bro. John B. Hollenbeck.

Bro. Edward C. Newfelder, of Victoria, British Columbia, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

Bro. George Whitfield Curtis, of Prescott, Arizona, near the Grand Lodge of Arizona, the Grand Lodge of Illinois having acknowledged the Grand Lodge of Arizona as a legally constituted and sovereign Grand Body, entitled to full fraternal recognition.

I now have the honor to present to the Grand Lodge an itemized report of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary for the past year, together with the cash book and ledger, and would ask that the same be referred to the Committee on Finance.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

S. S. Munw,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

LOYAL L. MUNN, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, F. & A. MASONS, DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1883.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGE.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley	1	\$ 70 50	Mt. Nebo.....	76	\$ 58 50
Equality.....	2	26 25	Prairie.....	77	115 50
Harmony.....	3	77 25	Waukegan.....	78	82 50
Springfield.....	4	96 00	Scott.....	79	33 75
Friendship.....	7	60 00	Whitehall.....	80	75 75
Macon.....	8	119 25	Vitruvius.....	81	29 25
Rushville.....	9	63 75	Metamora.....	82	15 00
St. Johns.....	13	45 75	DeWitt.....	84	97 50
Warren.....	14	28 50	Mitchell.....	85	28 25
Peoria.....	15	133 50	Kaskaskia.....	86	41 25
Temperance.....	16	51 00	Mt. Pulaski.....	87	56 25
Macomb.....	17	87 00	Havanna.....	88	74 25
Clinton.....	19	76 50	Fellowship.....	89	51 00
Hancock.....	20	36 75	Jerusalem Temple.....	90	124 50
Cass.....	23	46 50	Metropolis.....	91	62 25
St. Clair.....	24	53 25	Stewart.....	92	30 00
Franklin.....	25	40 50	Toulon.....	93	42 00
Hiram.....	26	25 00	Perry.....	95	43 50
Piasa.....	27	75 00	Samuel H. Davis.....	96	18 00
Pekin.....	29	24 75	Excelsior.....	97	82 50
Mt. Vernon.....	31	54 00	Taylor.....	98	37 50
Oriental.....	33	176 25	Edwardsville.....	99	66 00
Barry.....	34	77 25	Astoria.....	100	56 75
Charleston.....	35	44 25	Rockford.....	102	147 00
Kavanaugh.....	36	35 25	Magnolia.....	103	24 00
Monmouth.....	37	53 25	Lewistown.....	104	39 00
Olive Branch.....	38	141 00	Winchester.....	105	59 25
Herman.....	39	54 00	Lancaster.....	106	21 00
Occidental.....	40	87 00	Versailles.....	108	36 00
Mt. Joliet.....	42	102 00	Trenton.....	109	39 75
Bloomington.....	43	105 00	Lebanon.....	110	35 25
Hardin.....	44	62 25	Jonesboro.....	111	39 75
Griggsville.....	45	36 75	Bureau.....	112	76 75
Temple.....	46	114 00	Robert Burns.....	113	37 50
Caledonia.....	47	18 75	Marcelline.....	114	26 25
Unity.....	48	31 50	Rising Sun.....	115	27 00
Cambridge.....	49	47 25	Vermont.....	116	51 00
Carrollton.....	50	68 25	Elgin.....	117	77 25
Mt. Moriah.....	51	54 00	Waverly.....	118	42 75
Benevolent.....	52	33 75	Henry.....	119	27 75
Jackson.....	53	51 75	Mound.....	122	64 50
Washington.....	55	52 50	Oquawka.....	123	27 75
Pittsfield.....	56	62 50	Cedar.....	124	72 00
Trio.....	57	120 75	Greenup.....	125	18 00
Fraternal.....	58	59 25	Empire.....	126	53 25
New Boston.....	59	42 75	Antioch.....	127	33 75
Belvidere.....	60	51 75	Raleigh.....	128	17 25
Lacon.....	61	48 75	Greenfield.....	129	45 00
St. Marks.....	63	74 25	Marion.....	130	41 25
Benton.....	64	40 50	Golconda.....	131	37 50
Euclid.....	65	33 75	Mackinaw.....	132	31 50
Knoxville.....	66	48 75	Marshall.....	133	57 00
Acacia.....	67	51 00	Sycamore.....	134	86 25
Naples.....	68	17 25	Linia.....	135	32 25
Eureka.....	69	37 50	Hutsonville.....	136	11 25
Social.....	70	22 50	Polk.....	137	43 50
Central.....	71	37 50	Marengo.....	138	47 25
Chester.....	72	38 25	Geneva.....	139	35 25
Rockton.....	74	35 25	Olney.....	140	61 50
Roscoe.....	75	39 00	Garden City.....	141	179 25

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1883—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Ames	142	\$ 44 25	Gillespie	214	\$ 21 00
Richmond.....	143	41 25	Newton.....	216	43 50
DeKalb.....	144	70 50	Mason.....	217	36 75
A. W. Rawson	145	37 50	New Salem.....	218	39 75
Lee Centre.....	146	26 25	Oakland.....	219	38 25
Clayton.....	147	56 25	Mahomet.....	220	47 25
Bloomfield.....	148	42 75	Leroy.....	221	43 50
Effingham.....	149	37 50	Geo. Washington.....	222	23 25
Vienna.....	150	44 25	Keeney.....	223	20 25
Bunker Hill.....	151	48 75	Pana.....	226	45 75
Fidelity.....	152	32 25	.....	227	23 25
Clay.....	153	36 00	Columbus.....	228	34 50
Russell.....	154	27 00	Lovington.....	229	21 00
Alpha.....	155	93 75	Manchester.....	230	18 75
Delavan.....	156	61 50	New Haven.....	231	29 25
Urbana.....	157	87 75	Wyanet.....	232	21 00
McHenry.....	158	30 00	Farmers.....	233	50 25
Kewanee.....	159	57 00	Blandinsville.....	234	38 25
Waubansia.....	160	111 00	DuQuoin.....	235	45 75
Virde.....	161	53 25	Dallas City.....	236	80 25
Hope.....	162	41 25	Charter Oak.....	237	69 75
Westfield.....	163	21 00	Cairo.....	238	48 75
Edward Dobbins.....	164	33 75	Black Hawk.....	239	31 50
Atlanta.....	165	27 75	Mt. Carmel.....	240	80 25
Star in the East.....	166	90 00	Western Star.....	241	58 50
Milford.....	168	36 00	Shekinah.....	243	47 25
Nunda.....	169	41 25	Galva.....	244	61 50
Evergreen.....	170	82 50	Horicon.....	245	39 00
Girard.....	171	51 00	Greenville.....	246	62 25
Wayne.....	172	27 00	El Paso.....	247	31 50
Cherry Valley.....	173	30 75	Rob Morris.....	248	33 00
Lena.....	174	55 50	Golden Gate.....	249	36 00
Matteson.....	175	93 00	Hibbard.....	250	21 75
Mendota.....	176	71 25	Robinson.....	251	46 50
Staunton.....	177	31 50	Heyworth.....	252	45 00
Illinois Central.....	178	69 75	Aledo.....	253	29 75
Wabash.....	179	36 75	Avon Harmony.....	254	91 50
Moweaqua.....	180	29 25	Aurora.....	255	24 75
Germania.....	182	127 50	Donnelson.....	257	24 00
Meridian.....	183	45 75	Warsaw.....	258	19 50
Abingdon.....	185	45 75	Chemung.....	260	100 50
Mystic Tie.....	187	36 75	Mattoon.....	261	42 00
Cyrus.....	188	39 75	Amon.....	262	34 50
Fulton City.....	189	51 75	Channahon.....	263	54 75
Dundee.....	190	37 50	Illinois.....	264	39 00
Farmington.....	192	45 00	Franklin Grove.....	265	30 00
Herrick.....	193	18 00	Vermilion.....	266	39 75
Freedom.....	194	30 00	Kingston.....	267	28 50
LaHarpe.....	195	90 00	La Prairie.....	268	104 25
Louisville.....	196	27 75	Paris.....	269	26 25
King Solomon's.....	197	46 50	Wheaton.....	270	21 75
Grandview.....	198	27 00	Levi Lusk.....	271	110 00
Homer.....	199	32 25	Blaney.....	272	51 00
Sheba.....	200	30 75	Carmi.....	273	59 25
Centralia.....	201	85 50	Miners.....	274	30 75
Lavelly.....	203	32 25	Byron.....	275	45 75
Flora.....	204	36 75	Milton.....	276	24 00
Corinthian.....	205	44 25	Elizabeth.....	277	65 25
Fairfield.....	206	53 25	Accordia.....	278	73 50
Tamaroa.....	207	29 25	Jo Daviess.....	279	44 25
Wilmington.....	208	60 75	Neoga.....	280	35 25
Wm. E. Warren.....	209	121 50	Kansas.....	282	32 25
Lincoln.....	210	64 50	Brooklyn.....	283	67 50
Cleveland.....	211	234 00	Meteor.....	285	40 50
Shipman.....	212	23 25	Catlin.....	286	22 50
Ipava.....	213	45 75	Plymouth.....	287	27 00
			De Soto.....		

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1883—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Genoa.....	288	\$ 38 25	Arcola.....	366	\$ 51 75
Wataga.....	291	15 00	Oxford.....	367	38 25
Chenoa.....	292	41 25	Jefferson.....	368	22 50
Prophetstown.....	293	62 25	Newman.....	369	61 50
Pontiac.....	294	54 75	Livingston.....	371	36 75
Dills.....	295	21 00	Chambersburg.....	373	27 75
Quincy.....	296	57 75	Shabbona.....	374	20 25
Benjamin.....	297	45 75	Archimedes.....	377	39 00
Waconda.....	298	28 50	Aroma.....	378	19 50
Mechanicsburg.....	299	22 50	Payson.....	379	42 00
Hanover.....	300	12 75	Liberty.....	380	25 50
Hinckley.....	301	18 00	M. R. Thompson.....	381	54 00
Durand.....	302	34 50	Gill.....	382	22 50
Raven.....	303	33 00	LaMoille.....	383	17 25
Onarga.....	305	45 00	Waltham.....	384	38 25
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	33 00	Mississippi.....	385	21 75
T. J. Pickett.....	307	66 00	Bridgeport.....	386	28 50
Ashlar.....	308	185 25	Youngstown.....	387	30 75
Harvard.....	309	69 75	El Dara.....	388	28 50
Dearborn.....	310	108 75	Kankakee.....	389	69 00
Ionic.....	312	87 75	Ashmore.....	390	25 50
Vork.....	313	22 50	Tolono.....	391	28 50
Pikatieue.....	314	36 75	Oconee.....	392	17 25
Erwin.....	315	39 75	Blair.....	393	131 25
Abraham Jonas.....	316	9 75	Jerseyville.....	394	58 50
J. L. Anderson.....	318	48 75	Muddy Point.....	396	35 00
Doric.....	319	69 00	Shiloh.....	397	16 50
Malta.....	320	19 50	Kinmundy.....	398	29 25
Dunlap.....	321	54 75	Buda.....	399	30 75
Windsor.....	322	57 00	Pacific.....	400	42 00
Orient.....	323	22 50	Odell.....	401	32 25
Harrisburg.....	325	51 75	Kishwaukee.....	402	26 25
Industry.....	327	41 25	Mason City.....	403	63 00
Altona.....	330	27 00	Batavia.....	404	66 75
Mt. Erie.....	331	21 00	Bethalto.....	406	15 00
Tuscola.....	332	66 00	Stratton.....	408	48 75
Tyrian.....	333	79 50	Thos. J. Turner.....	409	93 75
Sumner.....	334	66 75	Mithra.....	410	88 50
Schiller.....	335	67 50	Hesperia.....	411	240 00
New Columbia.....	336	38 25	Bollen.....	412	23 25
Oneida.....	337	42 00	Evening Star.....	414	30 75
Saline.....	339	22 50	Lawn Ridge.....	415	24 00
Kedron.....	340	24 75	Paxton.....	416	42 75
Full Moon.....	341	40 50	Marseilles.....	417	37 50
Summerfield.....	342	21 00	Freeburg.....	418	31 50
Wenona.....	344	34 50	Reynoldsborg.....	419	33 00
Milledgville.....	345	18 00	Oregon.....	420	39 00
N. D. Morse.....	346	18 75	Washburn.....	421	9 75
Sidney.....	347	25 50	Landmark.....	422	135 75
Russellville.....	348	17 25	Lanark.....	423	40 50
Sublette.....	349	22 50	Exeter.....	424	26 25
Fairview.....	350	42 75	Scottville.....	426	31 50
Tarbolton.....	351	65 25	Red Bud.....	427	23 25
Groveland.....	352	23 25	Sunbeam.....	428	35 25
Kinderhook.....	353	30 00	Chebanse.....	429	40 50
Ark and Anchor.....	354	56 25	Kendrick.....	430	18 75
Marine.....	355	39 75	Summit.....	431	23 25
Hermitage.....	356	37 50	Murrayville.....	432	30 75
Orion.....	358	22 50	Annawan.....	433	15 75
Blackberry.....	359	29 25	Makanda.....	434	42 00
Princeville.....	360	22 50	Philo.....	436	54 00
Douglas.....	361	30 00	Chicago.....	437	159 00
Noble.....	362	27 75	Luce.....	439	60 00
Horeb.....	363	40 50	Camargo.....	440	30 75
Tonica.....	364	24 75	Sparland.....	441	20 25
Bement.....	365	52 50	Casey.....	442	33 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1883—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Hampshire.....	443	\$ 33 75	Andalusia.....	516	\$ 11 25
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	22 50	Litchfield.....	517	42 00
Chesterfield.....	445	36 00	Abraham Lincoln.....	518	31 50
Waukega.....	446	48 00	Roseville.....	519	27 00
S. D. Monroe.....	447	18 00	Anna.....	520	25 00
Yates City.....	448	33 75	Illioiopolis.....	521	30 00
Mendon.....	449	39 75	Monitor.....	522	82 50
Loami.....	450	18 75	Chatham.....	523	32 25
Bromwell.....	451	45 75	Evans.....	524	97 50
Grant.....	452	23 25	Delia.....	525	13 50
New Hartford.....	453	30 00	Covenant.....	526	283 50
Maroa.....	454	69 75	Rossville.....	527	30 75
Irving.....	455	20 25	Adams.....	529	23 25
Nokomis.....	456	33 75	Maquon.....	530	38 25
Moscow.....	457	29 00	Ashton.....	531	20 25
Blazing Star.....	458	30 75	Seneca.....	532	19 50
Jeffersonville.....	460	30 75	Altamont.....	533	33 00
Plainview.....	461	12 75	Cuba.....	534	22 50
Tremont.....	462	18 75	Sherman.....	535	32 25
Palmyra.....	463	33 75	Plainfield.....	536	38 25
Denver.....	464	18 75	J. R. Gorin.....	537	45 75
Huntsville.....	465	40 50	Lockport.....	538	55 50
Cobden.....	466	32 25	Chatsworth.....	539	25 50
South Macon.....	467	42 75	Harlem.....	540	84 75
McLean.....	469	29 25	Sigel.....	541	20 25
Rantoul.....	470	30 75	Towanda.....	542	26 25
Kendall.....	471	22 50	Cordova.....	543	21 75
Amity.....	472	39 75	Virginia.....	544	24 75
Gordon.....	473	14 25	Elkhart.....	545	25 50
Columbia.....	474	44 25	Valley.....	547	31 50
Walshville.....	475	15 00	Apple River.....	548	33 75
Manito.....	476	15 75	Sharon.....	550	28 50
Rutland.....	477	15 00	Darwin.....	551	12 00
Wyoming.....	479	52 50	Long Point.....	552	17 25
Logan.....	480	40 50	Plum River.....	554	35 25
Momence.....	481	31 50	Humboldt.....	555	32 25
Lexington.....	482	36 00	Dawson.....	556	42 75
Edgewood.....	484	27 75	Lessing.....	557	54 00
Xenia.....	485	24 00	Leland.....	558	17 25
Bowen.....	486	13 50	Thomson.....	559	33 75
Andrew Jackson.....	487	27 75	Madison.....	560	16 50
Clay City.....	488	30 00	Trinity.....	561	37 50
Cooper.....	489	19 50	Villa Ridge.....	562	19 50
Shannon.....	490	25 50	Hamilton.....	563	18 00
Martin.....	491	27 00	Winslow.....	564	24 75
Libertyville.....	492	38 25	Pleasant Hill.....	565	36 00
Tower Hill.....	493	17 40	Albany.....	566	32 25
Bath.....	494	28 50	Frankfort.....	567	38 25
Stone Fort.....	495	48 00	Time.....	569	19 50
Tennessee.....	496	26 25	Jacksonville.....	570	75 75
Alma.....	497	42 00	Bardolph.....	572	32 25
Murphysboro.....	498	47 25	Gardner.....	573	39 00
St. Paul.....	500	42 75	Pera.....	574	18 75
Stark.....	501	22 50	Capron.....	575	43 50
Woodhull.....	502	33 00	O'Fallon.....	576	26 25
Odin.....	503	24 75	Viola.....	577	31 50
East St. Louis.....	504	45 75	Elbridge.....	579	24 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	27 75	Hazel Dell.....	580	20 25
O. H. Miner.....	506	47 25	Dongola.....	581	18 75
Home.....	508	210 00	Shirley.....	582	27 00
Parkersburg.....	509	28 50	Highland.....	583	27 75
J. D. Moody.....	510	24 75	Vesper.....	584	92 25
Clintonville.....	511	24 00	Fisher.....	585	21 75
Wade-Barney.....	512	74 25	Princeton.....	587	54 00
Bradford.....	514	32 25	Troy.....	588	24 00
Dement.....	515	27 75	Elwood.....	589	21 75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1883—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Fairmount.....	590	\$ 41 25	Eddyville.....	672	\$ 34 50
Gilman.....	591	15 75	Normal.....	673	19 50
Fieldon.....	592	18 75	Waldeck.....	674	60 75
Miles Hart.....	595	31 50	A. O. Fay.....	676	28 50
National.....	596	92 25	Enfield.....	677	33 75
Lostant.....	597	22 50	Sheffield.....	678	19 50
Dorchester.....	598	12 00	Illinois City.....	679	18 75
Cerro Gordo.....	600	39 75	Clement.....	680	28 50
Laclede.....	601	21 00	Morrisonville.....	681	29 25
Watson.....	602	19 50	Blue Mound.....	682	51 00
Clark.....	603	29 25	Burnside.....	683	30 75
Hebron.....	604	32 25	Galatia.....	684	27 75
Allen.....	605	28 50	Rio.....	685	34 50
Streator.....	607	69 75	Garfield.....	686	162 75
Piper.....	608	40 50	Orangeville.....	687	19 50
Sheldon.....	609	38 25	Clifton.....	688	22 50
Union Park.....	610	69 00	Englewood.....	690	79 50
Lincoln Park.....	611	115 50	Iola.....	691	15 00
Rock River.....	612	85 50	Raymond.....	692	31 50
Patoka.....	613	40 50	Herrin's Prairie.....	693	32 25
Forrest.....	614	39 75	Centre.....	694	14 25
Wadley.....	616	17 25	Shiloh Hill.....	695	27 75
Milan.....	617	30 00	Belle River.....	696	38 25
Basco.....	618	24 00	Richard Cole.....	697	124 50
Berwick.....	619	20 25	Hutton.....	698	44 25
New Hope.....	620	27 00	Pleasant Plains.....	700	33 00
Venice.....	621	14 25	Temple Hill.....	701	31 50
Hopedale.....	622	20 25	Alexandria.....	702	35 25
Locust.....	623	19 50	St. Andrews.....	703	15 00
Union.....	627	19 50	Braidwood.....	704	75 75
Tuscan.....	630	24 75	Ewing.....	705	25 50
Norton.....	631	32 25	Joppa.....	706	22 50
Ridge Farm.....	632	28 50	Circle.....	707	57 00
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	81 75	Lemont.....	708	19 50
Buckley.....	634	38 25	Star.....	709	60 75
Rochester.....	635	30 75	Farmer City.....	710	48 75
Peotone.....	636	27 75	Providence.....	711	34 50
Fortitude.....	638	18 75	Collinsville.....	712	42 75
Keystone.....	639	68 25	Johnsonville.....	713	40 50
Comet.....	641	42 75	Newtown.....	714	41 25
Apollo.....	642	105 00	Elvaston.....	715	20 25
D. C. Cregier.....	643	117 75	Calumet.....	716	40 50
Oblong City.....	644	24 75	Lumberman's.....	717	92 25
San Jose.....	645	12 00	May.....	718	18 00
Somonauk.....	646	36 00	Chapel Hill.....	719	34 50
Blueville.....	647	35 25	Rome.....	721	23 25
Camden.....	648	48 75	Walnut.....	722	29 25
Irvington.....	650	14 25	Omaha.....	723	21 75
Centre Star.....	651	30 00	Chandlerville.....	724	25 50
Polar Star.....	652	18 75	Rankin.....	725	16 50
Greenview.....	653	35 25	Golden Rule.....	726	75 25
Yorktown.....	655	23 25	Waterman.....	728	35 25
Mozart.....	656	39 00	Lake Creek.....	729	27 75
Lafayette.....	657	14 25	Eldorado.....	730	22 50
Rock Island.....	658	60 00	Harbor.....	731	66 00
Lambert.....	659	47 25	Carman.....	732	32 25
Grand Chain.....	660	33 75	Gibson.....	733	59 25
Bethesda.....	661	12 75	Morning Star.....	734	110 25
South Park.....	662	26 25	Sheridan.....	735	27 00
Phoenix.....	663	18 75	Dennison.....	736	16 50
Mayo.....	664	18 75	Arrowsmith.....	737	14 25
Greenland.....	665	22 50	Sullivan Centre.....	738	18 75
Crawford.....	666	12 00	Lakeside.....	739	90 00
Eric.....	667	33 00	New Holland.....	741	18 75
Burnt Prairie.....	668	21 75	Danvers.....	742	19 50
Fillmore.....	670	40 00	Scott Land.....	743	24 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1883—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Goode.....	744	\$ 29 75	Pre-emption.....	755	\$ 24 75
Winnebago.....	745	21 00	Hardinsville.....	756	6 75
Weldon.....	746	33 00	Verona.....	757	22 50
Centennial.....	747	26 25	Mystic Star.....	758	63 75
Alta.....	748	15 75	Hickory Hill.....	759	26 25
Akin.....	749	21 75	Belle Flower.....	760	21 00
Lyndon.....	750	15 75	Sibley.....	761	33 00
Lounsbury.....	751	21 75	Van Meter.....	762	18 75
Allendale.....	752	19 50	Crete.....	763	16 50
Ogden.....	754	24 00			

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1882.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Charleston.....	35	\$ 46 50	Loami.....	450	\$ 30 75
Caledonia.....	47	12 00	Irving.....	455	19 50
Cambridge.....	49	45 75	Gordon.....	473	17 25
St. Mark's.....	63	75 00	Martin.....	491	27 75
Euclid.....	65	39 00	East St. Louis.....	504	1 00
Roscoe.....	75	43 50	Evans.....	524	81 75
Rising Sun.....	115	75	Elkhart.....	545	75
Cedar.....	124	70 50	Newark.....	549	15 75
Mackinaw.....	132	2 25	Villa Ridge.....	562	6 00
Corinthian.....	205	1 50	Laclede.....	601	9 00
Chemung.....	258	18 75	Hebron.....	604	32 25
Levi Lusk.....	270	24 75	Union Park.....	610	60 00
Kansas.....	280	75	Wadley.....	616	16 50
Dills.....	295	25 50	Hopedale.....	622	75
Mechanicsburg.....	299	22 50	San Jose.....	645	13 50
Malta.....	320	23 25	Crawford.....	666	12 00
Altona.....	330	1 50	Eddyville.....	672	33 75
Waltham.....	384	75	Pawnee.....	675	31 50
Bollen.....	412	21 00	Burnside.....	683	30 75
Washburn.....	421	9 00	Waterman.....	728	75
S. D. Monroe.....	447	75			

DUES FOR 1881.

Caledonia.....	47	16 50	Washburn.....	421	9 75
Trio.....	57	1 50	S. D. Monroe.....	447	75
Euclid.....	65	1 50	Newark.....	549	15 75
S. H. Davis.....	96	75	Wadley.....	616	14 25
Cedar.....	124	75			

DUES FOR 1880.

S. H. Davis.....	96	75
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DUES FOR 1879.

Euclid.....	65	75	S. H. Davis.....	96	75
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LODGES U. D.

New Liberty, U. D., dues paid October 3d, 1882.....	\$19 50
Sullivan, U. D., dues paid September 7th, 1883.....	22 50
Palace, U. D., dues paid September 17th, 1883.....	25 50
Littleton, U. D., dues paid September 18th, 1883.....	3 75

DISPENSATION FEES.

Palace Lodge, U. D.....	\$100 00
Littleton Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Sundry dispensations issued by Grand Master.....	117 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected for 1879.....	\$ 1 50
Dues collected for 1880.....	75
Dues collected for 1881.....	61 50
Dues collected for 1882.....	926 50
Dues collected for 1883.....	28,832 15
Dues from Lodges U. D.....	71 25
Dues from Lodges defunct.....	56 10
Grand Lodge By-Laws sold.....	10 75
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge sold.....	5 00
Book of Ceremonials sold.....	20 00
Certifying Diplomas.....	47 00
Cash from Grand Master for Dispensations issued.....	317 00
Fee for Duplicate Charter.....	5 00
	<hr/> \$30,354 50

Paid W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, October 5th, 1882.....	\$ 673 85
Paid W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, February 5th, 1883.....	200 00
Paid W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, July 5th, 1883.....	208 34
Paid W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, August 27th, 1883.....	1475 00
Paid W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, October 1st, 1883.....	27,797 31
	<hr/> 30,354 50

REPORT OF THE GRAND TREASURER.

The Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, and requested their reference to the Committee on Finance :

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer*,

In account with GRAND LODGE, F. & A. M.

1882.

DR.

Oct.	2,	To balance to credit General Fund.....	\$31,508 44
"	"	" " " Charity "	376 20
"	"	Total credit balance as per last report.....	\$31,884 64
"	5,	" am't rec'd from L. L. Munn, Grand Sec'y.....	673 85
1883.			
Jan.	3,	" dividend on A. A. Glenn's insurance policy...	22 25

Jan. 12,	To interest on Government bonds.....	\$ 50 00
Feb. 5,	“ am't rec'd from L. L. Munn, Grand Sec'y.....	200 00
April 13,	“ interest on Government bonds.....	50 00
July 5,	“ am't rec'd from L. L. Munn, Grand Sec'y.....	208 34
Aug. 16,	“ interest on Government bonds.....	50 00
“ 28,	“ am't rec'd from L. L. Munn, Grand Sec'y.....	1,475 00
Oct. 1,	“ interest on Government bonds.....	50 00
“ “	“ amount received from L. L. Munn, Grand Sec.	27,797 31
Total amount received since last report.....		30,576 75
		\$62,461 39

1882.

CR.

Oct. 5,	By mileage and per diem orders paid per vouchers \$ 2,939 00
“ “ “ “ “ “	“ “ “ “ “ “ Lodge representatives per vouchers.....
	14,761 20
Total mileage and per diem paid.....	
	17,700 20

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOWS:

DATE	OF ORDER.	NO.	1882.	
Mar. 25,	654	C. F. Tenney, Assistant Grand Examiner.....	\$ 34 60	
Aug. 16,	668	John C. Smith, Finance Committee.....	27 10	
Oct. 2,	683	“ examining accounts.....	37 00	
“ “	684	Gil. W. Barnard, “ “	32 00	
“ 4,	685	John M. Pearson, taxes, etc., on Mo. land....	15 00	
“ 4,	685 ½	John P. Ferns, sundry bills.....	69 10	
“ 4,	686	John Middleton, carpenter work.....	35 00	
“ 4,	687	Freeport Journal Printing Company.....	689 95	
“ 4,	688	W. H. Eastman, D. D., 14th District.....	3 50	
“ 4,	689	J. H. C. Dill, D. D., 15th District.....	10 20	
“ 4,	690	B. Mendenhall, D. D., 21st District.....	5 75	
“ 4,	691	G. H. B. Tolle, D. D., 24th District.....	12 80	
“ 4,	692	Samuel Rawson, Deacon.....	13 50	
“ 4,	693	M. H. Morgan, music.....	30 00	
“ 4,	694	C. F. Tenney, D. D., 18th District.....	6 25	
“ 4,	695	John M. Brown, Masonic Correspondence....	300 00	
“ 4,	696	John P. Ferns, Grand Tyler.....	100 00	
“ 4,	697	John Considine, Janitor.....	10 00	
“ 4,	698	Leslie A. Munn, Deputy Grand Secretary...	25 00	
“ 4,	700	Z. T. Griffin, Asst. Grand Secretary.....	25 00	
“ 5,	701	John C. Smith, examining Bro. Burrill's acct	175 00	
“ 5,	702	R. S. & W. G. McCormick, hall rent.....	200 00	

Oct. 31,	703	Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master.....	\$ 125 00
" 31,	704	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 33
Nov. 30,	705	Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master.....	125 00
" 30,	706	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 33
Dec. 9,	707	Journal Printing Co., G. L. Proceedings.....	1108 96
" 9,	708	" sundry printing.....	76 50
" 20,	709	Smith D. Atkins, postage stamps and cards..	308 60
" 30,	710	Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master.....	125 00
" 30,	711	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 34
1883.			
Jan. 18,	712	A. T. Darrah, Grand Examiner.....	52 75
" 18,	713	M. D. Chamberlin, Grand Examiner.....	68 80
" 18,	714	W. B. Grimes, " "	57 20
" 18,	715	James Douglas, " "	37 80
" 18,	716	C. F. Tenney, " "	55 40
" 18,	717	H. K. Maneoring, Tying for Gr. Ex.....	10 00
" 31,	718	Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master.....	125 00
" 31,	719	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 33
Feb'y 2,	720	M. D. Chamberlin, Grand Examiner	43 60
" "	721	A. T. Darrah, " "	28 60
" "	722	W. B. Grimes, " "	36 00
" "	723	James Douglas, " "	42 00
" "	724	C. F. Tenney, " "	27 00
" 6,	725	Chas. G. Sanborn, stationery.....	49 41
" "	726	L. L. Munn, sundry office expenses	19 05
" "	727	Am. Express Co., express charges.....	28 70
" "	728	Smith D. Atkins, Postmaster, stamps.....	34 00
" "	729	John C. Smith, Grand Jury at Springfield....	38 50
" "	730	L. L. Munn, " " " "	33 50
" "	731	L. L. Munn, expense meeting Finance Com.	27 10
" "	732	Gil W. Barnard, " " " "	5 00
" "	733	John C. Smith, " " " "	5 00
" "	734	T. T. Gurney, " " " "	5 00
" "	735	W. M. Egan, expense in Burrill case.....	1 90
" 19,	736	A. T. Darrah, Grand Examiner.....	40 00
" "	737	M. D. Chamberlin, "	40 60
" "	738	W. B. Grimes, "	37 30
" "	739	James Douglas, "	55 00
" 20,	740	A. V. VanDoren, D. D. Grand Master.....	60 20
" 27,	741	A. T. Darrah, Grand Examiner.....	32 60
" "	742	M. D. Chamberlin, "	54 70
" "	743	W. B. Grimes, "	46 80
" "	744	James Douglas, "	51 50
" 28,	745	Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master.....	125 00
" "	746	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 33

Mch. 26,	747	A. T. Darrah, Grand Examiner.....	\$ 55 80
“ “	748	W. B. Grimes, “ “	60 10
“ “	749	James Douglas, “ “	65 60
“ “	750	M. D. Chamberlin, “ “	15 00
“ “	751	C. F. Tenney, “ “	50 60
“ 31,	752	Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master.....	125 00
Mch. 31,	753	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 34
Apl. 28,	754	Journal Printing Co., printing and stationery	89 50
“ 30,	755	Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master.....	125 00
“ 30,	756	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 33
May 25,	757	C. G. Sanborn, stationery.....	6 15
“ 25,	758	American Express Co., express charges.....	11 25
“ 25,	759	L. L. Munn, sundry office expenses.....	9 97
“ 25,	760	Smith D. Atkins, postage stamps.....	96 60
“ 25,	761	John C. Smith, Finance Committee.....	27 10
“ 25,	762	Gil. W. Barnard, “ “	27 10
“ 25,	763	E. C. Pace, “ “	63 60
“ 25,	764	John C. Smith, expense Burrill's prosecution	2,926 35
“ 31,	765	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 33
“ 31,	766	Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master.....	125 00
June 30,	767	Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master.....	125 00
“ 30,	768	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 34
July 31,	769	Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master.....	125 00
“ 31,	770	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 33
Aug. 8,	771	Wm. H. Scott, proxy for Grand Master.....	15 00
“ 31,	772	Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master.....	125 00
“ 31,	773	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 33
Sept. 29,	774	Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master.....	125 00
“ 29,	775	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary.....	208 33
“ 29,	776	Daniel M. Browning, Grand Master expense	181 35
“ 29,	777	W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer.....	400 00
“ 29,	778	L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary expense.....	63 95
“ 29,	779	Smith D. Atkins, postage stamps.....	103 60
Jan'y 3,		By premium on A. A. Glenn's insurance.....	169 10
			<hr/>
Oct. 1,		By total miscellaneous orders.....	12,913 53
“ 1,		By balance to Cr. Charity Fund.....	376 20
“ 1,		By balance to Cr. General Fund.....	31,471 46
			<hr/>
“ 1,		By total Cr. balance.....	31,847 66
			<hr/>
			\$62,461 39

All of which is fraternally submitted,

CHICAGO, Oct. 1st, 1883.

WILEY M. EGAN,
Grand Treasurer.

PETITION—Of Lumberman's Lodge.

R. W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery presented a petition from Lumberman's Lodge, No. 717, and moved its reference to the Committee on Petitions, and it was so referred.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

R. W. Bro. John C. Smith submitted the following report, in regard to the trial and conviction of John F. Burrill, which was received, and, on motion of R. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, was adopted, and the report, and outline of the trial, ordered printed in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge :

To the M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons :

On the opening of this Grand Lodge one year ago, M. W. Grand Master, Bro. W. H. Scott, announced the discovery of "a discrepancy in the statements and accounts of our former Grand Secretary, John F. Burrill," said "discrepancy" amounting to \$7,743.50.

R. W. Grand Secretary, Bro. L. L. Munn, in his report for the same year, gave a concise and clear statement of this "discrepancy," the manner in which it had been covered up, and how discovered, and the Committee on Finance made a special and detailed report of their examination and verification of the same.

The arrest of John F. Burrill in Minnesota, the preliminary examination and imprisonment at Springfield, his release on bail, appearance and speech in this Grand Lodge are matters of record, which we do not propose to repeat, but refer the Craft to the proceedings of that year for the facts.

Our present report will briefly inform you of what has been done in this case since the adjournment of the Grand Lodge.

Immediately after the close of the session of 1882, R. W. Grand Secretary, Bro. L. L. Munn, and the Chairman of the Committee on Finance were summoned to the city of Springfield to testify before the Grand Jury of Sangamon County, Illinois, in the case of the People vs. John F. Burrill. The result of that investigation by the Grand Jury of Sangamon County was the finding of three indictments against John F. Burrill for "embezzlement of the funds of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, for the years 1879, 1880 and 1881," the statute of limitations alone preventing his indictment for the year 1878.

The accused was admitted to bail in the sum of \$3,500, to appear for trial at the

next term of the Sangamon County Circuit Court. A change of venue was asked for by Burrill from Sangamon County, the place in which he had resided for twenty-five or more years, and in which the office of Grand Secretary had been located, assigning as the reason therefor that the people of Sangamon County were prejudiced against him, and that he could not have a fair trial in said county.

The Court allowed the motion, and the venue was changed to the adjoining county of Macoupin. The Committee on Finance immediately entered into a correspondence with the several lodges, the dues of which had been paid to and personally appropriated by John F. Burrill, to learn what evidence they could furnish that would aid in his conviction.

The following circular letter was prepared and a copy sent to the W. M. of each lodge interested, many of whom could not, or would not, understand what the committee desired, but would refer to the printed proceedings as evidence of payment, and in many ways defer or neglect to furnish the proofs required. In fact they seemed to fear that our request was but a plan to again collect the sums once paid by their respective lodges and appropriated by John F. Burrill :

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 18, 1883.

To the Worshipful Master of Lodge No..... A. F. & A. M.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER : The Finance Committee are instructed by the M. W. Grand Master to take charge of and prepare the evidence in the suit now pending against the former Grand Secretary, Bro. John F. Burrill, and we desire your prompt and earnest co-operation.

Your lodge is not credited on the books of the Grand Secretary with having paid any Grand Lodge dues for the year 18..... ; but, if paid, we desire to know how paid, and to get all the evidence you have upon the subject. Please state if paid by money order, draft, check or currency, and send check or draft, if possible ; and if money order, such evidence as the postmaster can give. If paid in currency, state by whom, when and where, and if we can get witnesses when wanted. If sent by express, get receipt of delivery if you can, and send receipt of Burrill's for dues paid.

Receipts, checks, drafts and other papers will be returned when no longer required.

Address all letters and papers pertaining to this subject to Gen. J. C. Smith, Chairman Finance Committee, Springfield, Illinois.

Fraternally yours,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL W. BARNARD,
E. C. PACE,

Finance Committee.

The request, however, was so generally responded to that the committee were well prepared to meet the case with witnesses, money orders, checks, drafts and ex-

press receipts for money sent, all of which bore the endorsement of John F. Burrill, and in many cases his own receipts for the same.

On the 13th day of March the case of John F. Burrill was called in the Circuit Court of Macoupin County, the accused being present with his attorneys, Gen. John A. McClernand and Hon. Chas. A. Keyes, of Springfield, Gen. John I. Rinaker and Hon. Charles A. Walker, of Carlinville. This Grand Lodge was represented by ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, of the firm of Palmer, Robinson & Shutt, State's Attorney Robert H. Hazlett, Esq., of Springfield, and Messrs. Corn & Shirly, of Carlinville.

The trial occupied eleven days, during which time more than thirty witnesses were examined, and many points of law were raised and ably argued by the attorneys for the defense. The counsel for the Grand Lodge met the same with concise statements of facts, and in clear, unanswerable arguments brushed aside the sophistry of the defense.

One point, and the principal one, upon which the defense relied to acquit the accused, and to which they persistently returned with renewed vigor, was the name of this Grand Lodge, as set forth in the indictment. The original act of incorporation of this Grand Lodge was approved February 20th, 1847, and is entitled "An Act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Illinois of *Ancient* Free and Accepted Masons."

An amendatory Act was approved February 14th, 1855, and reads as follows:

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Illinois of *Ancient* Free and Accepted Masons."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, for the time being, and their successors in office, of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, *Ancient* Free and Accepted Masons, together with the Masters and Wardens of the several lodges subordinate to said Grand Lodge, while holding said offices, shall be and the same are hereby forever declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and description of "The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons."

This amendment, the defense charged, had never been accepted by this Grand Lodge, and their client could not, therefore, have embezzled the funds of "The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons," as no such Grand Lodge existed. They further argued that if their client had taken any funds, they were funds of the Grand Lodge of "*Ancient* Free and Accepted Masons," a body of which he had been the Grand Secretary, as the commission introduced would prove. Gov. Palmer replied to the same, and proved by the proceedings of this Grand Lodge that the amendatory Act of February 14th, 1855, had been formally accepted. He argued that this Grand Lodge, in its corporate and financial capacity, is "The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons," and

that it is the constituent bodies of this Grand Lodge which bear the time-honored name and title of "*Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.*"

He further proved by said Act of February 14th, 1855, "That the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, for the time being, and their successors in office, of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, together with the Masters and Wardens of the several lodges subordinate to said Grand Lodge, while holding said offices, shall be and the same are hereby forever declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and description of "The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons," and was sustained by the Court.

Before entering upon this trial, the prosecution was required to select one indictment on which to try the defendant, and the year 1880 was selected, which practically opened up the whole case, and admitted evidence covering the three indictments. But upon submitting the case the prosecution was again required to make choice as to which indictment should go to the jury, and the year 1879 was then chosen.

On the morning of the tenth day, the arguments being closed the evening previous, the case was submitted, together with the instructions asked for by both sides, to an impartial jury by an honest Judge, and at "high twelve" the following verdict was returned:

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, and the funds embezzled is two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars (\$2,898) and fix his punishment at five years in the penitentiary."

A motion for a new trial was made. It was argued the next day, but denied by the Court. Sentence was then passed, and the prisoner taken to the State's prison at Chester, where he is now confined.

A bill of exceptions was spoken of, and is now being prepared; but in the opinion of your attorneys it will not be granted, and the case will thus be ended so far as this Grand Lodge is concerned.

Your committee having made a plain statement of facts to put on record, will also add in detail, the sums of money which were proven to have been embezzled, that there be no more of this mistaken sympathy, for the defendant, which they have had to encounter, and which so embarrassed them in the trial.

Every man accused of a violation of the laws of the land, whether moral, civil or criminal, is entitled to the sympathy of his fellow-man. A member of our Fraternity is entitled to the same from his brethren; but there never was any reason why so much sympathy should have been extended to John F. Burrill.

The cloud under which the office of Grand Secretary was resigned, and Burrill left this State, was such as should have taken from him the sympathy of all true Masons, and should have compelled his expulsion from the rights and privileges of the Craft.

On referring to pages 70 and 111, journal of proceedings 1882, you will find that Burrill protests his innocence of the charges brought against him by the officers of this Grand Lodge. He declared that he did not owe this Grand Lodge one cent and said: "I can look over this Grand Lodge, as I have for fifteen years past, and say that I am honest, and never intentionally wronged this Grand Lodge out of one cent."

He further stated that he was not afraid to go before the court, where he could prove his innocence; but would make no explanation to this Grand Lodge, unless the criminal prosecution was first withdrawn. You all remember, and it is a matter of record, how a preamble and resolution was offered that the "M. W. Grand Master be requested to suspend all further criminal proceedings" in this case, and though twice called for, the resolution failed to receive a second. The accused continued, "But I will say this much, if after a thorough investigation by the committee, and myself, I cannot satisfy this Grand Lodge, or that the committee is satisfied that there is a discrepancy which cannot be successfully controverted, I am willing to devote the balance of my life to make this Grand Lodge good."

Your committee regret they are compelled to report that although the books, checks, drafts, certificates of money orders, express receipts, and his own receipts for moneys received, were at the service of Burrill and his attorneys, no explanation was ever offered, neither did he ever express any desire to examine said books and papers, by himself, or in company with the committee. It is needless to say that the committee "is satisfied that there is a discrepancy which cannot be controverted;" and that the "discrepancy" was proven dollar for dollar and cent for cent, and the accused has expressed no desire "to devote the balance of my (his) life to make this Grand Lodge good." Although this case was so clearly proven, proven too often, and by too many living witnesses, and too many written evidences, to suit Burrill or his attorneys, not one witness introduced by the prosecution so clearly convicted the defendant as did his own testimony when placed upon the stand by his own attorneys.

In closing this report your committee beg leave to say that in the prosecution of this defendant, they have been governed by the instructions of your predecessor, M. W. Grand Master, Brother W. H. Scott, when he directed them "to take such legal steps as were necessary to bring the defaulter to justice, and to do so at as small an expense to the Grand Lodge as is consistent with the requirements of justice to the Craft and the speedy punishment of the guilty." The total cost of the prosecution has been \$2,926.35, which was paid on approved bills, by order of the M. W. Grand Master, and then filed with the Grand Secretary.

The following are the sums of money, the number, names, and location of lodges from which taken, that were proven to have been embezzled by John F. Burrill, and for which he is now serving a term of five years in the Southern Penitentiary of Illinois:

1879.

NO.	LODGE.	LOCATION.	AMOUNT.
†37	Olive Branch.....	Monmouth.....	\$ 67 50
53	Jackson.....	Shelbyville.....	54 75
†56	Pittsfield.....	Pittsfield.....	66 75
†66	Knoxville.....	Knoxville.....	38 25
†74	Rockton.....	Rockton.....	39 00
75	Roscoe.....	Roscoe.....	51 00
†93	Toulon.....	Toulon.....	47 25
†99	Edwardville.....	Edwardville.....	65 25
†102	Rockford.....	Rockford.....	122 25
†110	Lebanon.....	Lebanon.....	50 25
130	Marion.....	Salem.....	33 75
†174	Lena.....	Lena.....	55 50
†179	Wabash.....	Etna.....	30 75
†208	Wilmington.....	Wilmington.....	69 75
†218	New Salem.....	New Salem.....	33 75
†220	Mahomet.....	Mahomet.....	39 75
†222	George Washington.....	Chillicothe.....	36 00
†227	Columbus.....	Coatsburg.....	24 75
†306	W. C. Hobbs.....	Eureka.....	33 75
310	Dearborn.....	Chicago.....	99 75
331	Mt. Erie.....	Mt. Erie.....	19 50
†332	Tuscola.....	Tuscola.....	86 25
†335	Schiller.....	Peoria.....	54 75
340	Kedron.....	Mt. Auburn.....	26 25
359	Blackberry.....	Blackberry.....	12 00
†373	Chambersburg.....	Chambersburg.....	24 75
391	Tolono.....	Tolono.....	25 50
†393	Blair.....	Chicago.....	133 75
415	Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	22 50
422	Landmark.....	Chicago.....	92 25
†431	Summit.....	Harristown.....	27 85
440	Camargo.....	Camargo.....	30 75
458	Blazing Star.....	Crab Orchard.....	39 00
468	Cheney's Grove.....	Saybrook.....	36 75
†470	Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	21 00
†473	Garden.....	Pocahontus.....	22 50
478	Pleiades.....	Chicago.....	174 00
†505	Meridian Sun.....	Holcomb.....	39 75
†523	Chatham.....	Chatham.....	35 25
526	Covenant.....	Chicago.....	220 50
†527	Rossville.....	Rossville.....	32 25
533	Altamont.....	Altamont.....	44 25
†543	Cordova.....	Cordova.....	16 50
549	Mendon.....	Newark.....	15 00
552	Long Point.....	Long Point.....	22 50
557	Lessing.....	Chicago.....	51 75
574	Pera.....	Ludlow.....	19 50
589	Elwood.....	Humbolt.....	20 25
†600	Cerre Gordo.....	Cerre Gordo.....	33 75
621	Venice.....	Venice.....	10 50
†630	Tuscan.....	Walpole.....	21 75
†636	Peotone.....	Peotone.....	25 50
639	Keystone.....	Chicago.....	57 00
†642	Apollo.....	Chicago.....	110 25
649	Hinsdale.....	Hinsdale.....	18 00
†655	Yorktown.....	Tampico.....	31 50
†662	South Park.....	Hyde Park.....	34 50
†681	Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	29 25
†690	Englewood.....	Englewood.....	67 50
†710	Farmer City.....	Farmer City.....	47 25
721	Rome.....	Dix.....	21 75
†722	Walnut.....	Walnut.....	27 75
†750	Lyndon.....	Lyndon.....	23 75
753	Cornell.....	Cornell.....	7 00
Total.....			\$2993 50

† Amounts interlined in proceedings of 1879.

1880.

NO.	LODGE.	LOCATION.	AMOUNT.
†7	Friendship	Dixon	\$ 82 50
†8	Macon	Decatur	87 00
†19	Clinton	Petersburg	86 25
†33	Oriental	Chicago	194 25
†38	Olive Branch	Danville	120 75
†40	Occidental	Ottawa	78 75
54	Reclamation	Nauvoo	29 25
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	74 25
67	Acacia	La Salle	53 25
74	Rockton	Rockton	34 50
†88	Havana	Havana	68 25
102	Rockford	Rockford	125 25
105	Winchester	Winchester	54 75
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	30 00
118	Waverly	Waverly	39 75
†134	Sycamore	Sycamore	92 25
138	Marengo	Marengo	52 50
140	Olney	Olney	69 75
141	Garden City	Chicago	162 75
†144	De Kalb	De Kalb	72 75
†155	Alpha	Galesburg	93 75
†166	Star in the East	Rockford	93 75
†170	Evergreen	Freeport	79 50
189	Fulton City	Fulton City	58 50
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	48 75
223	Keeney	Edington	21 75
†240	Western Star	Champaign	85 50
244	Horicon	Rochelle	53 25
†246	El Paso	El Paso	61 50
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	29 25
282	Brooklyn	Compton	31 50
†294	Pontiac	Pontiac	60 75
310	Dearborn	Chicago	102 75
328	Grafton	Huntley	10 50
339	Saline	Goreville	29 25
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	24 75
372	Galesburg	Galesburg	51 75
385	Mississippi	Savanna	17 25
410	Mithra	Chicago	81 75
†411	Hesperia	Chicago	190 50
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	34 50
420	Oregon	Oregon	32 25
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	39 00
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	24 00
431	Summit	Harristown	26 25
478	Pleiades	Chicago	162 75
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	18 00
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	38 25
511	Clintonville	Clintonville	21 75
526	Covenant	Chicago	231 00
528	Minooka	Minooka	21 75
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	37 50
562	Villa Ridge	Villa Ridge	20 25
563	Hamilton	Otterville	21 00
578	Prairie City	Toledo	26 25
604	Hebron	Hebron	31 50
610	Union Park	Chicago	60 75
613	Patoka	Patoka	38 25
621	Venice	Venice	10 50
630	Tuscan	Walpole	21 00
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	75 60
636	Peotone	Peotone	25 50
†642	Apollo	Chicago	103 50
656	Mozart	Bloomington	28 50
†690	Englewood	Englewood	75 75
703	St. Andrews	Chicago	15 00
722	Walnut	Walnut	30 00
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	32 25
Total			\$ 4137 00

†Amounts interlined in proceedings of 1880.

1881.

NO.	LODGE.	LOCATION.	AMOUNT.
77	Prairie.....	Paris	\$ 113 25

RECAPITULATION.

1879.....	\$2993 50
1880.....	4137 00
1881.....	113 25
TOTAL.....	\$7243 75

In concluding this report, the chairman of the Committee on Finance wishes to express his thanks to R. W. Grand Secretary, Brother L. L. Munn, and R. W. Bro. Gil W. Barnard, for the assistance given him in preparing this case and for their constant attendance and aid during the trial.

The following concise report of the trial was prepared by S. T. Corn, Esq., one of the counsel of this Grand Lodge. The paper was made from the court record, and is approved by Gov. Palmer as a correct outline of the trial. Your committee think the paper of great importance, as from the evidence therein stated you will find that it sustains the charge of the "discrepancy in the accounts of John F. Burrill," as made by M. W. Bro., W. H. Scott, and the reports of your R. W. Grand Secretary and Committee on Finance.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
Chairman Committee on Finance.

OUTLINE OF THE TRIAL OF JOHN F. BURRILL.

At the October term, 1882, of the Sangamon County Circuit Court, the Grand Jury returned three indictments against John F. Burrill for embezzlement of the funds of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, received by him as Grand Secretary for the years 1879, 1880 and 1881. At the same term of the Sangamon Circuit Court, Burrill applied for a change of venue, on the ground of the prejudice of the inhabitants, and the venue was changed to Macoupin County.

At the February term, 1883, of the Macoupin Circuit Court, a trial was had before Judge Welch and a jury. A. H. Bell, State's Attorney for Macoupin County, R. H. Hazlett, State's Attorney for Sangamon County, Gov. Palmer, of Springfield,

and Corn & Shirley, of Carlinville, appeared for the prosecution, and Gen. John A. McClernard and Hon. Chas. Keyes, of Springfield, and Gen. John I. Kinaker and Hon. C. A. Walker, of Carlinville, for the defense.

The trial was had upon the indictment charging the embezzlement of funds in 1880, and occupied eleven days, beginning on March 13th.

After a jury had been chosen, the defense moved the Court to require the prosecution to file a bill of particulars, specifying the items and character of funds alleged to have been embezzled by the defendant, which motion was overruled by the Court.

Mr. Hazlett stated the case for the prosecution. He said that the indictment charged the defendant with having embezzled the funds of a corporation known as the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, and gave in some detail the facts and figures upon which the prosecution would rely for a conviction. Mr. Keyes stated the case for the defense, and said that the evidence would show that the defendant had actually paid over more money than he had ever received as Grand Secretary; and further, that in law and in fact there was no such corporation as the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons. That an Act for that purpose had been passed by the Legislature in 1855, but that the Freemasons of Illinois had never organized under it.

The prosecution introduced *Frank Hudson, Jr.*, as a witness, who testified that Burrill was elected Grand Secretary at Chicago in 1873, by the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and resigned to take effect September 1, 1881. I succeeded him by appointment September 1st. He turned over to me everything in the room occupied as his office, as the property of the Grand Lodge. He turned over to me his cash book and ledger, a lot of receipt books with the receipts cut out and the stubs remaining. I received all the receipt books for 1880 and 1881, a part, but I think not all, for 1879. A full year is eight books. Also printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for various years, and a variety of manuscript papers. Also his receipts in book form from the Grand Treasurer. I cut out the receipts from it that were filled out and sent the rest of the book to Mr. Munn. I sent everything to Munn except the cash book, the receipts and a package of Burrill's private letters. There was no schedule or inventory of anything in the room. Burrill prepared, had published, personally supervised the printing, and distributed to the lodges the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the years 1879 and 1880.

L. L. Munn testified: When I received the material sent by Hudson, I found the ledger written up to 1879, but no further. I could find no books of account of the Grand Secretary except that. There were no manuscript books—that is, records from which the proceedings were printed. The Grand Secretary was instructed to certify to the published proceedings, and it was not thought necessary to record the proceedings in detail in manuscript in a book. I received copies of the proceedings from the Grand Lodge, and from them ascertained all I knew of the accounts of the Grand Secretary. There are no other books giving an account of the transactions of the Grand Lodge.

The prosecution here introduced as witnesses a large number of the officers of subordinate lodges to prove payments of Grand Lodge dues of 1879 and 1880 to Burrill in currency, by draft, check and postoffice order; also to identify drafts, checks, Burrill receipts, &c.

Henry Bunn testified: I am cashier of the Marine Bank at Springfield. Burrill did business with that bank from October, 1879, to September, 1881. I know Burrill's handwriting. Witness identifies a number of checks and drafts, which were endorsed and deposited by Burrill, and which, in the ordinary course of business, passed to his credit; also identifies corresponding deposit ticket, showing moneys deposited by Burrill and for which he got credit.

F. K. Whittemore testified: I am cashier in State National Bank, Springfield. Burrill opened an account at that bank in August, 1878, and closed in October, 1879 and gives the same class of testimony as Bunn's preceding.

Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, testified to amounts received from Burrill as Grand Secretary as follows: October 1, 1880, \$20,216.25; October 4, 1880, \$1,347.75; October 7, 1880, \$3,131.69. My reports as they appear in the printed proceedings are correct, except in the printed proceedings of 1881 there is an *error* of nine cents. There should be credited to Burrill \$3,831.69 where it is credited \$3,831.60. These printed proceedings are furnished to us as officers of the Grand Lodge by the Grand Secretary.

L. L. Munn: There was turned over to me by Hudson, Burrill's ledger account with the constituent lodges up to and including the year 1879. In order to open a new account with the lodges, I had, as I thought, to go to the original documents, and I examined the returns made by the subordinate lodges, and which I found among the material turned over to me, and compared them with the Secretary's report in the printed proceedings. I found returns from lodges showing the amount of dues owing from such lodge, and Burrill's receipt written or stamped upon them, but that the receipt of such sums was not reported, in many cases, in Burrill's report in the printed proceedings. This was the year 1880. I also footed the printed report, and found that the footing exceeded the amount shown to have been paid over to the Grand Treasurer by \$1780.50, and the items appearing by the returns and not appearing in the printed report of the Secretary amounted to \$2337. Witness here identified a large number of returns of subordinate lodges, showing Burrill's endorsement in his handwriting or by his stamp, acknowledging the receipt of the amount; also identified Burrill's corresponding receipt and the stub of the receipt so far as they were in the hands of the prosecution.

The defense here insist upon their objection, that the Grand Lodge described in the indictment is not an incorporated body under the laws of this State; that there is a variance in the proof offered, and that all the books offered in evidence are in-

admissible; that the Act of 1855 is a special charter granting banking powers, and is in violation of the constitution of 1848, and ask the Court to rule upon these questions at this time.

The prosecution place Gen. J. C. Smith upon the stand, with special reference to the corporate existence of the Grand Lodge and the admissibility of this evidence.

Gen. Smith testified: I have been connected with the Masonic lodges of this State for about twenty-five years. I was not a member of the Grand Lodge at any time before the adoption of this charter. I am acquainted with the Masonic organization throughout the State. There is only the one Masonic organization. I think I have been a member of the Grand Lodge for ten years or more. This book (the printed proceedings of 1879,) is the journal of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Illinois—the only Grand Lodge of which I know anything. I have been a member of the Grand Lodge for several years past as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and during that time have known Burrill as Grand Secretary. He is required to submit a report in writing to the Grand Lodge of the names and amounts of money paid to him as Grand Secretary, and it is referred by the Grand Lodge to the Finance Committee. This book is the cash book submitted by him in connection with that report. These books are the proceedings of that same Grand Lodge of which I have spoken for the years 1879, 1880, 1881 and 1882. The prosecution again offers in evidence the various books. The defense object, and the objection is argued at length by Gen. Rinaker, Gen. McClernand and Mr. Walker for the defense, and by Gov. Palmer, Mr. Hazlett and Mr. Corn for the prosecution. The Court rules: That the parts of the printed proceedings offered are admissible as tending to prove either proposition necessary to be proven. The Court gives no opinion as to what the weight or effect of the evidence may be—that is a question for the jury. As to the other books—the lodge returns—there is testimony that there are certain endorsements on them in the handwriting of Burrill. Munn testifies that they were turned over to him by Hudson, and Hudson that he got them from Burrill. Now as to the effect of that evidence,—the People are required to show that this fund belonged to an organization as described in the indictment. Whether the books show that, or what they may show, is a question for the jury. I simply hold that they may go to the jury as admissible evidence, tending to show certain facts. I think the Act of 1855 is not unconstitutional, and it is for the jury to determine, from all the facts and circumstances in evidence before them, whether the Grand Lodge has accepted the Act as its charter.

Gen. Smith recalled: We, the Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge, settled with Burrill in 1879, comparing the report presented by him and his cash book, and they agreed to a cent. I have examined the printed proceedings of 1879, and the report of Burrill there published contains items amounting to \$1,767.75 more than appeared in his cash book or in his written report presented to us (witness gives them in detail). There is also another list of items which were not in his written report nor in the cash book nor in the printed proceedings, but which are shown by

the returns of the subordinate lodges, by receipts, stubs of receipts, checks or drafts, to have been received by Burrill, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,225.75.

I was also Chairman of the Finance Committee in 1880, and settled with Burrill. There are a number of items of Grand Lodge dues inserted in the printed proceedings, which were not in the cash book nor in the original report, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,761.75. (Gives the items.) None of the sums before collected and omitted from the previous reports were brought into this report. The total of Grand Lodge dues received by Burrill for 1880 and not in the cash book nor his original report nor in the printed proceedings, is \$2,375.25. (As here stated by Gov. Palmer, the total unaccounted for as claimed by the prosecution for the year 1879 is \$2,993.50; for the year 1880, \$4,137.00, and for 1881, \$113.25.) In the latter part of September, 1882, I procured a requisition for Burrill, who was then in Minneapolis, and accompanied the Governor's messenger who was sent to bring him back. On the cars, a short time before we reached Springfield, Burrill, who was sitting on the seat in front of me, turned to me and said, "General, I wish you would have your attorneys ready when we arrive in Springfield, that I may waive an examination and give bail, for I don't wish to go to jail." I answered that I had anticipated that and had telegraphed Gov. Palmer, and would be glad to serve him in any way I could. He then turned to me a second time and said, "What can I do to settle this?" I said, "Explain this or pay it." He answered, "I can't, but I will devote my whole life to doing so." That ended the conversation.

This cash book contains a summary of Burrill's account. The footing is \$2,939.50. The sum testified to, seventeen hundred and some odd dollars, is not included in that footing.

The lodge returns are prepared by the Grand Secretary, sent by mail to the subordinate lodges and returned by them to him. In settling in 1879, we had before us his report, cash book, ledger and printed proceedings of previous years. In 1880 and 1881 we had before us his report, cash book and printed proceedings of previous years, but no ledger. We did not go over the details of the report of the previous year, but would simply compare his written report and the cash book with the printed proceedings, to see that the totals were correct. The Masonic year began October 1, and ended September 30, and in passing upon Burrill's report for 1879 we would compare his written report and his cash book, beginning Oct. 1, 1878, and ending Sept. 30, 1879. Dues received by the Grand Secretary after October 1 and before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, ought to be reported in a supplemental report or in the report of the next year. In passing upon the report of 1879, 1880, or 1881, we, the Finance Committee, did not go into an examination of the report of the previous year, as we had no apprehension that anything had been done which would make it necessary. Burrill made no report in 1881. It was made by his successor, Hudson. I have been Chairman of the Finance Committee six or eight years or more. At one time (I don't remember what year) we requested Burrill to

make a supplemental report; but he said he had not time, owing to the business on hand. The lodge returns did not go to the Finance Committee, but to other committees.

This book is a copy of the by-laws and constitution of the Grand Lodge. By-laws and constitution introduced in evidence and read to the jury so far as to show that the Grand Lodge is composed of the officers of the Grand Lodge and officers of subordinate lodges.

Frank Hudson, Jr., recalled: (Points out in cash book what parts written by Burrill.) The printed report of 1879 contains items of Grand Lodge dues not in the cash book. They were inserted by Burrill. We talked about it in Springfield. I suggested it was a bad plan to insert them; that some day somebody would figure up the recapitulation and find that they were not added in it; that it would excite discussion, and they would try to find fault. He said he put it in as a matter of information for the officers of the subordinate lodges, and that it would cut no figure with the Finance Committee; that the account of dues was in the cash book. I said somebody would foot them up and think there was an error. He said nobody would take the trouble to do that, and it would cut no figure anyway. The conversation came up when we were reading the proof. He said his only object in putting them in was to inform the lodges who had paid after he had reported that their payments had been made. Otherwise they would be writing to him; and he would save himself the trouble of replying to each inquiry by inserting the information in the printed proceedings. In 1879, for the first time, as I recollect, Burrill adopted the plan prescribed by the by-laws, and closed his report with the receipts of Sept. 30, 1879, leaving all receipts after that time to go to the report of the next year. The same in 1880. I think, in our conversation, Burrill first called attention to the insertions, as I would not probably have noticed them if he hadn't, as he held the copy. Don't know whether that conversation was in 1879 or 1880. The interlining took place in both reports.

L. L. Munn recalled: Reads dates of Burrill's receipts for a number of items of Grand Lodge dues for 1879 and 1880, interlined in printed proceedings and not in cash book—a part on or before and a part subsequent to September 30.

I wrote to Burrill a number of times after I was elected, October, 1881, to St. Paul, care of American Express Company, where, I was informed, he could be found. My letters were returned.

P. B. Price testified: I assisted Burrill in receiving money at meetings of the Grand Lodge—first at his room at the hotel, and after the Grand Lodge met, at his room in the building where the Grand Lodge was held. Burrill himself was then usually in the Grand Lodge. When a lodge desired to pay I would take the money and note the amount and number of the lodge upon a sheet of foolscap. If the returns were in I would find the receipt; if not, I would fill it out and deliver it. When Burrill came in at noon or in the evening, I would hand him the money and

the sheets, and he would usually at once foot up the sheets and count the money or checks or whatever I received as money. If not, he would take them, and afterwards I would ask him if it was correct, and he would say yes. I handed over to him all the money I ever received. I know nothing of any checks having been found upon the floor. They did not fall out of my hands. I dated the sheets at the top. Burrill would compare only the sheets and the money, not the stubs. During the meeting of the Grand Lodge a great many would be paying—a regular mob. Generally I received alone, except when Burrill was with me. It was mostly paid in money. I received most of it, Burrill generally being in the Grand Lodge. Nobody else had access to the books or desk. I used a stamp after he got one. I don't think he had any in 1879.

Gil W. Barnard testified: I was on the Finance Committee in 1879 and 1880. Burrill handed us his written report, cash book and ledger, and we compared and checked them. In 1880 we didn't have the ledger. We asked Burrill about it. He said he had not brought it—would bring it next year. He had been directed by resolution of the Grand Lodge to keep ledger account. The ledger we had in 1879 is not here. My recollection is that he did not in either year present us a report written out in detail, but only a recapitulation or tabulated statement, and we compared that and the totals in the cash book.

P. B. Price recalled: Burrill made out and presented to the Grand Lodge, in 1879, a detailed cash account. He made it out himself from the cash book, and he and I compared it. Don't know who footed it. I have examined this book, the defendant's ledger, and made a statement from it of the items of receipts of 1879. They are all in Burrill's handwriting. Witness reads detailed statement prepared by him from ledger, and states the total to be \$28,558.75. His credits, as appear in his report, show \$25,628.20, a shortage of \$2,930.55.

Frank Hudson, Jr., recalled: The Grand Secretary's office and records of the Grand Lodge, at Springfield, burned Feb. 22, 1871. This book is known as "The Reprint," issued in 1874. It was distributed about 1874 by order of the Grand Lodge, and I suppose by Burrill, but I am not positive. It purports to contain the main transactions of the Grand Lodge from 1840 to 1869. (Prosecution offer in evidence so much of the proceedings of 1856 appearing in the "Reprint" as shows the resolution of Mr. Buck that the Act of 1855 incorporating the Grand Lodge be published in the proceedings and the adoption of the resolution by the Grand Lodge. Also the address of the Grand Master, stating that the Grand Lodge was incorporated by the Act of 1855, and by said Act has acquired the right of holding property, and the same is admitted as the Act of the Grand Lodge, but not as the Act of Burrill.)

Wiley M. Egan, Treasurer, recalled: The salary of Burrill as Grand Secretary was \$2,500 per year. It has been paid. It was paid monthly upon the order of the Grand Master.

THE DEFENSE.

John F. Burrill, the defendant, testified: I left my receipts from the Grand Treasurer in the office, in charge of Mr. Hudson, when I resigned, and I think he has them now. I paid over to Mr. Hudson, my successor, something like \$2100, as nearly as I can remember. I think I am entitled to a credit of \$175.90 in 1878, on account of error in footing. This book—the ledger—is the only ledger I ever had in my office. I left it there, with other effects, and have not had control of it since till this case came up. I always took it with me to the Grand Lodge, but don't know whether the Finance Committee had it in their hands. I always turned over to them my tabulated report and the book for them to examine. I don't think their examination was made from the Grand Treasurer's books.

Frank Hudson, Jr., for the defense.

I think the census of the Masonic Order in this State in 1879 was 36,374; in 1880, 36,571; total for the two years, 72,945. Defense offer to prove the per capita tax upon each member of the Order—that the revenue of the Grand Lodge which goes into the hands of the Secretary is the amount paid in by the subordinate lodges; that this return is based upon the membership of the lodge multiplied by a certain per capita tax, and that the total membership for 1879 and 1880, multiplied by this per capita tax, would not reach the amount which defendant is charged to have received. The prosecution object, and the Court rules that the prosecution are required to prove that funds belonging to the corporation described in the indictment came into the hands of the defendant as Grand Secretary, which he failed to account for. The offer of the defense now is not to show the amount that he actually collected, but the amount he might have collected at a certain rate per capita. If the subordinate lodges had paid to him as Grand Secretary more money than they could have been required to pay by law, can it be said that he would not be responsible for the moneys so received by him? The evidence offered does not tend to illustrate the question whether the defendant has actually received moneys belonging to the corporation named, and which he has not accounted for, and is inadmissible.

The defense offer to prove how much the Grand Secretary received from dispensation dues for 1879 and 1880. Objected to by prosecution and excluded by the Court.

Defense offer to prove how much Grand Secretary received in same years from what is known as the miscellaneous fund. Objected to and excluded. Also how much for affixing Grand Secretary's seal and attestation. Objected to and excluded. Also offer to prove what were the ordinary and what the extraordinary revenues received by the Grand Lodge for those years. Objected to and excluded. Also what was the amount from dues and what from miscellaneous sources. Objected to and excluded. Also offer page 50 proceedings of 1879 to show number of members, &c. Objected to and excluded.

Mr. Hudson continues : I think I made the ledger for Burrill in 1876. It is the only one I ever saw used by him or in the office. I only know from the receipts what Burrill paid the Grand Treasurer. They show in 1879, \$26,289.34; in 1880, \$29,399.69. Defendant, in his statement for 1878, charged himself by error in footing \$199.50 too much. In 1880 he had a claim for incidental expenses of \$175.90. Cannot say of my own knowledge that it was correct. I settled that and he got the benefit of it. The receipts I have spoken of are all the receipts of Burrill for those years that I know anything about.

The defense introduce the testimony of citizens of Springfield to defendant's good character.

John F. Burrill, defendant, recalled. Shown ledger and testifies: This item in the ledger, \$24.00, October 3, 1879, is, to the best of my belief, not in my handwriting, and I never received the money. Do not know whose handwriting it is.

Witness identifies his commission as Grand Secretary, issued to him by his predecessor, O. H. Miner, when he entered the office of Grand Secretary in 1873. I resigned to take effect August 31, 1881; went to Minneapolis to live. The Grand Master knew where I was. My family were in Minneapolis after October 1. I went to work in St. Paul for the American Express Co. I received a letter from the Grand Master after I went there. Quite a number of persons in Springfield knew where my residence was; my brother, and I think Mr. Hudson did; had correspondence with Hudson after my removal; I made no concealment of where I was going. At the time of my resignation there was not, to my knowledge, any balance of moneys which I had received due the Grand Lodge.

After my removal, Mr. Hudson wrote to me about an item of \$113, in 1881. I replied that I did not understand it. My only explanation of it is, that in the hurry of settling up, in setting down twenty-five to fifty items I may have overlooked that amount. I wrote to Hudson that I would pay it as soon as I was able; that has always been my intention; it was the only item that I knew of, or that I knew there was any controversy about.

The items inserted in the printed proceedings were paid in after the closing* of my report—they were inserted while the proceedings were being printed, solely for the purpose of informing the lodges that their dues had been paid; I had no other reason; I had no intention of hiding them or of defrauding the Grand Lodge; I distributed the proceedings to all the lodges—those where insertions had been made and all the others; I suppose the members of the Finance Committee received them—they were entitled to them; I had no intention of defrauding the Grand Lodge by any act I did; I kept but one bank account; I had individual moneys in the same account—my salary, and a considerable amount I had sold property for; I did not keep two accounts because I did not deem it necessary; when I drew money for individual uses I drew a check; when I remitted to the Grand Treasurer I would buy

a draft or give a check for a draft; most of the money was paid in at the time of the Grand Lodge, and was paid over to the Grand Treasurer at Chicago; upon going to Chicago I would buy a draft and take it to Chicago with me.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

I got but one commission; I left the State a few days after my resignation—went immediately to Minneapolis; my family have lived there ever since; I also have resided there ever since; about October 1, 1881, I went to work in St. Paul, but still resided in Minneapolis; worked there about six weeks, then went back to Minneapolis, and have been there ever since, except when upon a visit to Dakota and Montana; I was gone about a week; the Grand Master wrote to me November 4, 1881; I don't know whether he knew where I was from that time till my arrest; my reason for thinking that Hudson knew where I was is that I think I corresponded with him; can't say when I wrote to him; I couldn't state positively that I wrote to him; my brother also knew where I was; I can't remember anybody else; I did not indicate to any member of the Grand Lodge anything about the \$113, but did to Mr. Hudson while I was in Minnesota; Mr. Hudson was my successor, but was not Grand Secretary at the time I wrote; couldn't say when it was I wrote to him—it was after Munn became Grand Secretary; I knew where Munn lived; did not write to him nor the Grand Master; I made the entries for the year 1879 on the printed copy; I did not know the amount I was putting in; I had already reported to the Grand Lodge, and had footed the statement; I think I did not foot the amounts interlined; I knew there would appear to be more money in the printed report than in the report presented to the Committee; I did not alter the footings; the reason was I did not intend to alter the footings—that is all; I knew the effect would be to make the sum of the items larger than the footings, but I didn't intend to defraud, and didn't intend to alter any of the footings in the book; I do not recollect the conversation about it mentioned by Mr. Hudson, though it may have occurred; I can't say why I didn't put the inserted amounts in my ledger; I can't say whether I put them in or not; I do not know why I didn't put them in my cash book; I may have forgotten them in the hurry of the business; I knew it was my duty to report them to the Grand Lodge, and I think I did—at least I intended to do so; I could not swear whether I reported any other moneys than those in my cash book or not; I have not examined; I made up my report from the cash book and my tabulated report; I do not know that I reported any other sums than those on my cash book; I do not know whether I interlined all the moneys received after my report or not; my intention was to show the lodges that had paid after the report that I acknowledged the receipt of the money; my intention was to interline all moneys received after my report up to the meeting of the Grand Lodge; the Grand Lodge met the first Tuesday in October—October 7, 1879; I might have interlined some after October 7, 1879; if I did, probably it was a mistake; before 1879 I had submitted a supplemental report—1879 was, I think, the first time I adopted this plan; I adopted the plan of closing September 30, to give them plenty of time to go through the book and check up; I intended to give notice, and prevent several hundred letters being sent me; the Mas

ter might have the receipt, and the Secretary might write, &c., and both might desire to know why it was not in printed proceedings; I do not know that I can show, in the report of 1880, where I accounted for what was interlined in 1879; if accounted for in 1881, it would be in Hudson's report; I find in 1881 \$3831.69, which I think accounts for the interlineations of 1879; upon examination of the ledger it looks as if that sum was made up of other items, and is not the interlineations of 1879; there is no other place I could look for an account of those interlineations; my recollection is that I also interlined in 1880, for the same reason; I think I accounted for the interlineations of 1880, at least I intended to—can't swear that I did. (Requested by Gov. Palmer to point out the place in the printed report of 1881 where he accounted for the interlineations of 1880.) I guess I didn't make up that account; I guess I have credit for all the moneys I paid Hudson; I do not know whether the statement of 1881 includes the interlineations of 1880; I think the book shows all the credits to which I am entitled; I can't account for the interlineations that I know of; I did not enter all the moneys on my cash book that I received—I did not think it necessary; I think I kept an account of the cash of 1880 beside the cash book; I kept sheets of paper printed to be filled up; it comprises this report; as the money came in it was entered on this sheet opposite the name of the lodge; I kept no complete cash account because I intended to change the method after this year. I kept a part in the cash book and part on sheets, merely as memoranda, intending to enter them both up; from my election, in 1879, I kept sheets and entered the lodges as they came in; the sheets were left in my office; I don't remember what I delivered to Hudson as a list of moneys collected; perhaps I did deliver to him the cash book as a true list of all moneys collected; I may have forgotten about the sheets; I didn't inform him about the sheets.

I kept my accounts at the banks in Springfield by bank books; they are at home; I do not know whether they would show the exact state of the accounts or not; I suppose they were correct; they were never balanced that I know of; the bank books only showed the deposits; I kept no memorandum of checks; I couldn't tell what amount I spent for my own use in 1879 and 1880; in addition to my business as Grand Secretary, I had a slight interest in Kansas, but not in 1879, 1880 or 1881; I did not have occasion to draw *considerable* amounts to pay debts from western speculation in those years—not *considerable* amounts; I would consider \$100 as a considerable amount; I couldn't tell that \$100 would be all, but it would be a small amount.

The amount I paid Hudson when I resigned was the balance I owed the Grand Lodge, as I understood it; I ascertained the balance by footing the cash book; I turned over to Hudson all the books, papers, &c., in the office—by turning over I mean I left them in the office; there was a large amount of matter; there was no schedule; I left the receipts, sheets, &c.,—at least I have never seen the sheets afterwards.

Frank Hudson, Jr., for defense, testifies: I think I understand the item of \$24.00,

Muddy Point Lodge; the representative of the lodge, at the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1881, claimed that I had received the money—that he had sent it by post-office order. I investigated it, and found the order still at the postoffice in Springfield, and I afterwards got the money on it—somewhere in February, 1882,—and sent it to Mr. Munn, and have his receipt here. The entry, I think, was not in the book when I had it; don't know whose handwriting it is in. I have examined the entry as to Time Lodge, No. 569, for dues of 1879, where Burrill charges himself with dues, \$60, from that lodge. The back of the return shows \$12.75. I should say of my own knowledge that the \$60 charge is incorrect—there are not members enough in that lodge to make it.

This book is the Grand Treasurer's book—these items are in the handwriting of O. H. Miner. The item on page 280, Oct. 1st, 1878, is "Dr. O. H. Miner, Grand Treasurer. To amount of money received from Grand Secretary, \$194.85. The item on page 282, Oct. 3, 1878, is for balance on hand, \$28,123.37. The second item on page 282, Dec. 14, is for amount received of Grand Secretary, \$2,710.44. On the other page there is a credit to the Grand Secretary, Dec. 24, 1878, \$300.00. That is all for 1878. That account was started by O. H. Miner, Oct. 1, 1878. They are all the credits to the Grand Lodge that I find in Miner's report.

(Witness takes receipts handed him.) The first is signed by Robbins, and the rest by Miner. The aggregate of those of 1878 is, I think, between \$31,000 and \$32,000. The first, by Robbins, Jan. 5, 1878, \$600.27; second, June 12, 1878, \$1,506.05; third, Sept. 10, 1878, \$2,000; fourth, Sept. 16, 1878, \$3,000; fifth, Sept. 21, 1878, \$15,600.00; sixth, Oct. 1, 1878, \$5,428.93; seventh, Oct. 1878, \$194.85; eighth, Oct. 2, 1878, \$2,141.98; ninth, Oct. 2, 1878, \$1,522.02.

The item of \$2,710.44 went into the report of the Grand Secretary for 1879. Also the item of \$300, Dec. 24, 1878.

After Burrill moved from Springfield I had a general idea where he was. I was not certain about the exact locality. Had correspondence with him and learned that he was at St. Paul. There is nothing in those receipts just read that Burrill has not credit for.

E. R. Roberts testifies as to defendant's good character.

(The prosecution objected to the investigation of Miner's accounts, and the objection was sustained by the Court. Subsequently the prosecution withdrew all objection, and the whole matter went to the jury.)

Frank Hudson, Jr., recalled in rebuttal.

The printed proceedings of 1878 were compiled partly by defendant, partly by others, and printed under the supervision of Burrill. Pages 1 to 100 were prepared by Burrill. The witness then made a comparison of Miner's report, on pages 75-6, and Burrill's report, page 282.

TESTIMONY CLOSED.

The defense moved the Court to require the prosecution to elect what items they would prosecute for, and the Court sustained the motion so far as to require the prosecution to elect the Grand Lodge dues of a particular year, for which they will claim a conviction, and the prosecution elect the year 1879.

The case was argued to the jury by Mr. Corn for the prosecution, Mr. Keys for the defense, Mr. Hazlett for the prosecution, Gen. Rinaker for defense, and closed by Gov. Palmer for the prosecution.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, fixed the value of the funds embezzled at \$2,898, and assessed the defendant punishment at five years in the penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was overruled and the defendant sentenced.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney submitted the report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which, on motion of M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, was received and ordered printed with the proceedings.

INVITATION TO VISIT BOARD OF TRADE.

R. W. Bro. Egan, on behalf of the Board of Trade, extended a cordial invitation to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge to visit the sessions of the Board of Trade at any time during their stay in the city. Upon motion it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be and they are hereby tendered to the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, for the kind invitation extended to the members of this Grand Lodge through R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan.

PETITION OF GREENFIELD LODGE, NO. 129.

R. W. Bro. John M. Pearson presented a petition from Greenfield Lodge, No. 129, asking for the remission of their Grand Lodge dues—the lodge having sustained a loss by fire of a part of its furniture; which petition, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R. W. Bro. James I. McClintock submitted the report of the Committee on

Grand Master's Address, which was received and adopted, and the recommendations concurred in.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois :

Your committee, to whom the address of the M. W. Grand Master has been referred for subdivision and reference to the proper committees, would fraternally report :

That the Grand Master's address covers but fourteen printed pages, and yet contains a full and interesting detail of his official work during the past year, and furnishes a complete exhibit of the condition of Freemasonry in the State of Illinois, and your committee highly commend its brevity and comprehensiveness.

Your committee would recommend that so much of said address as refers to the fraternal dead be referred to the Committee on Obituaries.

That the action of the M. W. Grand Master, in constituting new lodges, be approved.

That so much of said address as refers to dispensations issued for new lodges, be referred to the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

Your committee would say in this connection, that they fully concur in the views of the M. W. Grand Master, that better Masonry, and not more Masons, would best subserve the interests of the Craft. The multiplication of weak lodges has been a source of weakness to the Fraternity, and we are pleased to see that the M. W. Grand Master entertains the same opinions on this subject that have been enunciated by several of his predecessors in office.

We recommend that the action of the M. W. Grand Master as to change of location, destruction and arrest of charters, restorations, dispensations for election of officers and conferring degrees, and appointment of representatives near other Grand Lodges, be approved.

That so much of said address as refers to decisions made by the M. W. Grand Master, numbered from one to seven, inclusive, be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

That the action of the M. W. Grand Master in the cases of irregularities and discipline mentioned in said address, including the cases of Stewart Lodge, No. 92, Chenoa Lodge, No. 292, Chandlerville Lodge, No. 724, Gibson Lodge, No. 733, Princeville Lodge, No. 360, and Evergreen Lodge, No. 170, be approved.

Your committee concur in the opinion of the M. W. Grand Master as to the propriety of lending the sanction of Masonry to private advertising enterprises, and

recommend that his action in ordering the officers of lodges to refuse to furnish names or information to the publications mentioned be approved.

In noticing that part of said address which refers to the constitutional amendment adopted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, your committee would say that the questions raised by this amendment are extremely important, and may well be thoroughly considered by this Grand Lodge, this action being no other than the official Masonic recognition by a sister Grand Lodge of other organizations than those working in Ancient Craft Masonry, and we refer this subject, without further comment, to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Your committee agree with the M. W. Grand Master that much good has been done in disseminating the standard work of this jurisdiction, by means of the several meetings of the Grand Examiners. Your committee believe, from personal observation, that not only has the interest in the work been greatly revived and increased by these Schools of Instruction, but that the brethren have been brought into closer social relations with each other, and have become more completely united in the bonds of friendship and brotherly love; and we heartily recommend that the action of the M. W. Grand Master in appointing these meetings be approved, as well as his action in appointing Assistant Grand Lecturers.

Your committee are in full accord with the sentiments expressed by the M. W. Grand Master in the matter of Bro. John F. Burrill, late Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, and congratulate the Grand Lodge on the termination of this most unpleasant affair. Brethren, the mantle of charity should ever be broad enough to cover a brother's faults, but when these faults descend to deliberate crime, justice requires that the criminal shall not take shelter under the protection of Masonry. The result of this trial will prove to the Fraternity, and to all outside the pale of Masonry, that the Grand Lodge of Illinois will not extend its protection to any man who coolly and deliberately commits a criminal offense, no matter what his position may have been in the Craft.

Your committee highly commend the promptness and energy of the M. W. Grand Master in his action with reference to the relief of the distress caused among our brethren, and their dependent relatives, by the unprecedented floods of the past winter, and congratulate the Craft on the prompt and liberal response to the appeals made on behalf of the sufferers.

We recommend that so much of said address as refers to moneys received and disbursed, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

In conclusion, brethren, your committee wish to express their appreciation of the diligence and ability displayed by the M. W. Grand Master in the performance of his onerous duties, and we believe that it has been with him, to use his own language, a

labor of love. We take pleasure, also, in saying, that the few decisions made, and the very small number of misunderstandings and difficulties reported, show that the brethren are progressing in the knowledge of Masonic law and usage, and that peace and harmony prevail almost without interruption throughout this Grand Jurisdiction

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

J. I. McCLINTOCK,
GEO. W. HILL,
OWEN SCOTT,
Committee.

PETITION—From Ashlar Lodge.

A petition from Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, was presented, which was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Petitions.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2:30 o'clock P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

TUESDAY, October 2d, A. L. 5883, }
2:30 o'clock P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor by the M. W. Grand Master; Grand Officers and Representatives as in the morning.

ELECTION—Made Special Order.

Upon motion of M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, the election of Grand Officers was made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

The Grand Master called up the following proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, which amendment was adopted :

No. 1. Amend paragraph 3, Section 1, Article IX., Part First, by adding thereto as follows :

“ And that the dues were paid and returns filed with the Grand Secretary on or before the 20th day of September of each year, as required by Section 1, Article XXV., Part Second, of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge.”

Paragraph 3, Section 1, Article IX., Part First, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, as amended, reads as follows :

“ To require from representatives, before entering their names on the list, a certificate from the Grand Secretary, that the dues of the lodge represented are paid for the current year, and that returns of the work thereof have been duly filed, and that the dues were paid and returns filed with the Grand Secretary on or before the 20th day of September of each year, as required by Section 1, Article XXV., Part Second, of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge.”

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved the consideration of the second proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as follows :

No. 2. Amend Section 5, Article XV., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as follows :

“ Insert after the word *who* in the first line the words *concealing the fact of such rejection.*”

Which amendment was adopted, and Section 5, Article XV., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as amended, reads as follows :

Any Mason who, concealing the fact of such rejection, shall knowingly assist or recommend for initiation to any lodge, any candidate who has been rejected by a lodge, without first having lawful permission of said rejecting lodge, shall be liable to Masonic discipline ; and any candidate who may receive the degrees by false representation, or through deception, shall be brought to trial and punished, as the lodge may determine.

The Grand Master called up for consideration the third proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as follows :

No. 3. Amend Section 1, Article XXV., Part Second, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out the words *seventy-five* in the fifth line of said section, and insert instead the word *fifty*.

Which amendment was declared lost.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley presented the following resolution, and moved its reference to the Committee on Finance. It was so referred :

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be, and he is hereby, authorized to print, or cause to be printed, three thousand copies of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge ; and that he furnish each constituent lodge with three copies thereof.

W. Bro. Ed. S. Mulliner, Chairman of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following communication, and asked its reference to the Committee on Jurisprudence. It was so referred :

TO THE M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING,

Grand Master of Masons of Illinois :

The Committee on Mileage and Per Diem fraternally request that Paragraph 1, Section 10, of Article IX., Part First, Grand Lodge By-Laws, be submitted to the Committee on Jurisprudence for their construction of said paragraph—particularly the words “distance necessarily traveled.”

Your very early attention to this matter will materially facilitate the labors of this committee.

Fraternally,

ED. S. MULLINER,

CHICAGO, Oct. 2d, 1883.

Chairman Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

R. W. Bro. James I. McClintock, for the Committee on Grand Master's Address, to which committee was referred the report of the Grand Secretary, submitted the following report, which was received and the recommendations were concurred in :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois :

Your Committee on Grand Master's Address, to which the report of the Grand Secretary has been referred for examination, and reference, if necessary, to proper committees, fraternally report :

That they have examined said report, except so much thereof as has already been referred to the Committee on Finance, and would say that they are convinced that the amendments suggested by the Grand Secretary are necessary and would very greatly aid in securing returns and payment of dues at the proper time, and would materially assist the Grand Secretary in placing his work in complete and proper form before the Committees on Chartered Lodges and on Finance. As the suggestions involve changes and amendments in the Grand Lodge By-Laws, your committee recommend that this portion of said report be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, with instructions to report such amendment or amendments as may be necessary to accomplish the desired result.

Your committee further recommend that the remainder of said report, except so much as has already been referred to committees, be approved.

Your committee notice with much pleasure that the returns and payments of dues are made much more promptly than in previous years, and believe that such improvement is in a great degree owing to the care, energy and accuracy of the Grand Secretary.

Fraternally submitted,

J. I. McCLINTOCK,
GEO. W. HILL,
OWEN SCOTT,
Committee.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, October 3d.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 3d, A. L. 5883, }
9 o'clock A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master; Grand Officers and Representatives as on the preceding day.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins submitted the following report, in answer to the question referred to said committee by the Grand Lodge, from the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, which report was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, F. & A. Masons, of the State of Illinois :

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence have had under consideration Paragraph 1 of Section 10, Article IX., Part First, Grand Lodge By-Laws, referred to us from the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, and are of the opinion that the words "distance necessarily traveled" should be construed to mean the shortest route affording regular daily public conveyance.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
JAS. A. HAWLEY,
C. H. PATTON,
D. C. CREGIER,
WM. H. SCOTT,

Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. John C. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following reports, which were adopted :

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the accounts of M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Daniel M. Browning ; the books, papers and accounts of R. W. Grand Secretary, Bro. L. L. Munn, and the books, papers and accounts of R. W. Grand Treasurer, Bro. Wiley M. Egan, report as follows :

We find that the Grand Master has received :

From dispensations Lodges U. D.....	\$200 00
To confer degrees.....	35 00
For other purposes.....	82 00
Total	\$317 00

Which sum has been paid to the Grand Secretary, and accounted for by him in his settlement with the Grand Treasurer.

From an examination of the accounts, books and papers of the Grand Secretary, we find that he has received :

Dues for 1879.....	\$	1	50
Dues for 1880.....			75
Dues for 1881.		61	50
Dues for 1882.....		926	50
Dues for 1883.....		28,832	15
Dues from Lodges U. D.....		71	25
Dues from defunct lodges.....		56	10
Grand Lodge By-Laws.....		10	75
Proceedings Grand Lodge.....		5	00
Book of Ceremonies.....		20	00
Certifying Diplomas.....		47	00
Fee for duplicate charter.....		5	00
Cash from Grand Master.....		317	00
Total	\$	30,354	50

All of which has been paid to R. W. Grand Treasurer, Bro. Wiley M. Egan.

A careful examination of the books of the Grand Treasurer show his account to be as follows :

Oct. 2d, 1882, on hand in General Fund.....	\$31,508	44
“ “ Charity Fund.....	376	20
From Grand Secretary L. L. Munn.....	30,354	50
Dividend insurance policy A. A. Glenn.....	22	25
Interest U. S. bonds.....	200	00
Total	\$62,461	39

Paid out of General Fund.....	\$30,613	73
Balance on hand Charity Fund.....	376	20
Balance on hand General Fund.....	31,471	46

Second total \$62,461 39

Faternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
E. C. PACE,
Committee.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

In accordance with Grand Lodge By-Laws, Part First, Article IX, Section 2, Paragraph 5, your Committee on Finance have, during the recess of this Grand Lodge, examined the following bills and accounts presented to them by the Grand Secretary, and approved the same:

1882.

Dec. 8,	Freeport Journal Printing Co., Proceedings.....	\$1,108 96
“ “ “ “	“ sundry printing.....	76 50
“ 18,	Freeport Postoffice, postage.....	308 60

1883.

Jan. 16,	A. T. Darrah, Board of Examiners.....	52 70
“ “	M. D. Chamberlin, Board of Examiners.....	68 80
“ “	W. B. Grimes, “ “ “	57 20
“ “	James Douglas, “ “ “	37 80
“ “	C. F. Tenney, “ “ “	55 40
“ “	H. K. Manwaring, Tyling Board of Examiners.....	10 00
“ 31,	M. D. Chamberlin, Board of Examiners.....	43 60
“ “	A. T. Darrah, “ “ “	28 60
“ “	W. B. Grimes, “ “ “	36 00
“ “	James Douglas “ “ “	42 00
“ “	C. F. Tenney, “ “ “	27 00
Feb. 5,	Chas. G. Sanborn, sundries office Gr. Sec.....	49 41
“ “	L. L. Munn, sundry expenses of office.....	19 05
“ “	American Express Co., expressage.....	28 70
“ “	Freeport P. O., postage.....	34 00
“ “	J. C. Smith, attendance before Grand Jury.....	38 50
“ “	L. L. Munn, “ “ “	33 50
“ “	Gil. W. Barnard, meeting Finance Committee.....	5 00
“ “	J. C. Smith, “ “ “ “	5 00
“ “	L. L. Munn, “ “ “ “ Chicago.....	27 10
“ “	T. T. Gurney, “ “ “ “	5 00
“ “	W. M. Egan, sundry expenses.....	1 90
“ 14,	A. T. Darrah, Board of Examiners.....	40 00
“ “	M. D. Chamberlin, “	40 60
“ “	W. B. Grimes, “	37 30
“ “	James Douglas, “	55 00
“ 17,	A. V. VanDoren, special deputy orders G. M.....	60 20
“ 24,	A. T. Darrah, Board of Examiners.....	32 60
“ “	M. D. Chamberlin, “	54 70
“ “	W. B. Grimes, “	46 80
“ “	James Douglas, “	51 50
Mar. 12,	A. T. Darrah, “	55 80
“ “	W. B. Grimes, “	60 10

Mar. 12,	James Douglas, Board of Examiners.....	\$ 56 60
" "	M. D. Chamberlin, ".....	15 00
" "	C. F. Tenney, ".....	50 60
Apr. 26,	Freeport Journal Printing Co., sundry printing.....	89 50
May 25,	Attorneys and other expenses in trial of John F. Burrill.....	2,926 35
" "	J. C. Smith, attending meetings of Finance Committee.....	27 10
" "	Gil. W. Barnard, " " " ".....	27 10
" "	E. C. Pace, " " " ".....	63 60
" "	Freeport P. O., postage.....	96 60
" "	American Express Co., expressage.....	11 25
" "	L. L. Munn, sundries for office.....	9 97
" "	Chas. G. Sanborn, sundries for office Grand Secretary.....	6 15
Aug. 6,	Wm. H. Scott, proxy G. M.....	15 00
Oct. 1,	L. L. Munn, sundries for office.....	63 95
" "	Freeport P. O., postage.....	103 60
" "	Daniel M. Browning, expenses G. M.....	181 35
Total.....		\$ 6,473 22

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
E. C. PACE,
Finance Committee.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution recommending mileage and per diem be paid W. M. T. W. Blood, of No. 558, for the year 1882, fraternally report :

We have inquired into the facts in this case, and find that Bro. T. W. Blood was in constant attendance during the session of this Grand Lodge in 1882, as the W. M. of Leland Lodge, No. 558, and through a misunderstanding failed to have his name placed upon the roll of the Mileage and Per Diem Committee.

We therefore recommend that an order be drawn in favor of T. W. Blood for the sum of \$12.20.

Fraternally,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
E. C. PACE,
Committee.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

In accordance with the established usage of this Grand Lodge, your Finance Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the following appropriations are hereby made, and the Grand Secretary is authorized to draw his warrant upon the Grand Treasurer for the same :

To M. W. Bro. T. T. Gurney, services as Chairman Committee on Masonic

Correspondence.....	\$300 00
John P. Ferns, Grand Tyler.....	100 00
John Considine, Janitor.....	10 00
Leslie A. Munn, Deputy Grand Secretary.....	25 00
Z. T. Griffen, assisting Grand Secretary	25 00

Total\$460 00

To the members of committees at this Grand Communication we recommend the payment of three dollars per day for each day's service, in addition to the amount allowed by the By-Laws.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
E. C. PACE,
Committee.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

The reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer having been approved by this Grand Lodge, your Committee on Finance have, in accordance with the duty imposed upon them in the By-Laws, Article IX., Section 2, Part First, destroyed all vouchers presented to and acted upon by them.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
E. C. PACE,
Committee.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Greenfield Lodge, No. 129, for a remission of the Grand Lodge dues for the year 1883, fraternally recommend that the request be not granted.

Fraternally,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
E. C. PACE,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

W. Bro. Frank W. Havill submitted the report of the Committee on Obituaries, which was adopted :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. M. :

The Committee on Obituaries respectfully beg leave to report :

We congratulate the Craft that the visits of the angel of death to this jurisdiction during the past year have been exceedingly rare.

Some of our brethren, however, in this as well as in sister jurisdictions, have been summoned to join the great silent majority since last the members of this Grand Lodge assembled in this beautiful city.

Some were called in the early spring-time of their manhood ; others went down in the high noon of life ; and others, ripe with years and covered with the honors that Masonry alone can bestow, sank peacefully to rest with the setting of the sun, to rise again, we hope, amid the splendors of an eternal dawn.

A few tears, a few words, a few flowers, are all that we can give our dead. These we give freely ; and, as we plant the acacia over their graves, as a token that their memories will ever be green with us, let us not forget that those graves cover every defect, hide every resentment, and from their peaceful bosoms spring only tender regrets and pleasant recollections. May the soft breezes from the Sunny Southland blow gentle requiems over their graves.

“ Blow soft o’er our dead ! O, cool winds, blow !
Whence ye have come, or whither ye go,
From a far-off clime, to a distant bourne,
Ye are passing swiftly,—ye never return,
Ye tell no tales, and we cannot know,
When your rustling wings are murmuring low.
When ye come so near us, with loving kiss,
And with perfumed breath,—like those we miss,—
Ye hold us a moment in close embrace,
And like them ye pass, and leave no trace.
Moaning softly, our grief ye tell.
Do they hear it, Wind, who loved us well ?
Howling in’ fury, ye wake our dread
Of the waters they crossed—our peaceful dead.
Who bids ye come, and who bids ye go,
In whose mighty hand ye are held, we know.
From the hither shore, to the far away,
Blow softly o’er our dead, cool Wind, to-day.”

BRO. JOHN W. MEADOR, Past Master of Akin Lodge, No. 749, broken in health, sought relief in a distant State, but found it not. Instead the grim destroyer came and snapped the brittle thread of life. A noble, true man was lost to earth when the mortal of JOHN W. MEADOR put on immortality, and his spirit was wafted away

“ Beyond the smiling and the weeping,
Beyond the waking and the sleeping,
Beyond the sowing and the reaping,
Beyond the parting and the meeting,
Beyond the farewell and the greeting,
Beyond life's fitful fever beating.”

M. W. BRO. THOMAS M. POMEROY, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Montana, died Oct. 9, 1882. Of him it may be truly said, “ He died in the harness.” He installed the officers of the Grand Lodge of Montana October 5th, was taken sick that night, and died four days afterwards.

“ The angel came—
Not to the tiny babe at rest
Upon the mother's glowing breast ;
Not to the youth of restless kind ;
Not to the man whose eager mind
Reached out for fame—
But to the sage
Upon whose hoary, noble head
Had earth her kindest honors shed,
And whose life's sunset seemed to be
The dawn of that eternity
Which cheered his age.”

BRO. HENRY PALMER, Past Master of Noble Lodge, No. 362, Past District Deputy Grand Master for the 24th District, and for many years a member of this Grand Body, died at his home in Noble in March last. In his death Noble Lodge lost a worthy member, a prudent adviser, a faithful worker. In view of his pure and upright life, may we not hope that our loss is his eternal gain ? For

“ We see but dimly through the vapors :
Amid these earthly damps
What seems to us but sad, funereal tapers
May be heaven's distant lamps.”

BRO. WILLIAM H. BARLOW, Past Master of Effingham Lodge, No. 149, entered into the life eternal September 1, 1883. He was a zealous, active Mason ; a soldier who served his country well in her hour of peril ; a citizen of sterling worth and integrity, whose death was mourned by the whole community in which he had lived. It was a pleasure to him to practice that grand precept of Masonry—Charity—and around his grave there were no more sincere mourners than the poor and lowly whose wants he had so often relieved.

BRO. CORNELIUS MOORE, a Masonic author of more than local note, died at Windsor, Ontario, June 3, 1883. He had gone six years beyond the allotted "three score and ten," and for nearly half a century had been an earnest, consistent Mason. He was endowed with wonderful gifts of mind, to which his writings for years bear testimony. In the case of Bro. Moore, the words of one of America's grandest word painters are peculiarly appropriate:

"After all there is something tenderly appropriate in the serene death of the old. Nothing is more touching than the death of the young, the strong. But when the duties of life have all been nobly done; when the sun touches the horizon; when the purple twilight falls upon the present, the past and the future; when memory, with dim eyes, can scarcely spell the records of the vanished days; then, surrounded by friends, death comes like a strain of music. The day has been long, the road weary, we gladly stop at the inn."

BRO. OSCAR MAYBERRY MARSHALL, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, died July 15, 1883. A member of an illustrious family, Bro. Marshall was a man of large heart and generous impulses, full of charity and love and sympathy for his fellow man. His standing among the Craftsmen of his native State was evidenced by the exalted and responsible position he occupied by their suffrages.

M. W. BRO. THOMAS C. READY, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, died July 30, 1883. Our illustrious brother was a man in whose heart every noble instinct reigned supreme; a Mason whom "to have known at all was alone a privilege, and whom to have known intimately was of itself a liberal education." If to be loved when living and mourned when dead is better than riches, Bro. Ready leaves to his relatives' a legacy far more precious than that which the world calls riches.

"His life was gentle,
And the elements so mixed in him,
That nature might stand up and say
To all the world: 'This was a man.'"

We close the obituary record for the term by tendering our sympathy to those whose homes have been desolated by the visit of the King of Terrors. To all who sit in the shadow of such bereavements, may there come consolation and the gift of the tender pity of the Grand Master, who stretches His hands in infinite tenderness and blessings over all bowed heads and darkened homes.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK W. HAVILL,
T. B. NEEDLES,
W. R. WARD,
Committee.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, in introducing Past Grand Master E. A. Guilbert, of Iowa, said :

I, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, near this Grand Lodge, have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, Most Worshipful E. A. Guilbert, Past Grand Master of Masons of Iowa.

M. W. Grand Master Browning replied :

Most Worshipful Brother Guilbert, you are welcome to our Grand Lodge. As a prominent Mason and representative of the Grand Lodge of one of our nearest sister Grand Jurisdictions, Iowa, I am pleased to have you with us. I hope that the relations so cordially existing between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Jurisdiction of Iowa will continue.

Most Worshipful Brother Robbins, if you will conduct the Most Worshipful Brother to the Grand East, I will be pleased to introduce him to the Grand Lodge.

On being presented to the Grand Master in the Grand East, Most Worshipful Brother Guilbert was presented to the Grand Lodge by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, who said :

BRETHREN: I have the honor to introduce to you Most Worshipful Brother E. A. Guilbert, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. You will assist me in according to him the grand honors.

After a cordial greeting by the M. W. Grand Master, Past Grand Master Guilbert responded as follows :

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND WORSHIPFUL BRETHREN OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS: I am somewhat taken by surprise this morning at the cordial welcome which I have received from your Most Worshipful Chief and yourselves. Knowing the Grand Tyler of old, I was permitted by him, clandestinely, perhaps, under the circumstances, to enter the Grand Lodge. I had hoped to be permitted to take a seat in the rear, and to enjoy the proceedings as one of the lay brethren.

It seems that my good brother in the Grand Southeast, and Bro. Robbins of our Grand Jurisdiction, near your Grand Lodge, have seen fit to vary the programme, and to present me before you. As the representative of one of your sister Grand Jurisdictions, I bring to you, from the Worshipful Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, from the Grand Jurisdiction of that State, a cordial Masonic greeting. I know full well the high position which your Grand Lodge has occupied. It is my old Masonic home. Under her jurisdiction, in one of the older lodges of this jurisdiction, over thirty years ago, I received Masonic light. I am an old Chicagoan, a

resident of Chicago from the time I was a boy, in 1837, until I attained my majority and entered the ranks of my profession, and I have seen this whole country grow up under my own eye. I live just across the river, half a mile from the Illinois line. I loved the State, and I have never forgotten my attachment to it. I never have forgotten, and I never shall forget so long as God gives me breath to breathe, my attachments to her Masonic institutions. Here in your Consistory, I have the honor to hold my membership, and I still retain thereby my connection with your Fraternity.

Brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, I again, in behalf of the Grand Lodge which you so cordially honor in welcoming one of her representatives, extend her warmest felicitations upon your Masonic career, and upon the position you hold in the Masonic world. She will always be, while she may be your fraternal adversary on the other side of the river, your devoted friend as well. No differences have ever arisen between the two jurisdictions, and none can so long as such links as these and others hold us together.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, in presenting Past Grand Master Rob Morris, of Kentucky, said :

M. W. GRAND MASTER : I have great pleasure in introducing to you one who scarcely needs an introduction to any Masonic body; one whose name and fame, and, I might say, face, is known to all Masons;—I have the pleasure of presenting Most Worshipful Grand Master Robert Morris, Past Grand Master of Kentucky.

The M. W. Grand Master said :

M. W. BROTHER MORRIS : I welcome you to the Grand Lodge of Illinois with pleasure, and the brethren will escort the Most Worshipful Brother to the Grand East.

Most Worshipful Brother Morris was received with the grand honors.

The M. W. Grand Master :

BRETHREN : I have the pleasure of introducing to you M. W. Brother Morris, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, whose fame is not confined to any State.

M. W. Bro. Robert Morris replied :

M. W. GRAND MASTER : My old friends will perhaps be surprised if I tell them that I have actually lost my voice for the past three or four days. As I had a message to the Grand Lodge from the Grand Master of Kentucky, I wanted an opportunity to deliver it, but cannot speak loud enough for that purpose, and beg our mutual friend Brother Cregier to read it for me.

M. W. Brother Cregier then read the following :

I am instructed, by the Grand Master of Kentucky, M. W. G. D. Buckner, to tender to the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Illinois his warmest esteem and fraternal greetings. For half a century there have been the most intimate relations between our two Grand Lodges. .

We have furnished you material for several of your Grand Masters, and in return you have furnished us an abundance of the purest light and knowledge, to guide us in our ways.

Our Masons have often visited you, and brought home a good report of the welcome you gave them and the zeal that animates your proceedings.

Last week a party of your Masons visited us at Louisville, and they will tell you that Kentucky is behind no other State in warmth of greeting and heartiness of friendship. May this tie never be broken.

SPECIAL ORDER—Election of Officers.

M. W. Joseph Robbins, presiding in the Grand East, announced the appointment of the following named brethren as Tellers :

COUNTING TELLERS.

Edward Cook, Chairman.

J. H. C. Dill, James I. McClintock, Jacob Krohn, W. J. Elwell, Owen Scott, Chas. M. Grammer.

COLLECTING TELLERS.

Lewis B. Boswell, Jno. VanGunter, Philip Flood, W. H. Curtin, John L. McCullough and B. Cowen.

While the Tellers were collecting and counting the ballots, the following business was transacted :

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. John C. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following reports, which were adopted :

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

The following bills have been presented to your committee. We have carefully examined and approved the same. We would recommend that orders be drawn upon the Grand Treasurer for the amounts named :

1883.

Oct.	Journal Printing Co., report on correspondence and sundry printing.....	\$1,396 68
	W. M. Egan, sundry expenses of office.....	15 35
	John P. Ferns, sundry bills.....	66 15
	John Middleton, partition in Grand Lodge Hall.....	35 00
	J. H. C. Dill, expenses as D. D. G. M., 15th District.....	5 20
	W. T. Mason, " " " 9th "	16 25
	P. W. Barclay, " " " 30th "	7 95
	John M. Pearson, taxes paid on Dill's land in Missouri.....	27 00
	Geo. H. Sampson, expenses as D. D. G. M., 10th District.....	6 32
	G. W. Cyrus, for revision of Mileage List.....	25 00
	E. J. Ingersoll, expenses as D. D. G. M., 28th District.....	5 80
	John P. Ferns, expenses to Peoria.....	8 70
	Rent of hall.....	200 00

\$1,815 40

Fraternally,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
E. C. PACE,

Committee.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

In accordance with the requirements of Section 2, Paragraph 3, Article IX., Part First, of the By-Laws, your committee submit the following estimate of the probable expenses of this Grand Lodge for the coming year :

Mileage and per diem.....	\$18,000 00
Salaries of Grand Officers.....	4,500 00
Printing and stationery.....	3,000 00
Postage and expressage.....	1,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	2,000 00
Grand Master, postage, ex., etc.....	300 ⁰ 00

Total.....\$28,800 00

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
E. C. PACE,

Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

R. W. Bro. Henry W. Dyer, from the Committee on Petitions, submitted the following report, which, on motion of R. W. Bro. John M. Pearson, was adopted, excepting that portion of the report referring to the petition of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, for the restoration of Milton H. Price, which was referred to the Grand Master with power to act after the papers are completed :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Petitions would respectfully report that they have considered the following cases, viz : -

No. 1. Petition for restoration of Alfred C. Reno, expelled by Carrollton Lodge, No. 50, Nov. 21st, 1870, for "inebriation." Evidence is furnished of complete reformation. The affirmative vote of the lodge is unanimous. Committee recommend his restoration.

No. 2. Petition for restoration of E. B. Smith, expelled by Galva Lodge, No. 243, Feb. 2d, 1867, for "not obeying summons." The lodge, by a constitutional vote, recommend the prayer be granted. Committee recommend his restoration.

No. 3. Petition for restoration of Abel Gay, expelled by Clayton Lodge, No. 147, for "contempt." Recommended by a unanimous vote of the lodge. Committee recommend his restoration.

No. 4. Petition for restoration of E. C. Claycomb, expelled by LaHarpe Lodge, No. 195, Aug. 2d, 1862, for "disobedience of a summons." The lodge unanimously voted that the prayer of the petitioner be granted. Committee recommend his restoration.

No. 5. Petition for restoration of S. T. Mitchell, expelled by Goode Lodge, No. 744. Recommended by more than a constitutional majority of the lodge. Committee recommend his restoration.

No. 6. Petition for restoration of George C. Lockwood, expelled by Trenton Lodge, No. 109, for "un-Masonic conduct." The lodge gave a constitutional majority in favor of the petition. Committee recommend his restoration.

No. 7. Petition for restoration of George W. Thomas, expelled by Chapel Hill Lodge, No. 719, May 4th, 1878, for "general un-Masonic conduct." The lodge gave a three-fourths vote favorably. Committee recommend his restoration.

No. 8. Petition for restoration of Geo. W. Dickerson, expelled by Russellville Lodge, No. 348. The lodge voted favorably by a nearly unanimous vote. Committee recommend his restoration.

No. 9. Petition to change the name of Lumberman's Lodge, No. 717, to Arcana Lodge, No. 717. The evidence in this case, duly attested, shows that due notice was given to the members of the lodge of a regular meeting, at which the subject of changing the name was to be considered, and that upon a final vote the name "Arcana" was unanimously selected. Committee recommend the petition be granted.

No. 10. Petition for restoration of Milton H. Price, expelled by Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, May 20th, 1879, for "gross un-Masonic conduct and fraud." Committee find that the provisions of Sec. 4, Art. 10, Part 3d of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, which are mandatory, have not been complied with, in that there is no evidence of Milton H. Price having petitioned Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, for their recommendation to this Grand Lodge, neither was the resolution of said lodge transmitted to the Grand Secretary at least ten days before the annual meeting of this Grand Lodge at its present session; therefore we can only recommend the return of the resolution and accompanying documents to Ashlar Lodge.

No. 11. Petition for restoration of J. W. Dawdy, expelled by Abingdon Lodge, No. 185, about eight years ago, for "disobedience of summons and using un-Masonic language." The evidence shows that the petitioner received the unanimous vote of the lodge recommending his restoration, that the Secretary had the papers properly prepared to forward to the Grand Secretary, but that they had not been received by that officer. Committee recommend that this case be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act, when he shall have received the proper papers.

Your committee would fraternally add, that in the majority of the cases in which they have recommended restoration the information furnished the committee was very meagre, but there was, in all cases except one, evidence, under lodge seal, that the majority vote was two-thirds or over, and in the excepted case the representative to this Grand Lodge certifies to the vote being over two-thirds in favor of the recommendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. W. DYER,
H. G. CALHOUN,
JAMES A. ROSE,
Committee on Petitions.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

R. W. Bro. H. E. Hamilton submitted the following report from the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation beg leave to report that there have been submitted to them for examination, records, returns and by-laws of three lodges working under dispensation, as follows :

Sullivan Lodge, at Sullivan, in Moultrie County ; Palace Lodge, at Pullman, in Cook County, and Littleton Lodge, at Littleton, in Schuyler County.

SULLIVAN.

The dispensation for this lodge was continued from the previous year, upon the recommendation of your committee, at the last annual communication.

While the records and returns of this lodge show a fair degree of proficiency on the part of its officers, portions of them are open to very serious objections, notably the *admission* and *dismissal* of members.

The record shows that seven brethren applied for affiliation, and were admitted to membership, and one, a brother named in the dispensation, was dimitted.

The nature of the report of committees on the qualifications of candidates for the degrees is entered in the record, "whether favorable or unfavorable," contrary to the law of this Grand Jurisdiction, enunciated in Sec. 2, Art. XIII., Part 2, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Sec. 3, Art. 3, of the By-Laws of this Lodge provides that "the Junior Deacon shall be appointed by the Senior Warden, and the Stewards by the Junior Warden," while Sec. 2, Art. VII. provides that "the lodge shall in all cases proceed to open within fifteen minutes after the stated time for assembling, if a sufficient number of Masons be present, and no extraordinary difficulty occurs to prevent."

Your committee object to both of these provisions as being illegal, and encroaching upon the rights and prerogatives of the Worshipful Master, in whom alone is the appointive power vested, and who alone is responsible for the opening and closing of the lodge.

Sections 1 and 2 of Art. V. provide for admission to membership, and are both illegal, it not being the province of a lodge under dispensation to either admit or dimit members.

The lodge paid Grand Lodge dues on seven brethren illegally admitted to membership, and failed to pay on one brother supposed to have been dimitted. It has therefore overpaid on six members, and is entitled to a credit on the books of the Grand Secretary to the amount of \$4.50.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Sullivan Lodge, No. 764.

PALACE.

This lodge, located at Pullman, in Cook County, shows a large amount of work done, and, so far as your committee can judge from the records, the work has been well done, and the material is of the best quality.

Forty-one petitions for degrees were received, and twenty-six Master Mason degrees were conferred. The records are neatly written, and are unusually correct, the only important error noted by your committee being the too common one of entering on the records the nature of the report of the committee on petitions for degrees. We direct the attention of the Worshipful Master and Secretary to Section 2, Article XIII., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The by-laws of this lodge seem to have emanated from the same source that the by-laws of lodges under dispensation usually come from, and present the same objectionable features.

Section 3 of Article III., so far as it provides for the appointment of officers by the Wardens, is illegal and should be stricken out.

Section 2, Article V., provides for the admission of members, and Section 1, Article V., provides for a fee for affiliation, both illegal, for reasons heretofore stated.

Section 1, Article VI., provides that no member shall communicate to a profane the fact of the rejection of any candidate for degrees, "under penalty of suspension from the lodge." While your committee commend as worthy the design of this provision, they object to it for the reason that no Mason can be deprived of Masonic privileges without due notice and fair trial, and then only by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. And also because it conflicts with Section 1, Article VII., Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws, which provides that the punishment for un-Masonic conduct, after due trial and conviction, shall be, *in the discretion of the lodge*, either expulsion, indefinite suspension, definite suspension or reprimand.

Section 2, Article VII., contains the provision so often objected to by your committee, viz: that the lodge shall, in all cases, be opened within fifteen minutes after the time for assembling, and is objected to for reasons already given.

Your committee recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Palace Lodge, No. 765.

LITTLETON.

The by-laws of this lodge contain many improper and illegal provisions, many of which have been heretofore commented on, and it is unnecessary for this committee to further particularize them.

The condition of this lodge seems to be a healthy one, and the records are, in the main, well kept; a few errors, however, appear.

The records of a stated communication held August 11th, show that two Fellow Craft Masons were examined as to their proficiency, in a lodge of Master Masons. This we believe to be an error of the Secretary. Brethren were admitted to membership, and the nature of the report of the committee on petitions for degrees is entered of record. The attention of the Worshipful Master and Secretary is called to the opinion of the committee heretofore expressed, and to the law of this Grand Jurisdiction, with the hope that in the future they will so amend their methods as to fully comply with both.

We recommend that a charter be granted to this lodge as Littleton Lodge No. 766.

Inasmuch as the by-laws returned by the lodges under dispensation have all been adopted, and have all served the time and purpose for which they were designed long before they were submitted to the committee, it almost seems a useless labor to examine and report upon them, and unless their oft-repeated suggestions can have some weight and influence with the newly appointed officers of lodges U. D., the labor of this committee is indeed in vain.

The by-laws presented by these lodges are of a uniform pattern, and all present the same objectionable features, and are evidently copied from the same original. No code of by-laws is ever presented to your committee that does not, in many of its provisions, conflict with the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, and is the source of many of the errors, and much of the confusion, which appears in the records. Your committee believe it to be due to the lodges working under dispensation, and to the Fraternity generally, that some suitable provision should be made by this Grand Lodge, for furnishing to lodges under dispensation proper codes of by-laws, and instruction as to the powers and privileges they may possess, and to this end they recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare a suitable code of by-laws, and a circular of instruction, for the use of lodges under dispensation, and report the same to this Grand Lodge at its next

annual communication, and that after the same shall have been adopted by this Grand Lodge, it shall become the duty of the Grand Secretary to furnish copies thereof to each lodge working under dispensation.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted,

H. E. HAMILTON,
SAMUEL SHANNON,
WILLIAM MOORE,
EDWIN CORLIS,
GUSTAVE H. B. TOLLE,

Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

W. Bro. Joseph E. Dyas, Chairman of Committee on Appeals and Grievances, submitted the following report. In each case the vote was taken separately, and the recommendations of the committee adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances fraternally present the following report :

— — — <i>vs.</i>	}	No. 1.
BRADFORD LODGE, No. 514.		

The action of the lodge was expulsion. Your committee find that the proceedings were regular, and the evidence appeared sufficient, and no reason appears why the action of the lodge should be disturbed. It is therefore recommended that the appeal be dismissed.

— — — <i>vs.</i>	}	No. 2.
BRADFORD LODGE, No. 514.		

The action of the lodge was expulsion. Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be modified to indefinite suspension.

— — — <i>vs.</i>	}	No. 3.
KEWANEE LODGE, No. 159, TAYLOR LODGE, No. 98.		

The action of Taylor Lodge, No. 98, was definite suspension of the accused brother for one year. Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the accused be indefinitely suspended.

vs.
 MATTOON LODGE, NO. 260. } No. 4.

The action of the lodge was indefinite suspension for non-payment of dues. Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside, and the accused reinstated.

vs.
 HIRAM LODGE, NO. 26. } No. 5.

The Lodge found the accused guilty, and fixed the punishment of reprimand. Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be affirmed.

vs.
 BLUEVILLE LODGE, NO. 647. } No. 6.

The lodge found the accused not guilty, and the accuser appeals. Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

vs.
 VERSAILLES LODGE, NO. 108. } No. 7.

Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge in expelling the accused be set aside, and the case remanded for new trial.

vs.
 MACOMB LODGE, NO. 17. } No. 8.

The accused was found guilty and expelled. Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge as to punishment be set aside, and the penalty of indefinite suspension be substituted.

vs.
 PITTSFIELD LODGE, NO. 56. } No. 9.

The parties interested in this case appeared before your committee and asked that the same be continued, with leave for each party to take additional testimony, to be used upon the trial before the Grand Lodge. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the case be continued, with instructions to Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, to appoint a committee before whom such additional testimony can be taken.

— — —
vs.
 WABASH LODGE, No. 179. } No. 10.

The appellant was found guilty and indefinitely suspended. Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

— — —
vs.
 NEW COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 336. } No. 11.

This is an appeal taken from the action of said lodge for failing to find the accused guilty on certain charges and specifications. Your committee have carefully examined the record, and are satisfied that the accused is guilty, and that the lodge should have so found. We therefore recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside and the accused be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

— — —
vs.
 ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 13. } No. 12.

The appellant was found guilty and expelled. Your committee recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside and the accused brother restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and to his former standing in said lodge.

— — —
vs.
 SIBLEY LODGE, No. 761. } No. 14.

In this case the lodge found the accused guilty and failed to inflict any punishment. Your committee recommend that the accused be definitely suspended for the term of one month from the second day of October, 1883.

— — —
vs.
 WAYNE LODGE, No. 172. } No. 15.

The record in this case is defective, so that the same cannot be considered by your committee. It is therefore recommended that this case be continued, with directions to the Secretary of Wayne Lodge, No. 172, to send up a complete record of the trial in said case.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH E. DYAS,
 M. C. CRAWFORD,
 JNO. M. PEARSON,
 G. M. HAYNES,
 W. S. CANTRELL,
 Committee.

M. W. Bro. T. T. Gurney, from the Committee to Prepare Forms, etc., submitted the following report, which was adopted;

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your committee, appointed at the last Grand Communication, to prepare "forms for the records and receipt books to be used by the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary," respectfully report that they have prepared such forms, which have been approved by the Grand Master, and are now in use by the said officers.

T. T. GURNEY,
H. E. HAMILTON.
GIL. W. BARNARD,
Committee.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2:30 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, October 3d, A. L. 5883, }
2:30 o'clock P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor by the M. W. Grand Master; Grand Officers and Representatives as in the morning.

The Grand Secretary presented a communication from the W. M. of Abingdon Lodge, No. 185, and moved its reference to the Committee on Petitions. It was so referred.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

W. Bro. Thos. M. Crossman, from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, submitted the following report, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges would fraternally report :

That we have carefully examined the annual reports of all constituent lodges received by us up to October 1st, and have prepared a tabulated statement of the same, which is made a part of this report, marked "Exhibit A," of which the following is a summary :

Total number rejected.....	550
“ “ initiated.....	2156
“ “ passed	2049
“ “ raised.....	2233
“ “ admitted.....	736
“ “ reinstated.....	334
“ “ deaths.....	397
“ “ dimitted.....	1548
“ “ suspended	838
“ “ expelled.....	41
Total membership reported.....	44,007

MEMBERSHIP OF NON-REPORTING LODGES.

Approximated.....	620
Showing an increase of.....	6106

AMOUNT OF GRAND LODGE DUES REPORTED.

Paid, on the various returns, by the Grand Secretary.....	\$28,832 15
---	-------------

The reported increase of 6106, as shown above, includes 620 members of lodges that have not yet reported for 1883, and obtained from previous reports, making the total membership at this time 44,627. Neither is this 6106 balance actually a net increase for the past year, as the total membership reported in 1882, viz. 38,521, was very erroneous, owing to the fact that it included no estimate for non-reporting lodges, which, all will remember, were very numerous at that time.

Another feature that has caused your committee much inconvenience this year, is the fact that a great many lodges report an increase or decrease for errors in their former reports.

We believe, however, that the total membership reported this year is very near the actual condition, and if lodge officers would see to it, and devote a little more care in the preparation of their tabular statements hereafter, your committee would be better prepared to present a complete and accurate report.

In this connection we desire to commend the various lodge officers for their promptness in forwarding their returns for 1883. Probably never before has there been a less number of delinquents reported by the Grand Secretary.

Another feature resulting from the above prompt action of the various lodge Secretaries, has been the opportunity it has afforded your committee to balance and compare the receipts for lodge dues reported on the returns with the books of the Grand Secretary; and it is with much satisfaction that we report that our tabulated statement of dues, checked directly from the returns of the lodges specified, equal exactly the receipts reported by Grand Secretary Munn, and proves the accuracy of this portion of his report.

Up to October 1st the returns and dues of all but fourteen lodges had been received by the Grand Secretary—a very commendable improvement. These we classify as follows:

The following lodges had not paid their dues Oct. 1st, viz: Nos. 311, 328, 405, 459, 468, 478, 528, 549, 578, 649, 675, 727, 740 and 753—14.

The following lodges had neither made report nor paid their dues up to Oct. 1st, viz: Nos. 328, 459, 468, 528, 549, 578, 649, 675, 727, 740 and 753—11.

The following lodges have paid their dues, but have made no report of their work for the past year, viz: Nos. 275 and 676—2.

Also, we find that the following lodges have not paid their dues for two years, viz: Nos. 459, 740 and 753—3.

Fraternally submitted,

C. KIRKPATRICK,
S. S. CHANCE,
JNO. L. McCULLOUGH,
H. A. FORMAN,
THOS. M. CROSSMAN,
Committee.

W. Bro. T. D. Hinckley, of Irvington Lodge, No. 650, presented a preamble and resolution in relation to the ritual, as exemplified by the Board of Grand Examiners, which, on motion, was referred to the Board of Grand Examiners, to report thereon at the next Grand Annual Communication.

GRAND OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

DANIEL M. BROWNING, Grand Master.
JOHN R. THOMAS, Deputy Grand Master.
ALEX. T. DARRAH, Senior Grand Warden.
JOHN C. SMITH, Junior Grand Warden.
WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.
LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

M. W. Bros. D. C. Cregier, T. T. Gurney and James A. Hawley were appointed a committee to inform M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning of his re-election as Grand Master, and ask his acceptance ; and on presenting the Grand Master-elect, M. W. Bro. Cregier said :

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER : Your committee have performed the duty assigned them, and now have the honor to report that M. W. Daniel M. Browning has accepted the office of Most Worshipful Grand Master.

After a cordial greeting by the Acting Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Browning replied :

M. W. BROTHER ROBBINS, AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE: I can say to you truly, brethren, that I appreciate, with all my heart, the honor which you have conferred upon me by this unanimous re-election and endorsement of my administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge for the last year.

You have, my brethren, conferred upon me positions in the Grand Lodge which would be an honor to any man, and which I duly appreciate. These positions have been conferred upon me without solicitation and without effort upon my part. I trust that I have discharged my duty satisfactorily to you ; and I can only say, brethren, that during the next Masonic year I will devote my best abilities to the welfare of Masonry in Illinois, and the Craft in general.

R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the bonds of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer be respectively thirty thousand dollars.

R. W. Bro. John C. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following reports, which were adopted :

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons :

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution relative to printing three thousand copies of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, having had the same under consideration, and in view of the fact that the Committee on Jurispru-

dence have several amendments to the same now before them, we would recommend that action on the resolution be postponed for one year.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
E. C. PACE,
Committee.

To the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill of Bro. Frank Hudson, Jr., for Visitor's Register for Board of Examiners—amount \$2.50—have examined the same, find it correct and recommend that it be paid.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
E. C. PACE,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

W. Bro. John A. Waugh submitted the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was received and adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren, whose names appear in this report, are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

Your committee further report the number of constituent lodges at 683, of which number 641 are represented at this Grand Communication by 695 representatives; 548 are represented by Masters and 93 by Wardens. Total attendance, including Past Grand Officers, Grand Officers, committees and representatives, 781.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. WAUGH,
GEORGE RAWSON,
J. H. BARTON,
Committee.

TUESDAY, October 2d, A. D. 1883, A. L. 5883.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. HENRY C. CLEVELAND.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. REV. JOHN D. GILLHAM.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. JAMES C. MCMURTRY.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. JOHN W. THRIFT.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. B. WICKER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. S. T. WEBBER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. T. T. GURNEY.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. W. H. SCOTT.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
R. W. HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	<i>Past Senior Grand Warden.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. WALTER A. STEVENS.....	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. DANIEL J. AVERY.....	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. JOHN O'NEILL.....	<i>Third District.</i>
R. W. JACOB KROHN.....	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. E. T. E. BECKER.....	<i>Sixth District.</i>
R. W. CHENERY PUFFER.....	<i>Eighth District.</i>

R. W. GEORGE H. SAMPSON.....	<i>Tenth District.</i>
R. W. F. G. WELTON.....	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R. W. JOHN W. GREEN.....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. J. L. BURKHALTER.....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. A. W. MARTIN.....	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R. W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN P. NORVELL.....	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. JAMES L. SCOTT.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. CHAS. F. TENNEY.....	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
R. W. FRANK HUDSON, JR.....	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. T. J. BRONSON.....	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. B. MENDENHALL.....	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. JOHN TUNNELL.....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. WM. E. BACON.....	<i>Twenty-third District.</i>
R. W. G. D. SLANKER.....	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. HIRAM W. HUBBARD.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. JAMES DOUGLAS.....	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
R. W. E. J. INGERSOLL.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. J. ELWELL.....	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD.....	<i>Arizona.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Alabama.</i>
JOHN BENNETT.....	<i>Arkansas.</i>
L. L. MUNN.....	<i>British Columbia.</i>
T. T. GURNEY.....	<i>California.</i>
W. M. EAGAN.....	<i>Canada.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	<i>Colorado.</i>
D. C. CREGEIR.....	<i>Connecticut.</i>
JOHN O'NEILL.....	<i>Delaware.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>District of Columbia.</i>
JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Idaho.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana.</i>
CHAS. H. PATTON.....	<i>Indian Territory.</i>
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Iowa.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Ireland.</i>
JOHN P. NORVELL.....	<i>Kentucky.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Michigan.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Mississippi.</i>

H. W. HUBBARD.....	Montana.
JOHN C. SMITH.....	Nevada.
HENRY E. HAMILTON.....	New Hampshire.
HENRY E. HAMILTON	New Mexico.
W. A. STEVENS.....	North Carolina.
S. S. CHANCE.....	Ohio.
JOHN M. PEARSON.....	Pennsylvania.
D. C. CREGIER.....	Quebec.
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....	Rhode Island.
CHAS. H. PATTON.....	South Carolina.
EDWARD COOK.....	Texas.
WM. H. SCOTT.....	Utah.
JOHN L. McCULLOUGH.....	Vermont.
W. H. SCOTT.....	Virginia.
GIL. W. BARNARD.....	Wisconsin.
JOHN C. BAGBY.....	Wyoming.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	F. W. Vorndam.....S. W.	79	W. H. Curtin.....S. W.
3	Jas. B. Smith.....W. M.	80	J. M. McCollister.....W. M.
4	Allen R. Latham....."	81	E. H. Winchell....."
	Jas. W. Watson*.....J. W.	82	A. Parpe....."
7	O. B. Dodge.....W. M.	84	O. J. Woodward.....J. W.
8	John Henfield....."	85	John D. Valentine*.....W. M.
9	John B. Metz....."	87	John R. Ayres....."
	J. C. Bagby*.....S. W.	88	L. R. Haack....."
13	A. W. Hoberg....."	89	J. H. Manire....."
14	L. H. Adams.....W. M.	90	Elijah Proviger....."
15	A. I. Harbers....."	91	Miles Dailey....."
16	A. B. Bennett....."	92	I. R. Goodfellow....."
17	A. K. Lodge.....S. W.	93	Levi Silliman....."
19	John Bennett*.....W. M.	95	H. Deigh.....J. W.
20	G. G. Wilson....."	96	John W. Hitt.....W. M.
23	Geo. W. Goodell....."	97	J. N. Galloway.....S. W.
24	W. T. Broughton....."	98	J. T. Hoover.....W. M.
25	Augustine Head....."	99	Geo. Richmond....."
26	C. J. Bennett....."	100	T. W. Price....."
27	Geo. H. Smiley....."	102	Thos. G. Lawler....."
29	Louis Zinger*....."	103	S. B. Mitchell....."
31	S. H. Patterson.....J. W.	104	Milton Cain*....."
33	E. B. Bennett.....W. M.	105	John Mitchell.....S. W.
34	D. W. Greene....."	106	E. J. Jones....."
36	John Ald.....S. W.	108	John H. Reische.....W. M.
37	R. L. Russell.....W. M.	109	B. E. Logan....."
38	D. D. Evans....."	110	R. F. Cunningham....."
39	Henry Hayner....."	111	Wm. C. Lence....."
40	W. L. Milligan.....S. W.	112	N. A. Bacon....."
42	Joseph Davidson.....W. M.		C. Wedrich*.....S. W.
43	T. W. Stevenson....."	113	R. C. Humbert.....W. M.
44	W. C. Crawford....."		Ira Jay.....S. W.
45	T. W. Watson....."		Chas. Strong.....J. W.
46	C. F. Hitchcock....."	114	E. Shepherd.....S. W.
47	J. F. Lyerly.....S. W.	116	Wm. Alexander.....W. M.
49	W. J. Vannice.....W. M.	118	D. B. Hutchinson.....J. W.
50	John Hill....."	119	W. H. Kister.....W. M.
51	M. W. Miller....."	122	H. P. Thummway....."
52	Julius Pasley.....S. W.	123	Jas. Peterson....."
53	J. A. Lumpkins....."	124	Wm. Mason....."
55	C. M. Farnan.....W. M.	125	F. C. Truteweld.....S. W.
56	G. W. Shaw....."	126	J. H. Franks.....W. M.
57	J. F. Robinson....."	127	A. P. Ames.....S. W.
58	J. E. Evans....."	128	C. M. Mitchell*.....W. M.
59	G. Lytle....."	129	W. A. Saylor....."
60	C. B. Loop....."		W. P. Ennis.....S. W.
61	Henry E. Rowley....."	130	C. E. Jennings....."
63	C. N. Kendall....."	131	James R. Stegall.....W. M.
64	R. H. Flannigan....."	132	A. Brininstool....."
65	Chas. Schulz....."	133	Burns Archer*....."
66	D. M. Eiker....."	134	W. E. Sivwright*....."
67	R. D. McDonald....."	135	J. A. Vinson....."
68	John Lankins*....."	136	J. M. McNutt....."
69	John C. Johnston....."	137	J. N. Meador....."
70	T. M. Thompson....."	138	Wm. J. Casely....."
	J. W. Turner.....J. W.	139	T. W. Poor....."
71	B. F. Cleverly.....W. M.	140	John Von Gunter, Jr....."
72	B. F. Parkensberg....."		W. T. Beck.....J. W.
74	D. L. Whiting....."	141	Theo. F. Talmage.....W. M.
75	John M. Rhodes*....."	142	W. H. Booth....."
76	Alex H. Bell....."		Jas. V. Aldrich.....S. W.
	C. H. Burgdoff.....J. W.	144	D. D. Hunt.....W. M.
77	J. M. Propst....."	145	C. H. Latham....."
78	Henry L. Hatley.....W. M.	146	Volney Bliss.....J. W.
	D. L. Jones.....S. W.	147	Jas. B. Coc.....W. M.
	Thos. H. Lindsay.....J. W.	148	J. S. Hartley....."

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
149	E. C. Vanhorn.....S. W.	217	C. R. Hanson.....W. M.
150	P. T. Chapman.....W. M.	218	W. H. Laird.....“
151	N. P. Frost.....“	“	N. D. Preble*.....S. W.
152	E. K. Morgan.....“	219	John Rutherford.....W. M.
“	T. W. Searles.....S. W.	220	D. J. Ford.....S. W.
153	Geo. T. Anglen.....W. M.	221	C. A. Barley.....W. M.
155	Geo. W. Thompson.....“	222	Munson Hinman.....J. W.
156	S. M. Reimheimer.....“	223	C. I. McIntyre.....W. M.
157	F. E. Eubeling.....“	226	Chas. Wall.....“
158	Chas. C. Colby.....“	227	A. H. Gray.....“
159	E. C. Rosseter.....“	“	W. H. Thompson.....S. W.
160	H. H. Hill.....“	“	Chas. Phirman.....J. W.
161	Balfour Cowen.....“	228	P. J. Ecord.....W. M.
162	G. K. Carson.....“	229	M. H. Smith.....“
163	Chas. Downey.....“	230	Isaac M. Asbury.....J. W.
164	A. Lewis.....“	231	Thomas Roach.....W. M.
165	J. G. Bourne.....“	232	Samuel Adkins.....“
166	T. L. Hall.....J. W.	233	George S. Fuhr.....“
168	Jas. A. McConnell*.....W. M.	234	J. Messmore.....“
169	John H. Palmer.....“	235	B. Mendenhall.....“
170	G. W. Graham.....S. W.	236	John W. Rose.....“
“	Wm. Swanzey.....J. W.	237	Moses Foss.....“
171	Philip Flood.....W. M.	238	W. H. Tyorell.....“
“	Wm. Lancaster.....S. W.	239	Anthony Spaeth.....J. W.
172	J. M. Burkholder.....W. M.	240	S. D. Conant*.....W. M.
173	Henry Andrews.....“	241	T. C. McKinney.....“
174	O. J. Wilson*.....“	243	O. P. Stoddard.....S. W.
175	John B. Fithian.....S. W.	245	J. B. Reid.....W. M.
176	J. Scheidenhelm.....W. M.	246	J. I. Kerr.....S. W.
177	J. R. Ripley.....“	247	Jacob McChesney.....W. M.
178	P. M. James.....“	248	Thomas Terhune.....S. W.
179	R. B. Tate.....“	249	M. Spencer Brown.....W. M.
180	A. J. Combs.....“	250	Wm. P. Stiles.....J. W.
182	John Dewald.....“	251	Geo. Stephenson.....W. M.
183	S. Ed. Snow.....“	252	W. D. Craig.....“
185	John B. Smith.....“	“	A. McArthur.....S. W.
187	Robert H. Gibboney.....“	253	P. Harrod.....W. M.
188	John Coleman.....“	254	F. L. Thayer.....“
“	L. Lepman.....S. W.	255	H. S. Hanna.....“
“	J. H. Busby.....J. W.	257	James F. Crawford.....J. W.
189	J. C. Martindale.....S. W.	258	H. L. Puffer*.....W. M.
190	A. W. Wilbern.....W. M.	260	R. G. McHenry.....“
192	Emerson Clark.....“	261	W. H. Cardiff.....“
193	John Jackson.....“	262	Wm. T. Smith.....“
194	C. W. Bradshaw.....“	263	W. H. Eastman.....“
195	W. O. Butler.....“	264	P. C. Rooney*.....“
196	Samuel Engart.....“	265	F. V. Barnett.....“
197	S. E. Brown.....“	266	Chas. M. Grammer.....“
198	Geo. A. Gilbert.....“	267	Benj. F. Talbot.....“
199	M. J. Spencer.....“	“	John G. Swartz.....S. W.
“	J. H. Aimbanhower.....S. W.	268	W. B. Humphrey.....“
200	J. W. Lithuland.....W. M.	269	M. E. Jones.....W. M.
201	Eng. L. Stoker.....“	270	J. M. Wilson.....“
203	C. C. Vanmeter.....“	271	Edward Cook*.....“
204	T. A. Wilson.....“	272	W. P. Tuley.....“
205	T. H. Stetler.....“	273	J. C. Calderwood.....“
206	John Morris.....S. W.	274	Wm. A. Grove.....“
207	J. W. Haines.....W. M.	275	N. D. McEvers.....“
208	Frank Martin.....“	276	John W. Coghill.....“
209	Chas. T. Maurer.....“	277	H. Peters*.....“
210	M. S. Wilkinson.....“	278	Adam C. Schadle.....“
211	O. H. Chenny.....“	279	Wm. H. Singer.....“
212	W. G. Wallace.....“	280	J. W. Winn.....“
213	Abram Roberts.....“	282	Theo. Doty.....“
214	Solomon Lesem*.....“	283	Geo. B. Devoll.....“
216	I. M. Shup.....“	285	A. G. Payne.....“

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
286	Samuel K. Gaylord.....W. M.	362	David H. Anderson.....W. M.
287	W. J. Deason.....“	363	James Heptonstall.....“
291	H. P. Wood.....“	364	F. Nickerson.....“
292	Noah H. Pike.....“	365	George A. Stadler.....“
293	A. C. Hotchkiss.....J. W.		Wm. S. Ruby, Jr*.....S. W.
294	Fred. L. Alles.....W. M.	366	A. D. Kaga.....W. M.
295	T. M. Clark.....“	367	H. H. Roberts.....“
296	W. P. Edwards*.....“	368	M. V. B. Montgomery.....“
297	Jas. K. P. Little.....“	369	J. M. Smith.....“
	Geo. W. Francis*.....S. W.	371	F. J. Vickery.....J. W.
	John T. Francis.....J. W.	373	Oscar Dennis.....W. M.
298	H. B. Burritt*.....W. M.	374	G. M. Alexander.....“
299	Victor Kenny.....S. W.	377	Geo. Loelkes *.....“
300	John White.....W. M.	378	J. C. Danforth.....“
301	C. H. Hitchcock.....“	379	John Kidder.....“
302	Peter Patterson.....“	380	S. F. McBride.....“
	A. J. Barringham.....S. W.	381	A. W. Greene.....“
303	J. G. Andrews*.....W. M.	382	Thomas M. Angels*.....“
305	Christian Wuerker.....“	383	George I. Rice.....“
	E. Munson.....S. W.	384	James Wylie.....“
308	J. E. Hardy.....W. M.	386	M. D. Frazer.....“
309	R. Coventry.....“	387	B. H. Kidder.....“
310	R. C. Griffith.....“	388	Wm. Evans.....“
311	Thos. Ryan.....“	389	C. F. Whitmore.....“
312	W. H. Acuff.....“	390	Wm. E. Franklin.....“
313	C. D. Ryerson.....“	391	W. E. Handy*.....“
314	Chas. Sigwalt.....“	392	W. H. Aughinbaugh.....“
315	C. Wuerker.....“	393	L. L. Dickerson*.....“
316	Wm. S. Kimball.....J. W.	394	Joseph G. Marston.....“
318	O. L. Pitney.....W. M.	397	John Willshay.....“
319	John G. Beatty.....“	398	Thomas Bagott.....“
320	R. M. Hevenor.....S. W.	399	James Lawson.....“
321	Wm. Lane.....W. M.	400	Henry Holloway.....“
322	I. H. Gilpin.....“	401	J. A. Hunter.....“
323	Wm. M. Hanna.....S. W.	402	H. R. Fuller.....“
325	J. G. Powell.....“	403	Thomas N. Mehan.....“
327	W. C. McKamy.....“	404	C. A. Palmer.....“
330	S. G. Jarvis.....W. M.	406	Peter Greenwood.....“
331	David Holmes*.....“	408	Ike J. Lamb.....“
332	W. H. Lamb.....“	409	P. M. Nichols.....“
333	Jos. D. Meyers.....“	410	F. W. Baeslaw.....J. W.
334	T. M. Stevens.....“	411	Graeme Stewart.....S. W.
335	H. Hedrich.....“	412	John L. Marvel.....W. M.
336	C. S. Williams.....“	414	G. W. Becker.....“
337	Geo. L. Stephenson.....“	415	Frederick R. Green.....S. W.
339	J. J. Fly.....“	416	B. F. Mason*.....W. M.
340	Richard Kimball.....“	417	David Samuels.....“
341	Hiram Heath.....“	418	Albert Thompson*.....“
342	Carl Dresher*.....“		Alexander Woods*.....S. W.
345	J. B. Johnson.....“	419	Sylvester Whitehead.....“
346	William M. Hatfield.....“	420	C. A. Anderson.....W. M.
347	W. A. Robinson.....“	421	D. P. Smith.....“
348	John P. Weger.....S. W.	422	H. R. Rothwell.....“
349	J. H. Ayres.....W. M.		George C. Fry.....S. W.
350	I. V. Ross*.....“		L. L. Harvey.....J. W.
351	J. R. Rayburn.....“	423	H. W. Wales.....W. M.
352	J. W. Woodberry.....“	424	John B. Mayes.....“
353	William G. Smith.....“	426	George W. Dudderar.....“
354	L. C. Taylor.....“	427	Francis Kemp.....“
355	H. H. Elbring*.....“	428	I. E. Bennett.....“
356	John Batson.....“	429	T. A. Kinney.....“
358	J. D. Bliss.....“	430	H. A. Manny*.....“
	William Darling*.....S. W.	432	George W. Miller.....“
359	C. Spalding.....W. M.	433	R. W. Milar.....“
360	John F. Bliss.....J. W.	434	J. E. Springer.....“
361	John Wolz.....W. M.	436	A. B. E. Adams.....S. W.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
437	Nathan Hefter*.....W. M.	514	A. B. Abbott.....W. M.
439	L. B. Boswell....."	515	C. E. Adams....."
440	W. W. Jones....."	516	James Cozad*....."
441	J. W. McClanahan....."	517	A. T. Reithley....."
442	W. W. Bruce....."	518	A. B. Holliday....."
443	Isaac V. Doty....."	519	R. L. McReynolds....."
444	John Jack....."	520	James I. Hale....."
445	E. G. Duckle....."	521	Jacob Stengle....."
446	John W. Riggs....."	522	V. J. Bloomfield....."
447	R. J. Ford....."	523	B. G. Smith....."
448	J. D. C. Hoyt....."	524	W. E. Clifford....."
449	E. H. Wilkins....."	525	F. S. Belden.....S. W.
450	Joseph Jones....."	526	James T. Poynter.....W. M.
451	James M. Birce*....."	527	George L. Ward....."
452	John H. Adkins....."	528	Thomas Dengler.....S. W.
453	Julius Schartz....."	529	J. H. Wickers.....W. M.
454	W. M. Phares....."	530	A. M. Taylor....."
455	E. H. Kitch....."	531	J. J. Hodges....."
456	James W. Scott.....S. W.	532	Daniel Shalde....."
457	L. Shaddrick.....W. M.	533	J. H. Johnson....."
458	Milo Erwin....."	534	Richard James....."
460	F. M. Long....."	535	H. L. Muman....."
461	Gil S. Brown....."	536	G. Bartholf....."
462	W. H. Tunnell*.....J. W.	537	J. B. Miller....."
463	E. H. Graves....."	539	W. H. Hall....."
464	John T. Gardner.....W. M.	540	E. W. Wood....."
465	L. P. Smith.....J. W.	541	T. P. Mantz....."
466	T. M. Orton.....W. M.	542	H. Coons*....."
467	C. H. Phelps....."	543	I. E. Cool....."
468	E. D. Lawrence....."	544	G. F. Hittig*....."
469	S. G. Washburn.....S. W.	545	J. A. Morris*....."
470	C. C. Aldrich.....W. M.	547	Thomas Coons*....."
471	T. M. Avery....."	548	William Maynard....."
472	F. G. Hill.....J. W.	550	A. B. Blacke....."
473	G. M. D. Gregory.....W. M.	551	Edward Pearce....."
474	W. H. Horine*....."	552	B. F. Cobhower....."
475	A. T. Strange....."	554	Francis Tyrell....."
477	William O. Ensign....."	555	G. W. Fuchs*....."
479	J. M. Rogers....."	556	J. M. King....."
480	James Gillispie.....S. W.	557	F. W. Clettenberg....."
481	W. P. Watson.....W. M.	558	W. F. Boston....."
482	Charles S. Elder.....S. W.	560	Abram Allen....."
484	Joseph Danks.....W. M.	561	J. G. Madden....."
486	T. C. Clayton....."	562	S. O. Lewis....."
487	P. N. Harn....."	563	H. H. Wallace*.....S. W.
488	J. T. Evans....."	564	S. W. Rodgers*.....W. M.
489	H. A. Eidson....."	564	D. C. Gaylord....."
490	J. Martin....."	565	A. D. Beach*....."
491	N. P. Monton....."	566	F. L. Hopper.....S. W.
492	F. C. Knight....."	567	J. W. Olds*.....J. W.
493	D. Corley*....."	569	H. C. Murrah.....W. M.
495	Hiram H. Wise....."	570	W. H. Pringle....."
496	J. W. Aiken....."	571	John S. Nimens....."
497	J. L. Hart....."	572	H. B. Sikes....."
498	A. A. McGahay....."	573	Henry Leach....."
500	Henry B. Kane....."	574	James Savage*.....J. W.
501	John H. White....."	575	Thomas Gallagher.....W. M.
502	J. W. Willis....."	576	W. H. Wooster.....S. W.
503	E. D. Wilcox....."	577	R. H. Mace.....W. M.
504	Alex. Paschal....."	579	W. L. Smith....."
505	J. W. Walker....."	580	W. H. Stubbs....."
506	W. H. McClain....."	581	C. G. Cochran....."
509	Leroy Farmer....."	582	Jasper A. Dilow.....S. W.
510	C. M. Jones....."	583	C. S. Hutchison.....W. M.
511	Jonathan Tift....."	584	J. C. Amman.....S. W.
512	Ivory H. Pike.....S. W.	584	William R. Hoyle, Jr.....W. M.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
585	J. W. Hartsock.....W. M.	666	M. T. Vance.....J. W.
587	C. S. McKinney....."	667	G. G. Mathews.....W. M.
588	Andrew Rawson*....."	668	James R. Ennis....."
589	J. Dauner....."	669	Frank Wenter....."
590	John Reese, Jr.....J. W.	670	G. W. Miller....."
591	O. R. Morey.....W. M.	672	F. M. Duncan.....S. W.
592	Charles C. Buzby.....S. W.	673	George Champion.....W. M.
595	R. N. Curry.....J. W.	674	Michael Schmitz....."
596	J. D. Adney.....W. M.		E. Mueller.....S. W.
597	E. T. Dougan....."		L. Veneidel.....J. W.
598	John A. Ward.....S. W.	675	G. C. Drennen.....W. M.
600	W. O. McCrum.....W. M.		T. A. Stewart.....S. W.
601	S. M. Gentry....."	676	M. Moses....."
602	W. M. Abrams....."	677	W. H. Beard....."
603	Jerry Jahler....."		J. M. Pearce.....J. W.
604	D. A. Clary....."	678	William L. Spear*.....W. M.
605	W. T. Crain....."	679	L. V. Reed....."
607	Ira D. Bullock.....J. W.	680	Charles P. Jacobson*....."
608	A. A. Blair*.....W. M.	681	James M. Pence....."
609	J. F. Hereford....."		Leroy Martin.....J. W.
610	J. J. Secomb....."	682	William Marshall.....S. W.
	Edward Y. Crook.....S. W.	683	R. C. Gibson....."
611	W. H. C. Ambrose.....W. M.	684	Philip D. B. Grattan.....W. M.
612	J. W. C. Niles....."	685	G. S. Snow.....S. W.
	James B. Deyo.....S. W.	686	George A. Smith.....W. M.
613	George W. Eaglin.....W. M.	687	Peter Rubendall....."
614	B. M. Bullard....."	688	Peter Wright....."
616	W. T. Hart*....."	690	Robert Weed.....S. W.
617	J. L. Hardin....."	691	P. G. Dedrick....."
618	J. R. McGinnis....."	692	F. C. Hutchings.....W. M.
620	Adison Robinson....."	693	C. C. Stotar....."
623	J. C. Handel....."	694	H. A. Buell.....J. W.
627	Edwin Wiggs....."	695	Thomas J. Cross.....W. M.
630	John H. Douglas....."	696	Charles L. Todd....."
632	A. A. Sulcer....."	697	William Brew....."
	H. S. Brown*.....S. W.	698	A. N. Rosecrans....."
633	Thomas Ferguson.....W. M.	700	Sylvester Conner....."
634	W. A. B. Tate....."	701	Thomas F. Holifield....."
635	D. T. Farrell....."	702	J. E. Alexander....."
636	E. B. Shumway....."	704	F. S. Pacard....."
638	Alonzo Woodward*.....S. W.	705	J. M. Darr*....."
641	W. F. Rowell.....W. M.	706	W. H. Burrow*....."
642	W. H. Elliott....."	707	Adolph Sumerlin....."
643	Charles F. Sittig....."	708	T. J. Huston....."
	Charles H. Hartwig.....S. W.	709	Jonathan Bedell*....."
	Lyman B. Phetteplace.....J. W.	710	Henry Funk....."
644	T. J. Edwards.....W. M.	711	Allen W. Hagenback....."
645	R. B. Williams*....."	712	H. M. Sanders.....J. W.
646	C. E. Wright....."	713	R. Tenny.....W. M.
647	J. W. Reedy....."	714	J. W. Johnson*....."
648	Isaac P. Melvin....."	715	J. A. Price....."
650	T. D. Hinkley....."	716	F. Shapper....."
651	W. J. Biggs....."	717	H. S. Childs....."
652	T. M. Rentfrow....."	718	W. A. Jennings....."
653	E. D. Taylor*....."	719	Miles D. Baker....."
655	W. W. Craddock....."		William Collins.....J. W.
656	J. Salter....."	721	R. F. Casey.....W. M.
657	Frank Baronswsky....."	723	W. F. Price....."
	Charles Goodwin.....S. W.	724	Robert Clark.....S. W.
658	H. G. Carroll....."	725	John S. Hewins.....W. M.
659	C. S. Hickman*....."	726	Chester F. Drake.....S. W.
660	J. M. Jones.....W. M.	728	J. M. St. John.....W. M.
661	H. L. Ferpening....."	729	W. W. Duncan....."
662	William B. Webb....."	730	Charles P. Burnett....."
664	James A. McCorkle....."	731	Thomas D. Evens.....S. W.
665	J. K. Flaniken....."	732	I. F. Harter.....W. M.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
733	C. H. Yeomans.....W. M.		C. W. Carson*.....J. W.
734	J. V. Harris.....“	748	C. G. Haller.....W. M.
735	Abe White.....“	749	F. P. Reagin.....“
736	M. F. Rollings.....S. W.	750	John Roberts.....“
737	T. W. Maurice.....W. M.	751	W. A. Loomis.....“
738	Charles Weinland.....“	752	Isaac F. Price*.....“
739	William M. Burbank.....“	754	T. E. Silkey.....“
741	A. M. Collwell.....“	755	James H. Seyler.....“
742	Charles C. Rowell*.....“	756	John Malvain.....“
	H. Parkhurst.....S. W.	757	N. Small.....“
	C. C. Culbertson.....J. W.	758	A. L. Corey.....“
743	Warren Newcomb.....W. M.		B. R. Chamberlain.....S. W.
744	B. T. Brayfield.....“	759	Syria J. Branson.....W. M.
745	George W. Weaver.....S. W.	760	Lafayette B. Gront*.....“
746	A. M. Drew.....W. M.	761	Floyd O'Brien.....S. W.
747	George D. Waldo.....“	762	William F. Vandagriff.....“
	W. Cottrell*.....S. W.	763	John Becker.....“

*Proxy.

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier moved that the installation of Grand Officers be made the special order for to-morrow (Thursday) at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Adopted.

RECEPTION—Representatives from other Grand Lodges.

W. Bro. John L. McCullough presented his credentials as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, near this Grand Lodge, and was duly accredited as such.

W. Bro. Monroe C. Crawford presented his credentials as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, near this Grand Lodge, and was duly received and accredited as such.

R. W. Bro. John C. Smith presented his credentials as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Idaho, near this Grand Lodge, and was duly received and accredited.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, October 4th, A. L. 5883, }
9:30 o'clock A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor by the M. W. Grand Master; Grand Officers and Representatives as on yesterday.

W. Bro. M. P. Edwards presented the following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws :

To the M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

We move to amend Article 3 of the Grand Lodge Constitution, so that it may read as follows :

“The Grand Lodge shall hold a stated communication once every two years, at such time and in such place as may be designated in its By-Laws.”

Signed :

W. Bro. M. P. EDWARDS, Quincy Lodge, No. 296.
W. Bro. C. S. HICKMAN, Lambert Lodge, No. 659.
W. Bro. W. T. SMITH, Channahon Lodge, No. 262.
W. Bro. L. B. BOSWELL, Luce Lodge, No. 439.

To the M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

We move to amend the Grand Lodge By-Laws in such places as it may be necessary so that the communications of this Grand Lodge be held biennially instead of annually, as they now read.

W. Bro. M. P. EDWARDS, Quincy Lodge, No. 296.
W. Bro. C. S. HICKMAN, Lambert Lodge, No. 659.
W. Bro. W. T. SMITH, Channahon Lodge, No. 262.
W. Bro. L. B. BOSWELL, Luce Lodge, No. 439.

R. W. Bro. John M. Pearson presented the following as a substitute for the preceding amendments, which was accepted by Bro. Edwards, and, on motion, the amendments were lost :

Amend Article 3 of Constitution by striking out "once every year," and inserting "biennially."

Amend Section 1, Article 8, by striking out "annual," and inserting "biennial."

Amend Section 8, Article XI., by striking out "annual," and inserting "biennial," and also by striking out "year" and inserting "two years."

Amend Section 2, Article XIV., by striking out the word "annually" where it occurs, and inserting "biennially."

Amend Section 2, Article XVI., by striking out the words "one year" where they occur, and insert "two years."

W. Bro. L. B. Boswell presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted :

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 4th, 1883.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge F. & A. Masons, of the State of Illinois :

In the opinion of the undersigned representatives to this Grand Lodge, the time has arrived when the question of taxation of constituent lodges for the maintenance of annual meetings of this Grand Lodge should be fully considered, in view of the fact that many lodges of the State can ill afford to stand a yearly tax, as required by the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, and also from the large sums annually expended in mileage and per diem, which otherwise might remain in the hands of the constituent lodges, to aid in defraying other requisite expenses.

We believe the question is one that should be fully and impartially considered by a select committee, with a view of finding some sure and safe way out of the evils which surround the matter, and devise some way by which the business of this Grand Lodge can be properly and well conducted, at a less annual expense to the constituent lodges of this State than at present, either by changing the time of meetings of this body from annual to biennial, the reduction of *per capita* tax, a change in manner of representation, or such other means as the wisdom of the committee may recommend.

With the above in view, and desiring that the subject may be considered and brought before this Grand Lodge for discussion and action, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members or representatives to this Grand Lodge be appointed to take under advisement the entire subject, and report to this Grand Lodge at their next Annual Communication, to be held in October, 1884, the result of their deliberations, with such necessary legislation as may be requisite to meet the ends in view, for the further action of this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That all necessary expenses incurred by this committee be borne by this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully,

L. B. BOSWELL, W. M. Luce Lodge, No. 439.
W. T. SMITH, W. M. Channahon Lodge, No. 262.
H. P. EDWARDS, Rep. Quincy Lodge, No. 296.
C. L. HICKMAN, P. M. Lambert Lodge, No. 659.
EMERSON CLARK, W. M. Farmington Lodge, No. 192.
J. HEPSTONSTALL, W. M. Horeb Lodge, No. 363.
A. R. LATHAM, Springfield Lodge, No. 4.
HENRY B. KANE, St. Paul Lodge, No. 500.
B. F. CLEVERLY, Central Lodge, No. 71.
J. D. C. HOIT, Yates City Lodge, No. 448.
L. C. TAYLOR Ark and Anchor Lodge, No. 354.
G. C. DRENNAN, Pawnee Lodge, No. 675.
E. H. WILKINS, Mendon Lodge, No. 449.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren a Special Committee to consider and report upon the subject presented in the preceding preamble and resolutions :

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Joseph Robbins, Jacob Krohn, L. B. Boswell, D. C. Cregier, E. C. Pace.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

W. Bro. Ed. S. Mulliner, Chairman of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem would fraternally report: That the following Grand Officers, committees and members of this Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., are entitled to mileage and per diem, as set forth in the following pages.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD S. MULLINER,
GEO. W. CYRUS,
JNO. A. LADD,

CHICAGO, Oct. 4, 1883.

Committee.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
Daniel M. Browning.....	Grand Master.....	307	\$30 70	\$.	\$30 70	Benton.
John R. Thomas.....	Deputy Grand Master...	402	40 20	6	46 20	Metropolis.
Henry C. Cleaveland.....	Senior Grand Warden...	162	16 20	6	22 20	Rock Island.
A. T. Darrah.....	Junior Grand Warden...	126	12 60	6	18 60	Bloomington.
Wiley M. Egan.....	Grand Treasurer.....	....	....	....	....	Chicago.
Loyal L. Munn.....	Grand Secretary.....	121	12 10	....	12 10	Freeport.
Leslie A. Munn.....	Deputy Grand Secretary	121	12 10	....	12 10	Freeport.
Thomas S. Mather.....	Grand Pursuivant.....	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
James C. McMurtry.....	Grand Marshal.....	160	16 00	6	22 00	Henderson.
John C. Bagby.....	Grand Standard Bearer..	228	22 80	6	28 80	Rushville.
J. W. Thrift.....	Grand Sword Bearer.....	402	40 20	6	46 20	Metropolis.
Leroy A. Goddard.....	Senior Grand Deacon.....	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion.
Rowley Page.....	Junior Grand Deacon.....	164	16 40	6	22 40	Galesburg.
George W. Hamilton.....	Grand Steward.....	187	18 70	6	24 70	Prairie City.
A. B. Wicker.....	Grand Steward.....	6	60	6	6 60	Austin.
S. T. Webber.....	Grand Steward.....	297	29 70	6	35 70	Eldorado.
John P. Ferns.....	Grand Tyler.....	....	....	6	6 00	Chicago.
John D. Gillham.....	Grand Chaplain.....	295	29 50	6	35 50	Belleville.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Walter A. Stevens.....	1st District.	....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago.
Daniel J. Avery.....	2d "	....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago.
John O'Neill.....	3d "	....	.....	6	6 00	Chicago.
Jacob Krohn.....	5th "	121	12 10	6	18 10	Freeport.
E. T. E. Becker.....	6th "	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll.
C. Puffer.....	8th "	37	3 70	4	7 70	Joliet.
George H. Sampson.....	10th "	105	10 50	6	16 50	Princeton.
Frank G. Welton.....	11th "	154	15 40	6	21 40	Cambridge.
John W. Green.....	12th "	220	22 00	6	28 00	Astoria.
James L. Burkholder.....	13th "	173	17 30	6	23 30	Maquon.
A. W. Martin.....	14th "	145	14 50	6	20 50	Peoria.
J. H. C. Dill.....	15th "	138	13 80	6	19 80	Heyworth.
John P. Norvell.....	16th "	124	12 40	6	18 40	Danville.
James L. Scott.....	17th "	172	17 20	6	23 20	Mattoon.
C. F. Tenney.....	18th "	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement.
Frank Hudson, Jr.....	19th "	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
Thos. J. Bronson.....	20th "	215	21 50	6	27 50	Jacksonville.
B. Mendenhall.....	21st "	223	22 30	6	28 30	Dallas City.
John Tunnell.....	22d "	234	23 40	6	29 40	Plainview.
Wm. E. Bacon.....	23d "	231	23 10	6	29 10	Litchfield.
G. D. Slanker.....	24th "	234	23 40	6	29 40	Olney.
H. W. Hubbard.....	25th "	252	25 20	6	31 20	Centralia.
James Douglas.....	27th "	321	32 10	6	38 10	Chester.
E. J. Ingersoll.....	28th "	308	30 80	6	36 80	Carbondale.
W. J. Elwell.....	29th "	310	31 00	6	37 00	Shawneetown.

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
JURISPRUDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins	263	\$26 30	\$20	\$46 30	Quincy.
D. C. Cregier .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
Wm. H. Scott	402	40 20	20	60 20	Metropolis.
James A. Hawley	98	9 80	20	29 80	Dixon.
Charles H. Patton	282	28 20	20	48 20	Mt. Vernon.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas	154	15 40	30	45 40	Paris.
Monroe C. Crawford	329	32 90	35	67 90	Jonesboro.
John M. Pearson	257	25 70	35	60 70	Godfrey.
George M. Haynes	282	28 20	35	63 20	Mt. Vernon.
Wm. S. Cantrell	307	30 70	35	65 75	Benton.

CHARTERED LODGES.

C. Kirkpatrick	329	32 90	35	67 90	Anna.
S. S. Chance	249	24 90	35	59 90	Salem.
John McCullough	234	23 40	35	58 40	Olney.
H. A. Forman	288	28 80	35	63 80	DuQuoin.
Thomas M. Crossman	266	26 60	35	61 60	Edwardsville.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Henry E. Hamilton .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
Samuel Shannon	252	25 20	20	45 20	Mt. Carmel.
Wm. Moore	249	24 90	20	44 90	Salem.
Edwin Corlis	402	40 20	20	60 20	Metropolis.
G. H. B. Tolle	234	23 40	20	43 40	Olney.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner	263	26 30	30	56 30	Quincy.
George W. Cyrus	242	24 20	30	54 20	Camp Point.
John A. Ladd	110	11 00	30	41 00	Sterling.

FINANCE.

John C. Smith	185	18 50	20	38 50	Springfield.
Gil. W. Barnard .....	.....	.....	20	20 00	Chicago.
E. C. Pace	266	26 60	20	46 60	Ashley.

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

CREDENTIALS.

John A. Waugh.....	356	35 60	20	55 60	Mound City.
George Rawson.....	279	27 90	20	47 90	Troy.
John H. Barton.....	308	30 80	20	50 80	Carbondale.

OBITUARIES.

Frank W. Havill.....	252	25 20	20	45 20	Mt. Carmel.
Thomas B. Needles.....	277	27 70	15	42 70	Nashville.
W. R. Ward.....	307	30 70	20	50 70	Benton.

PETITIONS.

H. W. Dyer.....	338	33 80	20	53 80	Dongola.
H. G. Calhoun.....	194	19 40	20	39 40	Keithsburg.
James A. Rose.....	352	35 20	20	55 20	Golconda.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

James I. McClintock.....	283	28 30	15	43 30	Carmi.
George W. Hill.....	316	31 60	20	51 60	Murphysboro.
Owen Scott.....	199	19 90	20	39 90	Effingham.

RAILROAD.

Wm. Jenkins.....	84	8 40	35	43 40	Mendota.
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GRAND EXAMINERS.

Edward Cook.....	15	15 00	Chicago.
M. D. Chamberlin.....	121	12 10	15	27 10	Freeport.
W. B. Grimes.....	255	25 50	15	40 50	Pittsfield.

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley.....	1	F. W. Vorndam.....	263	\$ 26 30	25	\$32 30
Harmony.....	3	Jas. B. Smith.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield.....	4	Allen R. Latham.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship.....	7	O. B. Dodge.....	98	9 80	4	13 80
Macon.....	8	John Henfield.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Rushville.....	9	John B. Metz.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. Johns.....	13	A. W. Hoberg.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren.....	14	L. H. Adams.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	A. I. Harbers.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Temperance.....	16	A. B. Bennett.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Macomb.....	17	A. K. Lodge.....	264	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton.....	19	John Bennett.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock.....	20	G. G. Wilson.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass.....	23	Geo. W. Goodell.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair.....	24	W. T. Broughton.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin.....	25	Augustine Head.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Hiram.....	26	C. J. Bennett.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Piasa.....	27	Geo. H. Smiley.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin.....	29	Louis Zinger.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Mt. Vernon.....	31	S. H. Patterson.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Oriental.....	33	E. B. Bennett.....	.....	.....	4	4 00
Barry.....	34	D. W. Greene.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Kavanaugh.....	36	John Ald.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Monmouth.....	37	R. L. Russell.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch.....	38	D. D. Evans.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Herman.....	39	Henry Hayner.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental.....	40	W. L. Milligan.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet.....	42	Joseph Davidson.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington.....	43	T. W. Stevenson.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin.....	44	W. C. Crawford.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville.....	45	T. W. Watson.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple.....	46	C. F. Hitchcock.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Caledonia.....	47	J. F. Lyerly.....	368	36 80	6	42 80
Cambridge.....	49	W. J. Vannice.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton.....	50	John Hill.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah.....	51	M. W. Miller.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent.....	52	Julius Pasley.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson.....	53	J. A. Lumpkins.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington.....	55	C. M. Farman.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Pittsfield.....	56	G. W. Shaw.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Trio.....	57	J. F. Robinson.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Fraternal.....	58	J. E. Evans.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
New Boston.....	59	G. Lytle.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere.....	60	C. B. Loop.....	78	7 80	4	11 80
Lacon.....	61	Henry E. Rowley.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks.....	63	C. N. Kendall.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton.....	64	R. H. Flannigan.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid.....	65	Chas. Schultz.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Knoxville.....	66	D. M. Eiker.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia.....	67	R. D. McDonald.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Naples.....	68	John Lankins.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Enrcka.....	69	John C. Johnston.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Social.....	70	T. M. Thompson.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Central.....	71	B. F. Cleverly.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	B. F. Parkersberg.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton.....	74	D. L. Whiting.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe.....	75	John M. Rhodes.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Mt. Nebo.....	76	Alex H. Bell.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Prairie.....	77	J. M. Propst.....	154	15 40	4	19 40
Waukegan.....	78	Henry L. Hatley.....	35	3 50	6	9 50
Scott.....	79	W. H. Curtin.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall.....	80	J. M. McCollister.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	E. H. Winchell.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Metamora.....	82	A. Parpe.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
DeWitt.....	84	O. J. Woodland.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell.....	85	John D. Valentine.....	290	29 00	6	35 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total.....
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	John R. Ayres.....	169	\$ 16 90	\$ 6	\$ 22 90
Havana.....	88	L. R. Haack.....	198	19 80	6	25 80
Fellowship.....	89	J. H. Manire.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	Elijah Proviger.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis.....	91	Miles Dailey.....	402	40 20	6	46 20
Stewart.....	92	J. R. Goodfellow.....	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	Levi Silliman.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry.....	95	H. Deigh.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis.....	96	John W. Hitt.....	96	9 60	6	15 60
Excelsior.....	97	J. N. Galloway.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Taylor.....	98	J. T. Hoover.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville.....	99	Geo. Richmond.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Astoria.....	100	T. W. Price.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Rockford.....	102	Thos. G. Lawler.....	93	9 30	4	13 30
Magnolia.....	103	S. B. Mitchell.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Lewistown.....	104	Milton Cain.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester.....	105	John Mitchell.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster.....	106	E. J. Jones.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles.....	108	John H. Reische.....	246	24 00	6	30 00
Trenton.....	109	B. E. Logan.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon.....	110	R. F. Cunningham.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro.....	111	Wm. C. Lence.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	N. A. Bacon.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	R. C. Humbert.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline.....	114	E. Shepherd.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Vermont.....	116	Wm. Alexander.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Waverly.....	118	D. B. Hutchinson.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry.....	119	W. H. Kister.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound.....	122	H. P. Thummway.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Oquawka.....	123	Jas. Peterson.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Cedar.....	124	Wm. Mason.....	62	6 20	4	10 20
Greenup.....	125	F. C. Truteweld.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Empire.....	126	J. H. Franks.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Antioch.....	127	A. P. Ames.....	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh.....	128	C. M. Mitchell.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Greenfield.....	129	W. A. Saylor.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion.....	130	C. E. Jennings.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda.....	131	James R. Stegall.....	352	35 20	6	41 20
Mackinaw.....	132	A. Brininstool.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	Burns Archer.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sycamore.....	134	W. E. Sivwright.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Lima.....	135	J. A. Vinson.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hutsonville.....	136	J. M. McNutt.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Polk.....	137	J. N. Meador.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Marengo.....	138	Wm. J. Casely.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva.....	139	T. W. Poor.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney.....	140	John Von Gunter, Jr.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Garden City.....	141	Theo. F. Talmage.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ames.....	142	W. H. Booth.....	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond.....	143	Jas. V. Aldrich.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
DeKalb.....	144	D. D. Hunt.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson.....	145	C. H. Latham.....	107	10 70	6	16 70
Lee Centre.....	146	Volney Bliss.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton.....	147	Jas. B. Coe.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	J. S. Hartley.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Effingham.....	149	E. C. Vanhorn.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna.....	150	P. T. Chapman.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Bunker Hill.....	151	N. P. Frost.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Fidelity.....	152	E. K. Morgan.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Clay.....	153	Geo. T. Angler.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Alpha.....	155	Geo. W. Thompson.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Delavan.....	156	S. M. Reinheimer.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana.....	157	F. E. Eubeling.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry.....	158	Chas. C. Colby.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee.....	159	E. C. Rosseter.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Waubansia.....	160	H. H. Hill.....	.....	.....	6	6 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Virden	161	Balfour Cowen.....	207	\$20 70	\$6	\$26 70
Hope.....	162	G. K. Carson.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Westfield	163	Chas. Downey.....	181	18 10	6	24 10
Edward Dobbins.....	164	A. Lewis.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Atlanta.....	165	J. G. Bourne.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East.....	166	T. L. Hall.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Milford.....	168	Jas. A. McConnel.....	88	8 80	4	12 80
Nunda.....	169	John H. Palmer.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen.....	170	G. W. Graham.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Girard.....	171	Philip Flood.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne.....	172	J. M. Burkholder.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley.....	173	Henry Andrews.....	84	8 40	4	12 40
Lena.....	174	O. J. Wilson.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Matteson.....	175	John B. Fithian.....	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota.....	176	J. Scheidenhelm.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton.....	177	J. R. Ripley.....	245	24 50	4	28 50
Illinois Central.....	178	P. M. James.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash.....	179	R. B. Tate.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua.....	180	A. J. Combs.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania.....	182	John Dewald.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Meridian.....	183	S. Ed. Snow.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Abingdon.....	185	John B. Smith.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie.....	187	Robert H. Gibboney.....	110	11 00	4	15 00
Cyrus.....	188	John Coleman.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Fulton City.....	189	J. C. Martindale.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee.....	190	A. W. Wilbern.....	42	4 20	6	10 20
Farmington.....	192	Emerson Clark.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick.....	193	John Jackson.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Freedom.....	194	C. W. Bradshaw.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
LaHarpe.....	195	W. O. Butler.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville.....	196	Samuel Engart.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's.....	197	S. E. Brown.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Grandview.....	198	Geo. A. Gilbert.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Homer.....	199	M. J. Spencer.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Sheba.....	200	J. W. Litherland.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
Centralia.....	201	Eng. L. Stoker.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly.....	203	C. C. Vanmeter.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora.....	204	T. A. Wilson.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Corinthian.....	205	T. H. Stetler.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Fairfield.....	206	John Morris.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tamaroa.....	207	J. W. Haines.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington.....	208	Frank Martin.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	Chas. T. Maurer.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln.....	210	M. S. Wilkinson.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Cleveland.....	211	O. H. Chenny.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Shipman.....	212	W. G. Wallace.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava.....	213	Abram Roberts.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Gillespie.....	214	Solomon Lesem.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton.....	216	I. M. Shup.....	222	22 20	6	28 20
Mason.....	217	C. R. Hanson.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem.....	218	W. H. Laird.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland.....	219	John Rutherford.....	167	16 70	6	22 70
Mahomet.....	220	D. J. Ford.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Leroy.....	221	C. A. Barley.....	135	13 50	6	19 50
Geo. Washington.....	222	Munson Hinman.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Keeney.....	223	C. I. McIntyre.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Pana.....	226	Chas. Wall.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus.....	227	A. H. Gray.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Lovington.....	228	P. J. Ecord.....	175	17 50	6	23 50
Manchester.....	229	M. H. Smith.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
New Haven.....	230	Isaac M. Asbury.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyandot.....	231	Thomas Roach.....	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmers.....	232	Samuel Adkins.....	364	36 40	6	42 40
Blandinsville.....	233	George S. Fuhr.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin.....	234	J. Messmore.....	288	28 80	6	34 80
Charter Oak.....	236	John W. Ross.....	231	23 10	6	29 10

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Cairo.....	237	Moses Foss.....	365	\$36 50	36	\$42 50
Black Hawk.....	238	W. H. Tyorell.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel.....	239	Anthony Spaeth.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Western Star.....	240	S. D. Conant.....	128	12 80	0	18 80
Shekinah.....	241	T. C. McKinney.....	308	30 80	0	36 80
Galva.....	243	O. P. Stoddard.....	140	14 00	0	20 00
Greenville.....	245	J. B. Reid.....	249	24 90	0	30 90
El Paso.....	246	J. I. Kerr.....	118	11 80	0	17 80
Rob Morris.....	247	Jacob McChesney.....	109	10 90	0	16 90
Golden Gate.....	248	Thomas Terhune.....	189	18 90	0	24 90
Hibbard.....	249	M. Spencer Brown.....	246	24 60	0	30 60
Robinson.....	250	Wm. P. Stiles.....	205	20 50	0	26 50
Heyworth.....	251	Geo. Stephenson.....	138	13 80	0	19 80
Aledo.....	252	W. D. Craig.....	177	17 70	0	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	P. Harrod.....	184	18 40	0	24 40
Aurora.....	254	F. L. Thayer.....	38	3 80	0	9 80
Donnelson.....	255	H. S. Hanna.....	243	24 30	0	30 30
Warsaw.....	257	James F. Crawford.....	192	19 20	0	25 20
Chemung.....	258	H. L. Puffer.....	65	6 50	0	12 50
Mattoon.....	260	R. G. McHenry.....	172	17 20	0	23 20
Amon.....	261	W. H. Cardiff.....	139	13 90	0	19 90
Channahon.....	262	Wm. T. Smith.....	55	5 50	0	11 50
Illinois.....	263	W. H. Eastman.....	145	14 50	0	20 50
Franklin Grove.....	264	P. C. Rooney.....	88	8 80	0	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	F. V. Barnett.....	140	14 00	0	20 00
Kingston.....	266	Chas. M. Grammer.....	265	26 50	0	32 50
La Prairie.....	267	Benj. F. Talbot.....	234	23 40	0	29 40
Paris.....	268	W. B. Humphrey.....	154	15 40	0	21 40
Wheaton.....	269	M. E. Jones.....	25	2 50	0	8 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	J. M. Wilson.....	92	9 20	0	15 20
Carmi.....	272	W. P. Tuley.....	283	28 30	0	34 30
Miners.....	273	J. C. Calderwood.....	172	17 20	0	23 20
Byron.....	274	Wm. A. Grove.....	88	8 80	0	14 80
Milton.....	275	N. D. McEvers.....	259	25 90	0	31 90
Elizabeth.....	276	John W. Coghill.....	337	33 70	0	39 70
Accordia.....	277	H. Peters.....	.....	.....	0	6 00
Jo Daviess.....	278	Adam C. Schadle.....	145	14 50	4	18 50
Neoga.....	279	Wm. H. Singer.....	184	18 40	0	24 40
Kansas.....	280	J. W. Winn.....	167	16 70	0	22 70
Brooklyn.....	282	Theo. Doty.....	82	8 20	0	14 20
Meteor.....	283	Gec. B. Devoil.....	57	5 70	0	11 70
Catlin.....	285	A. G. Payne.....	130	13 00	0	19 00
Plymouth.....	286	Samuel K. Gaylord.....	223	22 30	0	28 30
De Soto.....	287	W. J. Deason.....	302	30 20	0	36 20
Wataga.....	291	H. P. Wood.....	156	15 60	0	21 60
Chenoa.....	292	Noah H. Pike.....	102	10 20	0	16 20
Prophetstown.....	293	A. C. Hotchkiss.....	129	12 90	0	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	Fred. L. Alles.....	92	9 20	4	13 20
Dills.....	295	F. M. Clark.....	257	25 70	0	31 70
Quincy.....	296	W. P. Edwards.....	263	26 30	0	32 30
Benjamin.....	297	Jas. K. P. Little.....	242	24 20	0	30 20
Waconda.....	298	H. B. Burritt.....	40	4 00	0	10 00
Mechanicsburg.....	299	Victor Kenny.....	199	19 90	0	25 90
Hanover.....	300	John White.....	152	15 20	0	21 20
Hinckley.....	301	C. H. Hitchcock.....	57	5 70	0	11 70
Durand.....	302	Peter Patterson.....	104	10 40	0	16 40
Raven.....	303	J. G. Andrews.....	44	4 40	0	10 40
Onarga.....	305	Christian Wuerker.....	85	8 50	0	14 50
Ashlar.....	308	J. E. Hardy.....	.....	.....	0	6 00
Harvard.....	309	R. Coventry.....	62	6 20	0	12 20
Dearborn.....	310	R. C. Griffith.....	.....	.....	0	6 00
Ionic.....	312	W. H. Acuff.....	170	17 00	0	23 00
York.....	313	C. D. Ryerson.....	191	19 10	0	25 10
Palatine.....	314	Chas. Sigwalt.....	26	2 60	0	8 60
Erwin.....	315	C. Wuerker.....	257	25 70	0	31 70
Abraham Jonas.....	316	Wm. S. Kimball.....	99	9 90	0	15 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
J. L. Anderson.....	318	O. L. Pitney.....	227	\$22 70	\$6	\$28 70
Doric	319	John G. Beatty.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Malta	320	R. M. Hevenor.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Dunlap.....	321	Wm. Lane.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	I. H. Gilpin.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient	323	Wm. M. Hanna.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Harrisburg	325	J. G. Powell.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Industry.....	327	W. C. McKamy.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Altona.....	330	S. G. Jarvis.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie.....	331	David Holmes.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola.....	332	W. H. Lamb.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian	333	Jos. D. Meyers.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner.....	334	T. M. Stevens.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller	335	H. Hedrick.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
New Columbia.....	336	C. S. Williams.....	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida	337	Geo. L. Stephenson.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline	339	J. J. Fly.....	339	33 90	4	37 90
Kedron	340	Richard Kimball.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon	341	Hiram Heath.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Summerfield	342	Carl Dresher.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Milledgeville	345	J. B. Johnson.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
N. D. Morse.....	346	William M. Hatfield.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney	347	W. A. Robinson.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville.....	348	John P. Weger.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Sublette	349	J. H. Ayres.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview	350	I. V. Ross.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Tarbolton	351	J. R. Rayburn.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland	352	J. W. Woodberry.....	145	14 50	4	18 50
Kinderhook	353	William G. Smith.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor	354	L. C. Taylor.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine	355	H. H. Elbring.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Hermitage.....	356	John Batson.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Orion	358	J. D. Bliss.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry.....	359	C. Spalding.....	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville.....	360	John F. Bliss.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Douglas	361	John Wolz.....	301	30 10	6	36 10
Noble	362	David H. Anderson.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Horeb	363	James Heptonstall.....	163	16 30	4	20 30
Tonica	364	F. Nickerson.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement	365	George A. Stadler.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola	366	A. D. Kaga.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford	367	H. H. Roberts	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson.....	368	M. V. B. Montgomery.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Newman.....	369	J. M. Smith.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston.....	371	F. J. Vickery.....	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg	373	Oscar Dennis.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shahbouna.....	374	G. M. Alexander	69	6 90	6	12 90
Archimedes.....	377	Geo. Loelkes.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Aroma.....	378	J. C. Danforth.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson.....	379	John Kidder.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty.....	380	S. F. McBride.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
M. R. Thompson.....	381	A. W. Greene.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Gill.....	382	Thomas M. Angels.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
LaMoille.....	383	George I. Rice.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham	384	James Wylie.....	94	9 40	6	15 40
Bridgeport	386	M. D. Frazer.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Youngstown	387	B. H. Kidder.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
F. J. Dara	388	Wm. Evans.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Kankakee	389	C. F. Whitmore.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore.....	390	Wm. E. Franklin.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Tolono	391	W. E. Handy.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee	392	W. H. Aughinburgh.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Blair	393	L. L. Dickerson.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jerseyville.....	394	Joseph G. Marston.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Shiloh	397	John Willshay.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Kimnundy.....	398	Thomas Bagott.....	229	22 90	6	28 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles...	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Buda.....	399	James Lawson.....	118	\$ 11 80	\$6	\$17 80
Pacific.....	400	Henry Holloway.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Odell.....	401	J. A. Hunter.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee.....	402	H. R. Fuller.....	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City.....	403	Thomas N. Mehan.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia.....	404	C. A. Palmer.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Bethalto.....	406	Peter Greenwood.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton.....	408	Ike J. Lamb.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	P. M. Nichols.....	...	...	6	6 00
Mithra.....	410	F. W. Baeslaw.....	...	...	6	6 00
Hesperia.....	411	Graeme Stewart.....	...	...	6	6 00
Bollen.....	412	John L. Marvel.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star.....	414	G. W. Becker.....	109	10 90	4	14 90
Lawn Ridge.....	415	Frederick R. Green.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton.....	416	B. F. Mason.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles.....	417	David Samuels.....	77	7 70	4	11 70
Freeburg.....	418	Albert Thompson.....	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg.....	419	Sylvester Whitehead.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Oregon.....	420	C. A. Anderson.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Washburn.....	421	D. P. Smith.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark.....	422	H. R. Rothwell.....	...	...	6	6 00
Lanark.....	423	H. W. Wales.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Exeter.....	424	John B. Mayes.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scottville.....	426	George W. Dudderar.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Red Bud.....	427	Francis Kemp.....	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam.....	428	I. E. Bennett.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse.....	429	T. A. Kinney.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick.....	430	H. A. Manny.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Murrayville.....	432	George W. Miller.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annanaw.....	433	R. W. Milar.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Makanda.....	434	J. E. Springer.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo.....	436	A. B. E. Adams.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago.....	437	Nathan Hefter.....	...	...	6	6 00
Luce.....	439	L. B. Boswell.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Camargo.....	440	W. W. Jones.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland.....	441	J. W. McClanahan.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey.....	442	W. W. Bruce.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Hampshire.....	443	Isaac V. Doty.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	John Jack.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield.....	445	E. G. Dackle.....	235	23 50	4	29 50
Watseka.....	446	John W. Riggs.....	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe.....	447	R. J. Ford.....	219	21 90	6	27 90
Yates City.....	448	J. D. C. Hoit.....	165	16 50	4	20 50
Mendon.....	449	E. H. Wilkins.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Loami.....	450	Joseph Jones.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Bromwell.....	451	James M. Birce.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Grant.....	452	John H. Adkins.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
New Hartford.....	453	Julius Schwartz.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa.....	454	W. M. Phares.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Irving.....	455	E. H. Kitch.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis.....	456	James W. Scott.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Moscow.....	457	L. Shaddrick.....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Blazing Star.....	458	Milo Erwin.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Jeffersonville.....	460	F. M. Long.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview.....	461	Gil S. Brown.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont.....	462	L. P. Smith.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra.....	463	John T. Gardner.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver.....	464	T. M. Orton.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Huntsville.....	465	C. H. Phelps.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Cobden.....	466	E. D. Lawrence.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon.....	467	S. G. Washburn.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
McLean.....	469	C. C. Aldrich.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul.....	470	F. M. Avery.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall.....	471	F. G. Hill.....	50	5 00	6	11 00
Amity.....	472	G. M. D. Gregory.....	30	3 00	4	7 00
Columbia.....	474	W. H. Horine.....	295	29 50	6	35 50

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
				\$23 90	\$6	\$29 90
Walshville.....	475	A. T. Strange.....	239	11 40	6	17 40
Rutland.....	477	William O. Ensign.....	114	13 80	6	19 80
Wyoming.....	479	J. M. Rogers.....	138	15 60	6	21 60
Logan.....	480	James Gillispie.....	156	5 00	6	11 00
Momence.....	481	W. P. Watson.....	50	11 00	6	17 00
Lexington.....	482	Charles S. Elder.....	110	21 40	6	27 40
Edgewood.....	484	Joseph Danks.....	214	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen.....	486	T. C. Clayton.....	244	32 60	6	38 60
Andrew Jackson.....	487	P. N. Harn.....	326	24 40	6	30 20
Clay City.....	488	J. T. Evans.....	242	21 30	6	27 30
Cooper.....	489	H. A. Eidson.....	213	12 10	6	18 10
Shannon.....	490	J. Martin.....	121	18 80	6	24 80
Martin.....	491	N. P. Monton.....	188	3 20	6	9 20
Libertyville.....	492	F. C. Knight.....	32	20 40	6	26 40
Tower Hill.....	493	D. Corley.....	204	31 80	6	37 80
Stone Fort.....	495	Hiram H. Wise.....	318	21 20	6	27 20
Tennessee.....	496	J. W. Aiken.....	212	30 50	6	36 50
Alma.....	497	J. L. Hart.....	305	31 60	6	37 60
Murphysboro.....	498	A. A. McGahay.....	316	13 50	6	24 50
St. Paul.....	500	Henry B. Kane.....	185	14 60	6	20 60
Stark.....	501	John H. White.....	146	15 40	6	21 40
Woodhull.....	502	J. W. Willis.....	154	24 40	6	30 40
Odin.....	503	E. D. Wilcox.....	244	28 00	6	34 00
East St. Louis.....	504	Alex. Paschal.....	280	8 70	6	14 70
Meridian Sun.....	505	J. W. Walker.....	87	7 60	6	13 60
O. H. Miner.....	506	W. H. McClain.....	76	24 30	6	30 30
Parkersburg.....	509	Leroy Farmer.....	243	25 80	6	31 80
J. D. Moody.....	510	C. M. Jones.....	258	3 90	4	7 90
Clintonville.....	511	Jonathan Tift.....	39	12 60	6	18 60
Wade-Barney.....	512	Ivory H. Pike.....	126	12 90	6	18 90
Bradford.....	514	A. B. Abbott.....	129	7 00	6	13 00
Dement.....	515	C. E. Adams.....	70	17 20	6	23 20
Andalusia.....	516	James Cozad.....	172	23 10	6	29 10
Litchfield.....	517	A. T. Reithley.....	231	18 60	6	24 60
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	A. B. Holliday.....	186	19 10	6	25 10
Roseville.....	519	R. L. McReynolds.....	191	32 90	6	38 90
Anna.....	520	James I. Hale.....	329	18 60	6	24 60
Illioopolis.....	521	Jacob Stengle.....	186	3 70	6	9 70
Monitor.....	522	V. J. Bloomfield.....	37	19 40	6	25 40
Chatham.....	523	B. G. Smith.....	194	1 20	6	7 20
Evans.....	524	W. E. Clifford.....	12	21 30	6	27 30
Delia.....	525	James T. Poynter.....	213	.....	6	6 00
Covenant.....	526	George L. Ward.....	.....	10 50	4	14 50
Rossville.....	527	Thomas Douglas.....	105	28 30	6	34 30
Adams.....	529	J. H. Wickers.....	283	17 30	6	23 30
Maquon.....	530	A. M. Taylor.....	173	8 40	6	14 40
Ashton.....	531	J. J. Hodges.....	84	7 20	6	13 20
Seneca.....	532	Daniel Shaide.....	72	21 10	6	27 10
Altamont.....	533	J. H. Johnson.....	211	19 20	6	25 20
Cuba.....	534	Richard James.....	192	16 50	6	22 50
Sherman.....	535	H. L. Munan.....	165	4 10	6	10 10
Plainfield.....	536	G. Bartholf.....	41	14 10	6	20 10
J. R. Gorin.....	537	J. B. Miller.....	141	9 60	6	15 60
Chatsworth.....	539	W. H. Hall.....	96	80	6	6 80
Harlem.....	540	E. W. Wood.....	8	19 50	4	23 50
Sigel.....	541	T. P. Mantz.....	195	12 00	4	16 00
Towanda.....	542	H. Coons.....	120	15 20	6	21 20
Cordova.....	543	I. E. Cool.....	152	21 00	6	27 00
Virginia.....	544	G. F. Hittig.....	210	16 70	6	22 70
Elkhart.....	545	J. A. Morris.....	167	17 40	6	23 40
Valley.....	548	Thomas Coons.....	174	15 10	6	21 10
Apple River.....	550	William Maynard.....	151	12 20	6	18 20
Sharon.....	551	A. B. Blacke.....	122	18 80	6	24 80
Darwin.....	552	Edward Pearce.....	188	9 50	6	15 50
Long Point.....	554	B. F. Cobhower.....	95	14 40	6	20 40
Plum River.....	554	Francis Tyrell.....	144	.....	6	.....

REPROT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total.....
Humboldt.....	555	G. W. Fuchs.....	84	\$8 40	\$6	\$ 14 40
Dawson.....	556	J. M. King.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Lessing.....	557	F. W. Clettenberg.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Leland.....	558	W. F. Boston.....	67	6 70	6	12 70
Madison.....	560	Abram Allen.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Trinity.....	561	J. G. Madden.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Villa Ridge.....	562	S. O. Lewis.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Hamilton.....	563	S. W. Rogers.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Winslow.....	564	D. C. Gaylord.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Pleasant Hill.....	565	A. D. Beach.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Albany.....	566	F. L. Hopper.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort.....	567	H. C. Murrah.....	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time.....	569	W. H. Pringle.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville.....	570	John S. Nimens.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph.....	572	H. B. Sikes.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner.....	573	Henry Leach.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera.....	574	Thomas Gallagher.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron.....	575	W. H. Wooster.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon.....	576	R. H. Mace.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola.....	577	W. L. Smith.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Elbridge.....	579	W. H. Stubbs.....	105	16 50	6	22 50
Hazel Dell.....	580	C. G. Cochran.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Dongola.....	581	Jasper A. Dillow.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley.....	582	C. I. Hutchison.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
Highland.....	583	J. C. Ammon.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper.....	584	William R. Hoyle, Jr.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fisher.....	585	J. W. Hartsock.....	194	19 40	4	23 40
Princeton.....	587	C. S. McKinney.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy.....	588	Andrew Rawson.....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Elwood.....	589	J. Dauner.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fairmount.....	590	John Reese, Jr.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Gilman.....	591	O. R. Morey.....	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon.....	592	Charles C. Buzby.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart.....	595	R. N. Curry.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
National.....	596	J. D. Adney.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lostant.....	597	E. T. Dougan.....	115	11 50	6	17 50
Dorchester.....	598	John A. Ward.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Cerro Gordo.....	600	W. O. McCrum.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Laclede.....	601	S. M. Gentry.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Watson.....	602	W. M. Abrams.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark.....	603	Jerry Jahler.....	190	19 00	6	25 00
Hebron.....	604	D. A. Clary.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Allen.....	605	W. T. Crain.....	139	13 90	6	19 90
Streator.....	607	Ira D. Bullock.....	89	8 90	6	14 90
Piper.....	608	A. A. Blair.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon.....	609	J. F. Hereford.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park.....	610	J. J. Secomb.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln Park.....	611	W. H. C. Ambrose.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rock River.....	612	J. W. Niles.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka.....	613	George W. Eaglin.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forrest.....	614	B. M. Bullard.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley.....	616	W. T. Hart.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Milan.....	617	J. L. Hardin.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco.....	618	J. R. McGinnis.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
New Hope.....	620	Adison Robinson.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Locust.....	623	J. C. Handel.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union.....	627	Edwin Wiggs.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan.....	630	John H. Douglas.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Ridge Farm.....	632	A. A. Sulcer.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	Thomas Ferguson.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Buckley.....	634	W. A. B. Tate.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	D. T. Farrell.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	E. B. Shumway.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Fortitude.....	638	Alonzo Woodward.....	198	19 80	6	25 80
Comet.....	641	M. F. Rowell.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo.....	642	W. H. Elliott.....	.....	.....	6	6 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage..	Per Diem	Total.....
D. C. Cregier.....	643	Charles F. Litting.....	...	\$.....	\$6	6 00
Oblong City.....	644	T. J. Edwards.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
San Jose.....	645	R. B. Williams.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Somonauk.....	646	C. E. Wright.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville.....	647	S. L. Reedy.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden.....	648	Isaac P. Melvin.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Irvington.....	650	T. D. Hinkley.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Centre Star.....	651	W. J. Biggs.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Polar Star.....	652	T. M. Kentfrow.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Greenview.....	653	E. D. Taylor.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Vorktown.....	655	W. W. Craddock.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart.....	656	J. Salter.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette.....	657	Frank Baronswsky.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island.....	658	H. G. Carroll.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Lambert.....	659	C. S. Hickman.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	J. M. Jones.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Bethesda.....	661	H. L. Terpening.....	113	11 30	6	17 30
South Park.....	662	William B. Webb.....	6	60	6	6 60
Mayo.....	664	James A. McCorkle.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland.....	665	J. K. Flaniken.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford.....	666	M. T. Vance.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Erie.....	667	G. G. Mathews.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	James R. Ennis.....	272	27 20	6	32 20
Herder.....	669	Frank Wenter.....	...	.....	6	6 00
Fillmore.....	670	G. W. Miller.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Eddyville.....	672	F. M. Duncan.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal.....	673	George Champion.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck.....	674	Michael Schmitz.....	...	.....	6	6 00
Pawnee.....	675	G. C. Drennan.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay.....	676	M. Moses.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield.....	677	W. H. Beard.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Sheffield.....	678	William L. Spear.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Illinois City.....	679	L. V. Reed.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement.....	680	Charles P. Jacobson.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Morrisonville.....	681	James M. Pence.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound.....	682	William Marshall.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside.....	683	R. C. Gibson.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Galatia.....	684	Philip D. B. Grattan.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio.....	685	G. S. Snow.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield.....	686	George A. Smith.....	...	.....	6	6 00
Orangeville.....	687	Peter Rubendall.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Clifton.....	688	Peter Wright.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood.....	690	Robert Weed.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola.....	691	P. G. Dedrick.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	F. C. Hutchings.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	C. C. Stadlar.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Centre.....	694	H. A. Buell.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Shiloh Hill.....	695	Thomas J. Cross.....	315	31 50	6	37 50
Belle Rive.....	696	Charles L. Todd.....	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole.....	697	William Brew.....	...	.....	6	6 00
Hutton.....	698	A. N. Rosecrans.....	188	18 80	6	24 80
Pleasant Plains.....	700	Sylvester Conner.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill.....	701	Thomas F. Holfield.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Alexandria.....	702	J. E. Alexander.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood.....	704	F. S. Pacard.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing.....	705	J. M. Darr.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa.....	706	W. H. Burrow.....	208	20 80	6	26 80
Circle.....	707	Adolph Sumerlin.....	172	17 20	4	21 20
Lemont.....	708	T. J. Huston.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Star.....	709	Jonathan Bedill.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City.....	710	Henry Funk.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence.....	711	Allen W. Hagenback.....	10	1 00	4	5 00
Collinsville.....	712	H. M. Sanders.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville.....	713	R. Tenney.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newtown.....	714	J. W. Johnson.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston.....	715	J. A. Price.....	235	23 50	6	29 50

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem	Total.....
Calumet.....	716	F. Shapper.....	16	\$1 60	\$6	\$ 7 60
Lumberman's.....	717	H. S. Childs.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
May.....	718	W. A. Jennings.....	284	28 40	6	34 40
Chapel Hill.....	719	Miles D. Baker.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome.....	721	R. F. Casey.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Omaha.....	723	W. F. Price.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Chandlerville.....	724	Robert Clark.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Rankin.....	725	John S. Hewins.....	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule.....	726	Chester F. Drake.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Waterman.....	728	J. M. St. John.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek.....	729	W. W. Duncan.....	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado.....	730	Charles P. Burnett.....	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor.....	731	Thomas D. Evens.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman.....	732	I. F. Harter.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Gibson.....	733	C. H. Yeomans.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star.....	734	J. V. Harris.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan.....	735	Abe White.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Dennison.....	736	M. F. Rollings.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Arrowsmith.....	737	T. W. Maurice.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Sullivan Centre.....	738	Charles Weinland.....	83	8 30	6	14 30
Lakeside.....	739	William M. Burbank.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
New Holland.....	741	A. M. Collwell.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers.....	742	Charles C. Rowell.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land.....	743	Warren Newcomb.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode.....	744	B. T. Brayfield.....	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago.....	745	George W. Weaver.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Weldon.....	746	A. M. Drew.....	143	14 30	4	18 30
Centennial.....	747	George D. Waldo.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta.....	748	C. G. Haller.....	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin.....	749	F. P. Reagin.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Lyndon.....	750	John Roberts.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lounsbury.....	751	W. A. Loomis.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Allendale.....	752	Isaac F. Price.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Ogden.....	754	T. E. Silkey.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption.....	755	James H. Seyler.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
Hardinsville.....	756	John Malvain.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona.....	757	N. Small.....	71	7 10	4	11 10
Mystic Star.....	758	A. L. Corey.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hickory Hill.....	759	Syria J. Branson.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Belle Flower.....	760	Lafayette B. Gront.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Sibley.....	761	Floyd O'Brien.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Van Meter.....	762	William F. Vandagriff.....	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete.....	763	John Becker.....	30	3 00	6	9 00

REPORT—Special Committee on Lands.

R. W. Bro. Jno. M. Pearson presented the following report, which was adopted :

M. W. D. M. BROWNING, Grand Master, etc. :

I enclose herewith list of lands in Missouri, deeded to this Grand Lodge by Bro. Dills, and by Alex. Pool and wife. The taxes have been paid, as reported to you last spring, and the deeds and tax receipts are in my possession.

Fraternally submitted,

JNO. M. PEARSON.

Oct. 3, 1883.

HOWARD DILLS TO GRAND LODGE.

	ACRES.
S. E. N. W., 28, 29, 10.....	40
N. E., S. W.,	} 13, 29, 10..... 120
S. E., N. E.,	
N. E., S. E.,	
S. E., S. E., 36, 28, 9.....	40
S. W., N. E., 36, 28, 9.....	40
S. E., N. W., 36, 28, 9.....	40
S. W., N. W., 34, 28, 9.....	40
W½, N. W., 32, 30, 9.....	80
	<hr/> 400

ALEX. POOL AND WIFE TO GRAND LODGE.

N. E., N. E., 31, 30, 9.....	40
N½ Lot in S. W.,	} 30, 28, 10..... 120
S. E., N. E.,	
S½ Lot 1, N. W.,	
N½ Lot 1, S. W.,	} 18, 28, 10..... 80
N½ Lot 2, S. W.,	
W½ Lot 1, N. W., 6, 28, 10.....	40
N. E., N. E.,	} 36, 29, 10..... 80
N. W., N. W.,	
N. E., S. W., 28, 29, 10.....	40
	<hr/> 400

In Bollinger County, Missouri.

Amendment to By-Laws Proposed.

W. Bro. J. I. McClintock offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which, being seconded, lies over until the next Grand Annual Communication :

Amend Sec. 1, Art. 6. Part First, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding the following paragraph :

To give or send to every person paying to him any moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge, duplicate receipts therefor, on one of which receipts shall be plainly printed, "To be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance," and with said receipts he shall furnish the name and address of said Chairman.

J. I. McCLINTOCK.

Bro. Joseph L. Baeuf presented the following resolution and moved its adoption. Lost :

Resolved, That the question of the propriety of granting a dispensation to the French speaking Masons of Chicago, Ill., be referred to the M. W. Grand Master of the State of Illinois, with power to act in the matter.

JOSEPH L. BAEUF,

Golden Rule, No. 726, A. F. & A. M.

October 4th, 1883.

GRAND OFFICERS—Appointed.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren as Grand Officers.

He also announced that he had received and approved the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary :

R. W. REV. JOHN D. GILLHAM, Grand Chaplain, Carbondale.

R. W. F. M. YOUNGBLOOD, Grand Orator, Benton.

W. LESLIE A. MUNN, Deputy Grand Secretary, Freeport.

W. THOMAS S. MATHER, Grand Pursuivant, Springfield.

W. JAMES C. MCMURTRY, Grand Marshal, Henderson.

W. JOHN C. BAGBY, Grand Standard Bearer, Rushville.

W. JOHN W. THRIFT, Grand Sword Bearer, Metropolis.

W. LEROY A. GODDARD, Senior Grand Deacon, Marion.

W. ROWLEY PAGE, Junior Grand Deacon, Galesburg.

W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON, Grand Steward, Prairie City.

W. S. T. WEBBER, Grand Steward, Eldorado.

W. EUGENE L. STOKER, Grand Steward, Centralia.

W. H. C. MURRAH, Grand Steward, Frankfort.

BRO. JOHN P. FERNS, Grand Tyler, Chicago.

INSTALLATION—Of Officers.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, assisted by M. W. Bro. T. T. Gurney as Grand Marshal, installed M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, and conducted him to his seat in the Grand East, when he was duly proclaimed as such, and received with the Grand Honors of Masonry.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, assisted by M. W. Bro. T. T. Gurney as Grand Marshal, then installed the other Grand Officers, as follows :

R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. JOHN C. SMITH.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. REV. JOHN D. GILLHAM.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. F. M. YOUNGBLOOD.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. JAMES C. MCMURTRY.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. JOHN W. THRIFT.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. S. T. WEBBER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. EUGENE L. STOKER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. H. C. MURRAH.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

REMARKS—Of Grand Marshal.

In presenting Bro. Ferns, as Grand Tyler, for installation, M. W. Bro. Gurney said :

I am on the shady side of sixty. My hair is white, and has seen the snows of many winters ; but I have not lived long enough to know the year when Brother John P. Ferns has not been installed from two to twenty times, either a Tyler of the Grand Lodge or of some of its constituent bodies. He does not look as old as he is ; but he is aged, and is supposed by some to have lived cotemporaneous with the Egyptian Mysteries !

Bro. Ferns is an old stand-by; a Mason whom we all respect and revere; and I take as much pleasure, if not greater, in introducing him to you for installation as I have in presenting the distinguished Mason whom you have just installed as our chief officer for the ensuing Masonic year.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master appointed the following Standing Committees:

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Joseph Robbins, D. C. Cregier, William H. Scott, James A. Hawley, Charles H. Patton.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, Monroe C. Crawford, John M. Pearson, George M. Haynes, William S. Cantrell.

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

C. Kirkpatrick, S. S. Chance, John McCullough, H. G. Calhoun, Thomas M. Crossman.

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, Samuel Shannon, D. B. Grattan, E. Corlis, G. H. B. Tolle.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Theodore T. Gurney.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, George W. Cyrus, John A. Ladd.

ON FINANCE.

E. C. Pace, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

A. T. Darrah, Bloomington.

Edward Cook, Chicago.

M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport.

W. B. Grimes, Pittsfield.

James Douglas, Chester.

R. W. Bro. Edward Cook, from the Board of Grand Examiners, submitted the following reports and accompanying resolution, which were adopted :

CHICAGO, Oct. 3d, 1883.

To the M. W. Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M.:

The undersigned Board of Grand Examiners certify that the following named brethren are proficient in the work, lectures and ritual adopted by the Grand Lodge, and recommend that a commission be issued to each of them as Assistant Grand Lecturers :

C. F. Tenney, Bement.
H. E. Huston, Monticello.
J. H. C. Dill, Heyworth.
A. B. Ashley, Kewanee.
Jos. E. Evans, Monticello.
I. M. McCollister, White Hall.
W. H. Stevens, Steel's Mills.
J. W. Rose, Litchfield.
G. A. Stadler, Bement.

A. T. DARRAH,
EDWARD COOK,
M. D. CHAMBERLIN,
W. B. GRIMES,
JAS. DOUGLAS.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

We would respectfully report that, as a committee to examine visiting brethren, our duties during the present session of the Grand Lodge have been light.

No visitors from other jurisdictions have applied to us for examination, and from our own jurisdiction the representatives of two lodges only have found it necessary to pass an examination. These were from Lodges Nos. 341 and 360, and were admitted ; the one after very satisfactory evidence of proficiency in the work, and the other upon an examination which shows that there is still need of the dissemination of further Masonic light.

In this connection we have great pleasure in acknowledging the many gratifying proofs that come to us to indicate that the Craft in all sections of the State are zealously active in their efforts to attain proficiency in the authorized work of this jurisdiction, and that a failure to make commendable progress is as a rule owing to financial or other inability, rather than to indifference or a want of loyalty to the standard.

As Grand Examiners, by the direction of the M. W. Grand Master, and with the efficient aid of the Assistant Grand Lecturers, we have exemplified the standard work of Illinois in the three degrees, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

Through the courtesy of the officers and members of Golden Rule and Garden City Lodges we have had the use of a large and centrally located hall for this purpose, and desire to express our obligations to them for the fraternal kindness and assistance shown us.

We would offer for adoption by this Grand Lodge the accompanying resolution.

A. T. DARRAH,
EDWARD COOK,
M. D. CHAMBERLIN,
W. B. GRIMES,
JAMES DOUGLAS,
Grand Examiners.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to W. Brethren J. T. Bullen, of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726, and Theo. F. Tallmadge, of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, and to the other officers and members of said lodges, for the efficient aid rendered the Grand Examiners and Grand Lecturers in the discharge of their duties, and for their fraternal courtesy in granting the use of their conveniently located and commodious hall, and their beautiful paraphernalia for exemplifying the standard work of this jurisdiction before the members of this Grand Lodge on the evenings of October 2d and 3d, 1883.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

W. Bro. E. C. Pace, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following report, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, F. & A. Masons :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bills of Bro. H. M. Morgan for music, and Bro. R. R. Stevens for tyling and other services rendered the Board of Grand Examiners on the 2d and 3d of October, 1883, respectfully report, that we have carefully examined and approved the same.

We would recommend that orders be drawn upon the Grand Treasurer for the amounts named :

Bro. H. M. Morgan.....	\$15 00
Bro. R. R. Stevens.....	10 00
Total	\$25 00

Fraternal submitted,

E. C. PACE,
GIL. W. BARNARD.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins submitted the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which was adopted :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, F. & A. M. :

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence have had under consideration the various matters referred to them, and report as follows :

DECISIONS.

Of the decisions rendered by the Grand Master, those numbered 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6, in his printed report, are clearly correct expositions of the law, and should be approved. No. 4 presents a question that is not free from difficulties. The Grand Master has felt constrained by the language of the Grand Lodge By-Laws (Sec. 3, Art. IV., Part Second,) to decide that candidates for advancement can be examined only at stated meetings, a requirement for which he can find no basis in any essential principle, and which for all reasons he believes should be abrogated. The section above referred to, after setting forth when and how special meetings may be called, provides that "no business except trials, conferring degrees, or ceremonial observances, shall be transacted."

Being unable to construe an examination as any part of conferring a degree, the Grand Master finds himself forced to the conclusion announced in his decision ; and if we ground our judgment on this language alone, we shall be compelled to agree with him. We are not of the opinion, however, that those who recall the debates upon the present code, at the time of its adoption, retain the impression that the demonstration of the proficiency of a candidate was regarded as belonging to, or intended to be included in, the class of business that should be excluded at special meetings. It is not regarded by our law as belonging to that class of business requiring any formal action of the lodge for its determination, Sec. 3 of Art. XIV., Part Second, providing that the test of proficiency *may* be decided by the Master, or by a majority vote of the members present.

If it be asked why—if the examination of candidates was regarded as belonging to that class of business permissible at special meetings—it was not specifically included in the section quoted by the Grand Master, the answer is to be found in the fact that at the time the code was adopted the requirement of a ballot for each degree was a feature of it, and that ballot could only be taken at a stated meeting ; and as the examination on proficiency preceded the ballot, the practice obtained of examining at stated meetings only, simply because the candidate presented himself for examination at the time he was prepared to ask a ballot on his advancement. Thus in practice the question settled itself without specific provision.

When the law was amended by a return to the ancient practice of one ballot for the three degrees, a partial return to the older practice respecting the determination of proficiency became practicable, and, as a matter of convenience, followed.

Originally the determination of proficiency was wholly a part of the ceremony of the succeeding degree, and the rudiments of it still retain a place there, exemplifying the general law governing the process of evolution from the simpler to the more complex forms. Originally it was of a character to involve no break in the ceremonies of advancement, but when the oral feature was superadded, it did involve such a break as to necessitate its conclusion before the ceremonies began; and as it must, as before, take place in open lodge, it became still further removed from its original form by being set back into a lodge opened on the preceding degree, and it was this crowning feature in the process of differentiation which stood most in the way of the Grand Master in his efforts to reach a different conclusion from that announced in his decision.

Apart from the single direct allusion to the test of proficiency above alluded to, as found in Section 3, Article XIV., the By-Laws contain no other save that found in Section 2, Article XVIII., Part Second, where it is provided that "no candidate shall be advanced to the second or third degree until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination, in open lodge, upon his Masonic proficiency, unless by dispensation of the Grand Master."

The same section continues: "A brother may be advanced at any meeting of the lodge, after being duly elected and examined as herein required, if not contrary to lodge by-laws." In other words, if there is nothing in the by-laws of the lodge to prevent it, these Grand Lodge By-Laws contain nothing to prevent the advancement of a brother as rapidly as he becomes proficient, save only the provision in the next succeeding section (3) of the same article, which says that no candidate shall receive more than one degree on the same day, except by dispensation of the Grand Master.

Yet, if the silence of the section quoted by the Grand Master is held to forbid the demonstration of proficiency at special meetings, the possibility of rapid advancement ceases to depend upon diligence and facility in acquiring knowledge, and becomes contingent upon the frequency with which the stated meetings of a lodge are held, a rule which would operate very unequally, some lodges holding weekly, some semi-monthly, and others monthly, stated meetings. Considering all of the sections of the law bearing upon the question by the light of the fact that the demonstration of proficiency is historically a part of, and even in its more modern and complex forms, is closely allied to the ceremonies of the succeeding degree. We are of the opinion that the examination of candidates for advancement is permissible at special meetings, under the law as it now stands; but this ought to be clearly ex-

pressed in the By-Laws, where it can be readily referred to, and we therefore concur in the recommendation of the Grand Master that the law be so amended as to specifically authorize them. To effect this we offer the following :

Amend Section 3, Article IV., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding, in parenthesis, after the word "observances," the words, *including the necessary examination of candidates for advancement.*

We have had under consideration the following language, occurring in the report of the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, made to the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication :

"The code of by-laws presented by this lodge still presents many objectionable features, notably Sec. 3 of Art. III., which provides that 'the Junior Deacon shall be appointed by the Senior Warden, and the Stewards by the Junior Warden.'

Your committee object to this clause as being unauthorized by law or precedent and as trespassing upon the prerogatives of the Worshipful Master, who alone is authorized to make appointments in a constituent lodge."

This was referred to us at the instance of the Grand Master, because of representations made to him by brethren dissenting therefrom, that its approval by the Grand Lodge was had without due consideration.

The structure of Masonry is such that by a natural line of demarkation the officers of a lodge are divided into two classes ; the first comprising those whose duties are of both a business and working character; the other those who are working officers simply. The same line as naturally marks the division into elective and non-elective officers. The brethren all and equally have a voice in the selection of officers who are to manage the business concerns of the lodge. The selection of the purely working officers properly falls to the power that controls the work of the lodge, and is held responsible for its due performance. This power is the Master. He is answerable for the conduct of the work, and his prerogatives are commensurate with his responsibilities. There can be but one executive head in a Masonic body. This principle is recognized in our Constitution, and by direct provision the appointment of the non-elective officers of the Grand Lodge is devolved upon the Grand Master. In the By-Laws relating to constituent lodges, the same principle is clearly, though less directly, expressed. Section 5 of Article V., Part Second, provides that resignations of appointed officers may be received and the vacancies filled by the Master. It is scarcely necessary to say that the authority to fill vacancies lies with the same power that is authorized to make original appointments. We are aware that, prior to the last revision of our code, the by-laws of some lodges contained provisions identical with that condemned by the report of the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensa-

tion; but since that revision such provisions have been dropped in most, if not in all, of the lodges wherein they formerly obtained. That the practice authorized by them is rare, is witnessed by the fact that no member of the above-named committee was aware that it had ever existed. The statement in the report that the objectionable provision found no justification in precedent was not, as we have seen, strictly correct; but however the committee may have erred in its statement of fact, its statement of the law requires no modification.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTURE.

Notwithstanding each Grand Lodge is sovereign and independent within its own territory, yet, possessing, as they do, a common system, derived from a common source, so intimately are they bound together that no one of them can be indifferent to the action of any other touching the fundamental principles of the Institution.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts having taken occasion to define Masonry anew, we are compelled to re-examine the basis upon which that definition rests. The result of that re-examination is to strengthen our convictions that the Grand Lodge cannot, without losing sight of its obligation to sustain the law of the Ancient Charges, subscribe to any definition of Masonry that will include within the category of Masonic bodies those organizations whose only claim to be considered as such rests in the fact that those who organized them were already Masons.

The conclusion, then, at which we arrive, so far as it applies to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and its territorial jurisdiction, is that, like Massachusetts, we recognize no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the various States and Territories of the United States, and the governments throughout the world, viz: the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason; and that as we cannot admit as being regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies any save those organized for the practice of these recognized degrees, we can find no basis anywhere for the assumption, on the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to interfere with the operations of the various associations of Craftsmen enumerated in the Massachusetts amendment, and known also to exist within this jurisdiction, or with any other similar bodies which, like them, do not assume control over any portion of the Masonry of the lodge.

To secure the desirable changes suggested in the Grand Secretary's report, respecting returns and dues, we submit the following propositions:

FIRST.—To amend paragraph 9, Section 1, Article VI., Part First, of By-Laws, by striking out the word "sixty" in the first line of said paragraph, and substituting the word "ninety" in lieu thereof.

SECOND.—To amend Article IX., Part First, of the By-Laws by repealing paragraph "3," Section 1, and by amending paragraph "4," Section 1, of said article, by striking out the words "in addition to the foregoing," from first line of last named paragraph.

THIRD.—To amend Section 1, Article XII., Part First, of the By-Laws, by striking out the words "October" and "September," as they occur in said section, and substituting the words "July" and "June" respectively therefor.

FOURTH.—To amend Section 1, Article 24, Part Second, of the By-Laws, so as to read as follows :

The fiscal year of all constituent lodges shall commence on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of June of each year, and the returns of work, and the payment of Grand Lodge dues, shall be made accordingly. Said returns, together with the Grand Lodge dues of each and every lodge, shall be filed with and paid to the Grand Secretary on or before the first day of August of each year. If said returns are not made, and the Grand Lodge dues (which should accompany the returns) are not paid on or before the fifteenth day of August of each year, the representative of no lodge thus delinquent shall be paid any mileage or per diem. Such returns shall be transmitted by mail, express, or some other reliable, expeditious mode, to the Grand Secretary. They shall embrace a complete list of officers and members; of all initiations, passings and raisings; of all admissions, rejections, suspensions, expulsions, restorations, dimits and deaths, with their respective dates; the number of miles from its location to the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, by the usually traveled route; and such other matters as may be required by the blank form; which returns shall be attested by the seal of the lodge, and signed by the Master and Secretary.

FIFTH.—To amend Article IX., Part First, of the By-Laws, by striking out all of paragraph 3, Section 10, after the numeral, and substituting in lieu thereof the following: To refuse to enter upon the certificate of enrollment, or to include in their report as entitled to mileage or per diem, the name of any representative who fails to produce the receipt of the Grand Secretary, showing that the dues of his lodge were paid on or before the fifteenth day of August.

SIXTH.—To amend Section 1, Article XXV., Part Second, of the By-Laws, by striking out the word "twentieth" in the second line and the word "September" in the third line of said section, and substituting the words "first" and "August" respectively in lieu thereof.

SEVENTH.—To amend Article XXV., Part Second, of the By-Laws, by repealing Section 2 of said Article.

We recommend that in preparing the proposed amendments for the proceedings, the Grand Secretary be instructed to print the section proposed to be amended, followed by the section as amended, the new matter in the latter to be included in brackets.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
DEWITT C. CREGIER,
JAS. A. HAWLEY,
W. H. SCOTT,
C. H. PATTON.

CLOSED.

No further business appearing, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in Ample Form, after prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

Daniel M. Browning

Grand Master.

Attest :

S. S. Muir,
Grand Secretary

DISTRICTS AND DIST. DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS,

FOR THE YEARS 1883-84.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	Walter A. Stevens.....	Chicago, Cook county.....	"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying <i>south</i> of the Chicago River, and <i>east</i> of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	Daniel J. Avery.....	Chicago, Cook county.....	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>south</i> of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and <i>west</i> of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.
3	John O'Neill.....	Chicago, Cook county.....	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>north</i> of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.
4	E. L. Bartlett.....	Aurora, Kane county..	Kane, McHenry and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport, Stephenson county...	Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.
6	E. T. E. Becker.....	Mt. Carroll, Carroll county.....	Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.
7	J. V. Thomas.....	Dixon, Lee county.....	Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.
8	Chenery Puffer.....	Joliet, Will county.....	Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy
9	R. D. McDonald.....	LaSalle, LaSalle county.....	LaSalle and Livingstone.
10	George H. Sampson.....	Princeton, Bureau county.....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	Frank G. Welton.....	Cambridge, Henry County.....	Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.
12	J. W. Green.....	Astoria, Fulton county.....	McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.
13	James L. Burkhalter.....	Maquon, Knox county.....	Knox, Warren and Henderson.
14	A. W. Martin.....	Peoria, Peoria county.....	Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.
15	J. H. C. Dill.....	Heyworth, McLean county.....	McLean, DeWitt and Ford.
16	John P. Norvell.....	Danville, Vermilion county.....	Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.
17	James L. Scott.....	Mattoon, Coles county.....	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.
18	Charles F. Tenney.....	Bement, Piatt county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.
19	Zimri A. Enos.....	Springfield, Sangamon county..	Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.
20	Thomas J. Bronson.....	Jacksonville, Morgan county...	Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.
21	B. Mendenhall.....	Dallas City, Hancock county...	Adams and Hancock.
22	George W. Davis.....	Carrollton, Greene county.....	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.
23	William E. Bacon.....	Litchfield, Montgomery county	Montgomery, Christian and Shelby
24	G. D. Slanker.....	Olney, Richland county.....	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.
25	Hiram W. Hubbard.....	Centralia, Marion county.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.
26	Samuel Ransom.....	Troy, Madison county.....	Bond, Clinton and Madison.
27	James Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph county.....	St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.
28	E. J. Ingersoll.....	Carbondale, Jackson county.....	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.
29	W. J. Elwell.....	Shawneetown, Galatin county..	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
30	P. W. Barclay.....	Cairo, Alexander county.....	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander.

ERRATA.

Read M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier for Joseph Robbins, installing officer, on page 118.

Page 123, last paragraph, third line from bottom, comma after word "degree" instead of period.

Page 128, 4th District, read F. L. for E. L. Bartlett.

Page 128, 26th District, read Rawson for Ransom.



REPORTS
OF
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master* :

M. W. SIR AND DEAR BROTHER : Humbly acknowledging your partiality in appointing me to the honorable position of D. D. G. M. for the Second District, permit me to submit to you the following report, at the same time craving your pardon for the apparent neglect upon my part in not having furnished it at an earlier date, my only excuse being that I am this day in receipt of one of the most important documents, which is attached hereto, and which, I think, closes all of the official matters entrusted to me during the current year.

Soon after being informed of my appointment, I notified the several lodges thereof, and am happy to say that during the entire year I have not been called upon to visit a single lodge in this district to act in an official capacity other than in the installation of officers. Harmony has prevailed, and all of the lodges are in a happy, prosperous condition, and, I believe, are being managed in such a manner as best to promote the interests and objects of the Fraternity.

INFRINGEMENT OF LODGE JURISDICTION.

In December last I was waited upon by two Past Masters of Lessing Lodge, No. 557, who informed me that through inadvertence Lessing Lodge had infringed upon the personal as well as territorial jurisdiction of Harbor Lodge, No. 731, in having received and acted upon two petitions of men who had been rejected by, and who were residing within, the territorial jurisdiction of Harbor Lodge, and that Lessing Lodge was desirous of repairing the wrong, if the same could be done; and upon the same day I received a letter from R. W. Walter A. Stevens, D. D. G. M., stating that Harbor Lodge had complained to him of this infringement. Upon communicating with R. W. Bro. Stevens, we directed that each interested Lodge should appoint a committee, to meet us and ascertain upon what terms the matter might be adjusted. Committees were appointed accordingly, and met R. W. Bro. Stevens and myself at my office on Thursday evening, Feb. 1st, 1883, when the committee of Lessing Lodge made a statement of the manner in which the mistake occurred, and the committee from Harbor Lodge being satisfied that no wrong was intended, both committees agreed to leave the matter to the Deputies to arrange terms of settlement; whereupon we agreed to the following, which was submitted to the several committees, and, meeting with their unanimous approval, was signed by them, approved by us, and subsequently approved by the respective lodges; and I am happy to report that, upon application duly made, Harbor Lodge waived jurisdiction over the material, and they have since received the degrees in Lessing Lodge, and harmony between the two lodges was fully restored.

The following is the memorandum and agreement above referred to:

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb'y 1st, 1883.

In the matter of infringement of jurisdiction by Lessing Lodge, No. 557, in receiving and acting upon the petitions for degrees of Jacob Hermann and Ernst Erfurth, rejected material of Harbor Lodge, No. 731, and conferring the Entered Apprentice degree upon them respectively.

PRESENT:

R. W. Walter A. Stevens, D. D. G. M. 1st District.

Geo. K. Edwards, P. M., Thomas D. Avann, S. W., Wm. J. McVay, P. M., and Sec'y,	}	Com. of Harbor Lodge, No. 731.
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D. J. Avery, D. D. G. M. 2d District.

William Heinemann, P. M., William Swissler, P. M., F. M. Clettenberg, W. M.,	}	Com. of Lessing Lodge, No. 557.
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Fees, \$50.00 in each lodge.

We, the undersigned, committees of Harbor Lodge, No. 731, and Lessing Lodge, No. 557, assembled and met this 1st day of February, 1883, with R. W. Walter A. Stevens, D. D. G. M. of the 1st District, and R. W. D. J. Avery, D. D. G. M. 2d District, upon the recommendation and approval of said District Deputies, agree to the following settlement of differences between said lodges:

1st. That Brothers Jacob Hermann and Ernst Erfurth are material belonging to Harbor Lodge, notwithstanding they have petitioned Lessing Lodge, and have been elected and received their E. A. degree therein.

2d. That Lessing Lodge return to Harbor Lodge the fees collected for the E. A. degree from said Hermann and Erfurth.

3d. That Lessing Lodge is permitted to request permission from Harbor Lodge to confer the F. C. and M. M. degrees upon said Hermann and Erfurth, and if granted, the fees for said degrees shall be returned to Harbor Lodge, and said Hermann and Erfurth shall, upon receiving the M. M. degrees therein, become and be members of said Lessing Lodge.

As witness our hands the day above written.

GEO. K. EDWARDS,
WM. J. McVAY,
T. D. AVANN,

Committee of Harbor Lodge, No. 731, A. F. & A. M.

F. M. CLETTENBERG,
WILLIAM SWISSLER,
WM. HEINEMANN,

Committee of Lessing Lodge, No. 557, A. F. & A. M.

We approve the above settlement.

W. A. STEVENS, D. D. G. M. 1st District.

DANIEL J. AVERY, D. D. G. M. 2d District.

In this connection permit me to say that in my judgment very many cases of infringement of personal jurisdiction may be avoided if the lodges will adopt and use, in connection with their petition, a list of questions to be propounded to and answered by the candidate in his own handwriting at the time he signs the petition. The experience of lodges using this for several years past has been gratifying and satisfactory, and I have recommended its use in all the lodges in my district. Most if not all of them have adopted it:

APPLICANT WILL PLEASE AFFIX ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING INTERROGATORIES.

1. Where were you born?
2. What is your age?
3. What is your occupation?
4. Where do you reside?
5. Where is your place of business?
6. How long have you resided in the State of Illinois?
7. Have you at any time heretofore applied to any lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for initiation? If yea, state the name, number and location of such lodge, and date of application to the best of your recollection.
8. Has your petition for initiation been rejected by any lodge of Free and Accepted Masons?
9. Do you believe in the existence of Almighty God?
10. Do you know of any physical, legal or moral reason which should prevent you from becoming a Freemason?

(Name in full.)

In the matter of the complaint of Mystic Star Lodge, No. 758, against Richard Cole Lodge, No. 697, for infringement of territorial jurisdiction, which you referred to me in July last, I would fraternally report that, after corresponding with the respective lodges, I suggested the appointment of committees by the respective lodges, and that they proceed like men and brethren to settle their differences. The suggestion being acted upon, a committee of Richard Cole Lodge visited Mystic Star Lodge and an amicable settlement was made between them, and I am to-day in receipt of the following letter from the Secretary of Mystic Star Lodge touching this matter:

HALL OF MYSTIC STAR LODGE,	}
NO. 758, A. F. AND A. M.	
TOWN OF LAKE, ILL., SEPT. 22, 1883.	

DANIEL J. AVERY, ESQ.

Dear Sir and Bro.: I am instructed to inform you that the differences hitherto existing between Mystic Star and Richard Cole Lodges have been amicably adjusted.

Fraternally yours,

C. F. E. ANDREWS, Secretary.

Permit me to say in this connection that I firmly believe that fully three-fourths of all questions of dispute between Masonic bodies, especially those between lodges, can and should be amicably adjusted between themselves. If the aggrieved lodge will, in a fraternal spirit, approach the offending lodge, lay their cause of complaint before it and ask for reparation, I seriously doubt if there is a lodge in this State that would deny the claim or refuse an adjustment.

Some three months ago my attention was called to the necessitous circumstances of Mrs. Marion Allison and her unmarried daughter, at that time living in a barn in the westerly part of this city. Upon visiting her I found to my satisfaction that she was the widow of a somewhat prominent Mason, who during his life resided in England; and she was desirous of returning thence, where she said she would be able to support herself and her daughter, an invalid.

Through the kindly assistance of Bro. George Bradford of Pleiades Lodge, and a committee appointed by W. Bro. Brennan, W. M. of Hesperia Lodge, consisting of Brothers B. F. Howard and Geo. I. Hoffman, sufficient funds were raised to secure for them first-class passage to Liverpool, England, for which place they sailed out of New York on July 21st last, in the Steamer England, of the National Line.

The several Masonic bodies who contributed to this charity were:

Lumberman's Lodge, No. 717.....	\$10 00
Garden City Lodge, No. 141	10 00
Garfield Lodge, No. 686.....	15 00
Richard Cole Lodge, No. 697.....	5 00
Cleveland Lodge, No. 211.	5 00
Hesperia Lodge, No. 411.....	25 00
York Chapter, R. A. M.....	10 00
By sundry brethren, and from other sources.....	45 75

Making a total of.....\$125 75

All of which was used in defraying their expenses.

I have since received a letter from Mrs. Allison, informing me of their safe arrival, and, in the warmest terms, thanking the lodges for their kindly assistance.

The other matters referred to me during the year have been already reported upon, and need not be repeated here.

Thanking you, M. W. sir, for your partiality in appointing me to this honorable position, and hoping my labors may meet your approval, I fraternally submit the

foregoing hastily prepared report, hoping to meet you at the next Grand Annual Communication in good health and amidst the harmony usually attendant upon those conventions.

Fraternally submitted,

DANIEL J. AVERY,
D. D. G. M. Second District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEPORT, August 23, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: It is my pleasant duty to make my annual report of the standing of our Order in this, the Fifth Masonic District of Illinois, and in doing so permit me to congratulate you upon the—in general—satisfactory state of affairs in this section of your jurisdiction, and to sincerely hope that harmony and brotherly love, which have ever distinguished the Craft in this district, may ever prevail. With but one exception, of which I make mention more fully in this report, no trouble of any nature whatever has come to my knowledge, and I am confident none exists.

To enter more into detail, I take pleasure in reporting that on the evening of December 25, A. D. 1882, I had the pleasure of installing the officers of M. R. Thompson Lodge, No. 381, of this city. I am happy to be able to report that this lodge, which in my report to the M. W. Grand Master of August 15, A. D. 1882, I was sorry to be forced to report as being in rather a stagnant condition, owing largely to the loss of its W. M. by removal from our midst during the year, has fully recovered from its set-back, and is now in a flourishing condition once more.

On the evening of December 22, A. D. 1882, with the able assistance of Grand Secretary L. L. Munn as Grand Marshal, I installed the officers-elect of Excelsior Lodge, No. 97, and Evergreen Lodge, No. 170, of this city, upon which occasion we enjoyed a most refreshing season of sociability and fraternal intercourse with the brethren of those old landmarks in Illinois' Masonry.

On the evening of December 28th, A. D. 1882, accompanied by Grand Examiner Chamberlin and Bro. John Erfert, I visited our neighboring village of

Winnebago, and installed the officers-elect of Winnebago Lodge, No. 745. Bro. John A. Jackson, the W. M.-elect, is an enthusiast in the work, and I expected just what I found, viz : a prosperous lodge, thorough work, and financially and in every other way all that could be desired. We assisted the brethren in their work on the M. M. degree, and had a good time.

On the evening of June 6th, A. D. 1883, I visited Lena Lodge, No. 174, at Lena—a regular hot-bed of Masonry—and assisted in working the M. M. degree. Here I found a most prosperous condition of affairs, the brethren most enthusiastic, having just refitted their home, or lodge-room, books in good order, finances straight, and a continuance of the same state of affairs only may be confidently looked for.

The 6th, 7th and 8th of March,* A. D. 1883, are and ever will be red letter days for the Masonic brethren in this city and surrounding country. During those days the Board of Grand Examiners held forth in Masonic Hall in this city ; and I assure you, sir, that nothing that could be done will ever erase from the hundreds of home and outside brethren the memory of the good and profitable time enjoyed by them during those days. Brethren flocked in from all sides, and from beginning to end all united in the one expression, that it was good to be there. The various degrees were fully worked, and in such an impressive manner that all were more than well pleased. At the close of the session, a most elaborate banquet was enjoyed by the brethren ; and it was the unanimous expression of the Board of Grand Examiners, as well as other brethren from a distance, that the three days just passed had witnessed the largest continuous assemblage of Masons that had ever gathered upon a similar occasion. In my humble opinion, such meetings, held periodically, cannot but be productive of much good to the Craft in general.

It is, I think, unnecessary for me to detail particularly the unpleasant circumstances which culminated in the deposition by you of the W. M. of Evergreen Lodge, No. 170, of this city, Bro. James A. Grimes, from the high office held by him.

The circumstances are all fresh in your memory, and while such deposition and suspension from all the rights and privileges of Masonry during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge are much to be deplored, I can assure you that it is an event filling the mind of every brother in the lodge and city more with feelings of sympathy than with enmity towards the unfortunate brother. It is the first time in the history of Freemasonry in this city that we have been called upon to face such an unpleasant matter, and I sincerely hope we shall never again be called upon to act in a like case.

Notwithstanding this, which has cast a gloom over the brethren of this city, I am proud to be able to report that the state of our Order here in general never was better or had a brighter future. I thank you for the distinguished honor I have enjoyed

at your hands, in having committed to my care the interests of our beloved Order in this district, and wishing you abundant health and prosperity, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JACOB KROHN,
D. D. G. M. Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARROLL, ILL., Sept. 4th, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master :*

DEAR SIR AND BRO : Another year of peace, prosperity and happiness, so far as the Sixth District is concerned, is drawing to a close.

The growth of the Order has been steady and healthy.

Each year more regard is paid to the quality, and less to the quantity, of the material received for the building of the Masonic edifice.

The good name and usefulness of the Order rests largely in the moral dignity and upright conduct of its membership ; and while these are maintained it will outlive all unfriendly criticism.

Many of the officers and brethren of the district attended the School of Instruction held at Freeport in March last. The occasion was very enjoyable and quite profitable.

I have visited lodges in a friendly and social way only, my official services being in no instance required.

I congratulate you, sir, upon what I am sure will be found to be a year of Masonic prosperity.

Sincerely and fraternally,

EGBERT T. E. BECKER,
D. D. G. M. Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DIXON, ILL., September 8, 1883.

M. W. D. M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR : All lodges within my district are in a satisfactory, and many in a prosperous condition. So far as I have been able to learn, contentions, dissensions or serious disagreements have been entirely unknown during the Masonic year. My official duties have been confined to the installation of officers and to correspondence relating to the laws and usages of the Craft. My report, therefore, is a mere matter of form, but is the medium through which I can express my thanks for the honor conferred upon me.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN V. THOMAS,
D. D. G. M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOLIET, ILL., Sept. 3, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BRO: I take great pleasure in reporting the Eighth District as enjoying all the blessings that we can well ask for, peace, unity and plenty prevailing.

Upon receiving my commission I notified all the lodges in my district of my readiness to visit them whenever called upon. I have visited a few of the lodges, and assisted in conferring the third degree, and have replied to a few questions asked by referring the applicants to the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Thanking you kindly for the honor conferred by appointing me to the honorable position of District Deputy Grand Master,

I remain, sir, very fraternally,

Your obedient servant,

CHENERY PUFFER,

D. D. G. M. Eighth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF THE D. D. G. M., A. F. & A. M., 9TH DIST., }
LA SALLE, ILL., Sept. 1st, 1883. }

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO: I have nothing to report, officially, except in relation to Lodges Nos. 304 and 753. The charter and properties of the former have been forwarded to the Grand Secretary. Acting upon consent granted in your communication of July 19th, I dealt, by correspondence, with No. 753, and my last information from its Secretary was that summonses would be issued, or rather had been issued, convening its members August 10th, with a view to brace up and stay in the ranks. I hope and presume that such action was taken.

With fraternal regards, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

W. T. MASON,

D. D. G. M. Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

PRINCETON, ILL., Sept. 17, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BRO. : It is much easier to record merited praise than to express censure when deserved. A dark shade that would embellish a picture would mar the harmony of our reports ; though a shadow would make the light more prominent, the material for its composition is wanting. Thus we may rest assured, as we are, and you can feel the pleasurable satisfaction, that harmony and prosperity prevail in the Tenth District. My visitations during the past year have been more extended than heretofore ; and it has given me pleasure to note a commendable degree of activity and interest in all that pertains to the work of the Craft. Wyand Lodge, No. 201, has recently fitted up a new lodge-room, very complete in all its appointments. In this city, our lodge-room is being redecorated and refitted ; and so on throughout this district desirable and needed improvements in this direction are in progress ; and, as a result, we will have better attendance at our meetings, better work, and more of it, and increase rather than diminish the " widows' and orphans' fund."

Under your instructions I visited Varna, Marshall county, and received from the W. M. the charter and other property of Varna Lodge, No. 720, they having decided to surrender the same, and forwarded them to the Grand Secretary—report made you at the time.

Upon invitations I visited and installed the officers of Ames Lodge, No. 142, December 27 ; Sharon Lodge, No. 550, December 29 ; Bureau Lodge, No. 112, January 9.

On January 2, I had the pleasure of meeting R. W. Bro. Jacob Krohn, Deputy for the Fifth District, within my dominions, and secured his services as installing officer for my home lodge, Princeton, No. 587. The pleasures incident to such occasions were complete, and enjoyed.

I regret my inability to visit Bradford Lodge, No. 514, in accordance with invitation and appointment, for January 18th.

Thanking you for the honor conferred,

I am sincerely and fraternally yours,

GEO. H. SAMPSON,
D. D. G. M. Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE, ILL., Sept. 1st, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BRO: Having heretofore reported my action on all matters specially referred to me, I will only say my labors for the year have been confined to matters of minor importance, such as installations, answering questions, and an occasional visit, in all of which I have found the Craft working harmoniously and with increasing interest.

Fraternally yours,

F. G. WELTON,
D. D. G. M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

ASTORIA, ILL., Sept. 6th, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

M. W. SIR AND BRO.: It gives me great pleasure as your Deputy to report that prosperity and harmony have prevailed in the Twelfth District during the year.

On December 27th, 1882, I publicly installed the officers of Blandinsville Lodge, No. 233. Under charge of Bro. Fohre, W. M., and his efficient Wardens, the lodge will enjoy a great degree of prosperity. Except answering a few questions, no other official duties have been performed by me.

In closing my report I desire to thank you for the honor conferred, and wish you abundant success and happiness in the future.

JOHN W. GREEN,
D. D. G. M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, ILL., Sept. 13th, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: My official duties as your Deputy in the Thirteenth District for the Masonic year now closing have been very light.

On receiving my commission, I at once notified all the lodges in this district of my appointment and of my willingness to visit and assist them at any time, for the purpose of promoting the best interests of our Institution in their respective lodges.

Nothing has occurred in this district during the year that required my official attention. Matters of minor importance, such as the installation of officers, answering a few questions of no great importance or special interest, an occasional visit in a social and friendly way, to a number of lodges in my district, has been the extent of my labors for the current year.

My relations with the Craft have been very pleasant indeed. And now, in conclusion, allow me to congratulate you on the success of your administration for the closing Masonic year, and extend to you my best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES L. BURKHALTER,
D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, September 22d, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

Immediately after the receipt of my commission, the fact was made known to the several lodges in the Fourteenth District in the usual manner. At the same time notice was given that official calls would meet with prompt attention. As no such

calls have been made, it is presumed that the relations of the lodges, both internal and external, are harmonious. This is far more gratifying than would be a state of affairs requiring extended reports of difficulties investigated and adjusted. It is regarded as evidence that Masons, in both individual and associated capacities, hold the general good of the Institution as superior to personal considerations.

A School of Instruction was convened in Masonic Hall, in the city of Peoria, by the Board of Grand Examiners, on the 6th day of February last, which was largely attended by brethren of this and neighboring districts. The working hours of three days and evenings were closely occupied by the Grand Lecturers in imparting instruction in the work of the Order. All brethren who enjoyed the benefit of these lectures will bear cheerful testimony to the assiduity and efficiency of the lecturers. The exemplification of the work served to correct many existing errors. Inter-communication between officers of different lodges made it apparent that what had been tenaciously claimed as the "old" and correct work in one locality, often differed materially from the work in another, in reference to which similar claims were put forth. In this manner much good was negatively effected, in addition to the positive benefits resulting from the presentation of the correct work.

On the 20th day of September, 1883, the Masonic Temple recently erected by the lodges of Peoria was dedicated by the Grand Lodge, agreeably to ancient form and usage.

A. T. Darrah, Grand Master.
C. F. Tenney, Deputy Grand Master.
H. C. Cleaveland, Grand Senior Warden.
A. R. Small, Grand Junior Warden.
G. W. Scott, Grand Treasurer.
B. Katz, Grand Secretary.
R. W. Burt, Grand Chaplain
S. S. Page, Grand Orator.
Thomas S. Mather, Grand Pursuivant.
I. H. Pike, Grand Marshal.
John C. Bagby, Grand Standard Bearer.
G. W. Hamilton, Grand Sword Bearer.
J. S. McClelland, Grand Senior Deacon.
H. Carse, Grand Junior Deacon.
J. B. A. Callan, Grand Steward.
C. N. Henkle, Grand Steward.
Albert W. King, Grand Steward.
Emerson Clark, Grand Steward.
John P. Ferns, Grand Tyler.

The members of the several lodges of Peoria met at their old hall at 2 o'clock P. M., and were formed in procession under the direction of Brother Geo. A. Dustin,

as Marshal, Peoria Consistory and Peoria Commandery, No. 3, acting as escort, under the Marshalship of Sir Knight James A. Rice. The officers of the Grand Lodge, in carriages, together with the Trustees of the Masonic Building Association, John C. Yates, Charles J. Off and Roswell Bills, joined the procession at the Peoria House. After a short march the procession entered the Temple, when the officers of the Grand Lodge repaired to the asylum of Peoria Commandery, and the Master Masons were assembled in the hall of the symbolic lodges by W. M. Harbers, of Peoria Lodge, No. 15. Instrumental and vocal music for the occasion was furnished by Professor Brudkiewieg, and a double quartette composed of members of Schiller Lodge. The ceremonies of dedication were impressively performed by the Grand Lodge.

The Temple thus auspiciously dedicated is seventy-two by one hundred and sixty-eight feet in extent. The basement, and first and second floors are intended for business purposes. The greater part of the third floor is occupied by the symbolic lodges. The fourth floor is devoted to the uses of the Consistory, Commandery and Chapter. In addition to the working rooms, there are parlors, reception and banquet rooms on both floors, properly equipped with furniture. The structure is substantial in every part, and is supplied with durable and tasteful furnishings.

Fraternally,

A. W. MARTIN,

D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

DANVILLE, ILL., Sept. 10, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master.*

In compliance with the laws and customs governing this Grand Jurisdiction, I submit to you, for inspection, an account of my doings as your Deputy of this, the Sixteenth District. My labors have been few by reason of my business engagements. The spirit was willing, but the flesh weak. I have made several visits—not, however, in an official capacity; and, so far as I have been able to learn by observation and otherwise, would say that we are, in this part of the vineyard, in a good, healthy condition.

I did not call on the lodges for a financial statement, as I did last year, for the reason that so few responded to my request last year.

In my report of last year, I recommended that those reports be required of lodges, for reasons therein set forth; and, I repeat it, that is one of the best things that could be done.

I am sorry, Most Worshipful sir, that I have been so situated, this year, as to be unable to render to you such service as I should have done. We cannot, however, do as we please. I hope, however, that it will not always be thus.

With many thanks for the honor conferred, and with many kind wishes for your success and prosperity,

I am, with great respect, fraternally,

JOHN P. NORVELL,
D. D. G. M. Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE D. D. G. M. 17TH DISTRICT, }
MATTOON, ILL., Sept. 20, 1883. }

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master.*

In submitting my report for the year 1883 for this district, I can truly say that I have nothing new or special to offer.

During the entire year I have had no orders from you and no calls from the *thirty-three* lodges to adjust differences, which is the best of evidence that the 17th is Masonically harmonious.

As is the usual case, some lodges have material increase in membership during the year; others, from cause such as dismissions, deaths, &c., have about held their own. Those that I have visited I have found morally in good condition, financially sound, with funds in the treasury; socially flourishing, living on the fat of the land—altogether happy, harmonious and strong.

In every lodge we find some good brothers in the lead, endeavoring to encourage their brethren to live their Masonic teaching in their every-day lives; to let go of the past; be men to-day, hoping to be brighter and better to-morrow. Such brothers do much good.

Most Worshipful sir, I thank you kindly for the compliment and honor you conferred upon me in the appointment.

Very fraternally,

JAMES L. SCOTT,
D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, Sept. 1st, 1883.

DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER: The Masonic year now drawing to a close has been an uneventful one in this district.

I have been invited to visit but two lodges this year—Sullivan, U. D., and Maroa, No. 454. I found them both doing excellent work, and in good shape generally.

Have visited a number of lodges unofficially, and have everywhere found an earnest desire to acquire and retain the adopted work of the State. A few lodges are setting apart a per cent. of their gross receipts as a charity fund, upon which their committee can draw at any time to assist the needy.

I hope to see this plan more generally adopted in the future, in which event there would be fewer "circular letters" sent out by lodges which "have never turned a deaf ear," etc., etc., asking for a "small donation" to assist an aged, indigent brother in ruined health, whose property is imperilled by mortgage, or has been destroyed by fire or flood.

The dictates of reason, unaided by the teachings of Masonry, indicate that in prosperity we inaugurate the practice of laying by a certain sum each year to assist—we know not how soon—a needy, worthy brother.

Most of the lodges have grown rapidly in numbers, while in a few nearly or quite as large a number of old Masons, tired of the duties and obligations which Masonry imposes upon its votaries, have dropped out, or allowed themselves to be suspended.

As a whole, however, I think the Eighteenth District is yearly increasing in numbers, wealth, Masonic knowledge, and in the practice of those noble tenets of our profession—Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth.

With fraternal regards, I am,

Truly yours,

C. F. TENNEY,

D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 20, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO: In accordance with the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, I now have the pleasure of making my report of Masonic affairs in the Nineteenth District, and in doing so can say it is the first official act I have been called upon to perform during my term of office. No difficulties have come to my knowledge, and with one exception a fair degree of prosperity seems to have attended the lodges throughout this district the past year. I have not been able to visit, even unofficially, as many of the lodges as I desired, but wherever I have had the pleasure of attending meetings I have found a commendable zeal and a desire to have the work done properly.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I remain

Yours fraternally,

FRANK HUDSON, JR.,

D. D. G. M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Sept. 4th, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Another Masonic year has nearly closed, and I am reminded that I must report to you of my actions as your District Deputy.

I have visited a goodly number of lodges, and have made inquiries in regard to all the lodges in this district, and am very glad that I can say to you that all are in a prosperous condition; that peace and harmony prevail throughout the whole district, and the brethren are living together in unity.

Again thanking you for the great honor you have conferred upon me, I am,

Faternally yours,

T. J. BRONSON,

D. D. G. M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO: Time again behooves me to render you an account of my stewardship of the Twenty-first District.

As this jurisdiction is quite large, having thirty-two lodges, including the dormant ones, in its territory, there has been much to do; and without any extended preliminary remarks will say, that on receiving my commission as Deputy I proceeded to notify all the lodges in the usual manner.

On the 29th of November last I visited Burnside Lodge, No. 683, but by some cause or other there was no meeting, although the regular night. On the 8th of January, by invitation, I visited Hancock Lodge, No. 20, and, with the assistance of Bro. W. R. Hamilton as Marshal, installed their officers, after which I exemplified the work in the first degree.

Next day, the 9th, I went to Bowen Lodge, No. 486. I found a deficiency in the work, yet a very good lodge notwithstanding. They wanted a thorough course of instruction in the esoteric part of the ritual, but thought the expense would not justify. Their finances were in good condition; records neat and creditable.

On the 23d of January last, by special invitation, I visited Payson Lodge, No. 396, and conferred the third degree. Stayed with them one day and two nights, giving them such instruction as they desired. Visiting brethren from most of the neighboring lodges, including some from Missouri, were present, and an enjoyable time was had. Bro. John Kidder is W. M.; and when he wields the gavel for No. 396, Masonry will flourish.

On the 27th of March I again visited Burnside Lodge, No. 683, and assisted them in conferring the third degree. This seems to be a good lodge.

On the 21st of May last I received an official notice to visit Marcelline Lodge, No. 114, and see if I could settle a difficulty which had existed for some time between some old brethren of the lodge. After mature reflection I notified the Secretary that I would visit them the 30th, and see what could be done. At the appointed time, through mud and water, I reported to the lodge, got the erring brethren together in an informal meeting of the lodge, and had them state, severally, their grievances to the members. I labored with them until a better feeling existed between the brethren. I am informed that the lodge has gone to work again, and a better state of things exists.

While at Marcelline I received notice to visit Lima Lodge, No. 135, and instruct them in the ritual of the third degree. I found here a difficulty of ancient date, of which I advised you in a former letter. An appeal was about to be taken to the Grand Lodge in this case when I received your instructions in regard to the matter, which instructions I sent to the W. M. of the lodge, with permission to take additional evidence in the case, and stay the appeal if practicable. Since that time I have heard nothing from them, although I have written them for information in the case. About this time I visited Basco Lodge, No. 618, and had a friendly chat with the brethren.

On the 19th of May last I received an invitation to be present and assist the brethren of Kingston Lodge, No. 266, in celebrating the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, which was to occur on the 23d of June (the 24th coming on the Sabbath.) Accordingly at the appointed time, although the weather was very unfavorable, through mud and rain, I found my way to the lodge, seventy-five miles distant. At the appointed hour the lodge was opened in due form, and after the usual preliminaries a procession was formed by the brethren and marched to the M. E. Church, where a large audience was assembled to witness the exercises of the day. After singing and prayer, Bro. P. G. Corkins, Past Master, delivered the address of welcome in a neat and sympathetic manner, referring to the time, many years ago, when he made his advent among them with but twenty-five cents in his pocket. After more singing, a short oration was given by your Deputy. But this being a delicate matter, I will forbear. After the exercises closed, all Masons and their families present set down to one of the finest banquets it has been my lot to see for many years past. Verily, the good brethren and sisters of Kingston Lodge know how to provide the good things of this world.

I cannot close this part of my report without saying a word for Bro. C. M. Grammer, an old veteran in the service, and, for many years, W. M. of the lodge. Many years ago, we found Bro. Grammer at Springfield, and helped lay the cornerstone of the State House. We have never been strangers since, and Kingston Lodge will flourish under Bro. Grammer's supervision. After conferring the first degree, I

left them, but will ever bear them in remembrance when "far away." But lest I should weary your patience, I will pass.

On the 14th of August I visited Elvaston Lodge, No. 715; found a good lodge, but sadly deficient for the want of a good hall to meet in. Visited Warsaw Lodge, No. 259, on the 15th. The W. M. of this lodge reports a dormant feeling among the members, and several serious talks have taken place about surrendering their charter. Finances good; no discord among the workmen, but general apathy. I urged them to duty, proposing to go and help them. I think they will wake up soon.

On the 16th I visited Dills Lodge, No. 295, and by invitation gave them instructions in the traditional work of our art.

This is a very good lodge, working well; but there is some little jarring among the members. Finances in good shape, and records correct.

The lodge in routine was Denver, No. 464. The territory of this lodge is somewhat contracted, yet a good one.

As I reported to you a few days ago, there is a difficulty existing between this and Basco Lodge, No. 685, in regard to jurisdiction. The matter was referred to me by Denver, and I found that Basco had, by a small distance, invaded Denver's territory. I immediately notified Basco of the fact, referring them to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, which are so plain on the subject that no one need err therein. I think the whole matter will be amicably settled before long, as all the members of both lodges want to do what is right.

Before the Masonic year closes, I will visit the lodges I have missed up to this date, no hindering causes intervening, and report on their condition.

In summing up the state of the Craft in this jurisdiction, I can say that, with some exceptions, Masonry is on the advance.

Workmen among the Craft appear to be more earnest in their zeal for the Institution, understand their obligations better, and guard the doors of their lodges more closely.

I find the custom of committees on petitions for the degrees prevails to some extent, in reporting to their Secretary instead of the W. M. This, of course, is an infraction of the G. L. B. L.; yet I am inclined to think it the proper way to conduct the affairs of a lodge.

I have frequently been asked, in my official visits among the lodges, if it was lawful for one Mason to sue another at the law. I invariably refer them to the G. L. B. L., Sec. 2, Art. II., Part Third, which, I think, covers the case.

However, anything tending to cheapen Masonry in the eyes of the profane should be discountenanced. The watch-word should be, "Behold, how good it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

One thing I am pleased to see among the Craft here,—they are putting their feet on intemperance and excesses of all kinds. And although some lodge records show internal strife and jarring, yet they are generally doing a good work. These things are to be looked for. Man is not perfect ; if he was, then there would not be much need of laws to govern him.

Having already trespassed too much upon your valuable time, I will close by thanking you kindly for the honor conferred in appointing me your Deputy of this district.

Hoping to have a profitable meeting at the Grand Lodge, and peace and harmony prevail,

I am, fraternally yours,

B. MENDENHALL,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-first District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

PLAINVIEW, ILL., Sept. 10, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master.*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: As District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-Second Masonic District, I have to report that so far as I have been informed the utmost harmony and good-will have prevailed throughout our boundaries during the present year. Not a case has come to my knowledge requiring official interventian on my part, consequently the duties of the office have been very light and the annual report very brief.

Thanking you for courtesies, &c., I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN TUNNELL,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Second District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

LITCHFIELD, ILL., Sept. 18, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Upon receipt of my commission I notified the lodges of the Twenty-third Masonic District of my appointment, and of my willingness to visit them when called upon to do so.

During the year I have had no official call from any of the lodges beyond the installation of officers, which speaks well of the fraternal feeling existing in the Twenty-third District. I have visited several lodges in a social and unofficial way, and witnessed their work, which is much improved, and gives the best evidence of the interest taken in our Institution.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. E. BACON,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

OLNEY, ILL., Sept. 1st, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

M. W. SIR AND BRO.: In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-fourth Masonic District.

Upon receipt of my commission I notified the several lodges of my district of my appointment, and of my willingness to visit them at any time my services might be required. Excepting the pleasant duty of installing the officers of several lodges, I have not been called upon to make an official visit, and from the above fact I am led to believe that peace and harmony prevail in this Masonic district.

Thanking you for the honor you have extended to me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

G. D. SLANKER,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

CENTRALIA, ILL., Sept. 27, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: In accordance with Grand Lodge requirements, I have the honor of submitting my annual report for the Twenty-fifth District. Its brevity is one of the best evidences of the universal peace and tranquility which have prevailed among the Craft throughout my jurisdiction during the past year. Not a single case has come to my knowledge requiring attention.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I am,

Faternally yours,

H. W. HUBBARD,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-fifth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, ILL., Aug. 29, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BRO: In conformity to the requirements of the M. W. Grand Lodge, I now submit my report as D. D. Grand Master of the Twenty-seventh Masonic District.

On receipt of my commission I notified the lodges in this district of my appointment and readiness to visit and assist them in any way pertaining to my official capacity.

During the past year I find the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed among the members of the several lodges in my district. I have had no official call to visit any lodge in this district, showing conclusively that fraternal and brotherly feeling exists among the members.

I visited a great many lodges during the past year; others I have been in communication with, and in every instance favorable reports have been received.

I have installed the officers of a few of the lodges, also assisted them, to the best of my ability, in the work and lectures of the several degrees.

Thanking you, M. W. brother, for the honors conferred,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DOUGLAS,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-Seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

CARBONDALE, ILL., Sept. 25, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master* :

During the year, officially, I have visited but few lodges. September 13th I went to Dubois. The J. W., Bro. Bunse, met me, and I soon learned that they had anticipated your desire, and thought it best to surrender their charter at once. The Master and Secretary being absent from town, we thought best to leave the J. W. to ship the charter, etc., per express to me the following day, which he did. The books I left with them until they could settle their accounts, and make good their standing with the Grand Lodge. The charter and lights are now with the Grand Secretary. I had the pleasure of meeting with the School of Instruction at Paris, Ill., which was appreciated by all in attendance.

Fraternally,

E. J. INGERSOLL,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-Eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

SHAWNEETOWN, ILL., Aug. 24, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-

ninth Masonic District. Upon the receipt of my commission, I notified the lodges in the district of my readiness to visit them. On Dec. 27th, 1882, by invitation of the W. M., I visited Equality Lodge, No. 2, installed the newly elected officers, and assisted in conferring the third degree. After spending a day with the brethren, and giving them such assistance as they asked, I left them, feeling that it was better for "brethren to dwell together in unity" than to be filled with dissention and heart burnings. I have visited several other lodges in my district, and hoped to be able to visit more, but the great flood and its attendant troubles prevented me from so doing. I have met and conversed with a good many of the officers of the lodges in the district, and have good tidings from them all. A number of them are building up rapidly, and so far as I can ascertain, are selecting good material for the "building of the temple."

I had the pleasure of being present and assisting in the laying of the cornerstone of the new court-house at Carmi, Ill., on August 2d. Although the time for preparation had been very limited, the attendance of the Craft was large, and the ceremonies were ably and successfully conducted in the presence of a large and appreciative audience of ladies and gentlemen.

With my sincere thanks and grateful appreciation for the confidence reposed in me in appointing me to such a responsible position, I am, with best wishes,

Truly and fraternally yours,

W. J. ELWELL,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-Ninth District.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS.

No. 1. Amend Sec. 1, Art. 6, Part First, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding the following paragraph :

To give or send to every person paying to him any moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge, duplicate receipts therefor, on one of which receipts shall be plainly printed, "To be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee on Finance," and with said receipts he shall furnish the name and address of said Chairman.

J. I. McCLINTOCK.

No. 2. Amend Section 3, Article IV., Part Second, Grand Lodge By Laws, by adding, in parenthesis, after the word "observances," the words, *including the necessary examination of candidates for advancement.*

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

Section 3, Article IV., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows :

Special meetings may be called, in the discretion of the Master, by giving due notice to the resident members ; but no business except trials, conferring degrees, or ceremonial observances, (*including the necessary examination of candidates for advancement,*) shall be transacted ; nor shall any lodge be convened on Sunday, except for funeral purposes.

No. 3. Amend paragraph 9, Section 1, Article VI., Part First, of By-Laws, by striking out the word "sixty" in the first line of said paragraph, and substituting the word "ninety" in lieu thereof.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

Paragraph 9, Section 1, Article VI., Part First, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows :

To furnish, at least *ninety* days previous to each annual communication, each lodge in this jurisdiction with duplicate blank forms upon which to make returns of work, etc., and furnish such instructions in regard to them as the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge may require.

No. 4. Amend Article IX., Part First, of the By-Laws, by repealing paragraph "3," Section 1, and by amending paragraph "4," Sec. 1, of said article, by striking out the words "in addition to the foregoing" from first line of last-named paragraph.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

Paragraphs 3 and 4, Section 1, Article IX., Part First, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, are as follows:

3. To require from representatives, before entering their names on the list, a certificate from the Grand Secretary that the dues of the lodge represented are paid for the current year, and that returns of the work thereof have been duly filed, and that the dues were paid and returns filed with the Grand Secretary on or before the 20th day of September of each year, as required by Section 1, Article XXV., Part Second, of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge.

4. To require, in addition to the foregoing, from each brother presenting himself as a proxy, a written commission, signed by the Master or Warden whom he represents.

The proposed amendment would repeal paragraph "3," and paragraph "4," as proposed to be amended, would read as follows:

To require from each brother presenting himself as a proxy a written commission, signed by the Master or Warden whom he represents.

No. 5. Amend Section 1, Article XII., Part First, of the By-Laws, by striking out the words *October* and *September*, as they occur in said section, and substituting the words *July* and *June* respectively therefor.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

Section 1, Article XII., Part First, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as proposed to be amended, reads as follows:

The Masonic fiscal year shall commence on the first day of *July* and end on the thirtieth day of *June*, in each year.

No. 6. Amend Section 1, Article XXIV., Part Second, of the By-Laws, so as to read as follows:

The fiscal year of all constituent lodges shall commence on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of June of each year, and the returns of work, and the payment of Grand Lodge dues, shall be made accordingly. Said returns, together with the Grand Lodge dues of each and every lodge, shall be filed with and paid to the Grand Secretary on or before the first day of August of each year. If said returns are not made, and the Grand Lodge dues (which should accompany the returns) are not paid on or before the fifteenth day of August of each year, the representative of no lodge thus delinquent shall be paid any mileage or per diem. Such returns shall be transmitted by mail, express, or some other reliable, expeditious mode, to the Grand Secretary. They shall embrace a complete list of officers and members; of all initiations, passings and raisings; of all admissions, rejections, suspensions, expulsions, restorations, demits and deaths, with their respective dates; the number of miles from its location to the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, by the usually traveled route; and such other matters as may be required by the blank form; which returns shall be attested by the seal of the lodge, and signed by the Master and Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

Section 1, Article XXIV., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, for which the proposed preceding amendment is designed to be substituted, reads as follows:

Every lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall, on or before the first day of September, annually, transmit by mail, express, or some other reliable, expeditious mode, to the Grand Secretary, the returns of such lodge, which shall embrace a complete list of officers and members; of all initiations, passings and raisings; of all admissions, rejections, suspensions, expulsions, restorations, demits and deaths, with their respective dates; the number of miles from its location to the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, by the usually traveled route; and such other matters as may be required by the blank form; which returns shall be attested by the seal of the lodge, and signed by the Master and Secretary.

No. 7. Amend Article IX., Part First, of the By-Laws, by striking out all of paragraph 3, Section 10, after the numeral, and substituting in lieu thereof the following: To refuse to enter upon the certificate of enrollment, or to include in their report as entitled to mileage or per diem, the name of any representative who fails to produce the receipt of the Grand Secretary, showing that the dues of his lodge were paid on or before the fifteenth day of August.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

Paragraph 3, Section 10, Article IX., Part First, Grand Lodge By-Laws, which the proposed preceding amendment provides to be stricken out, reads as follows:

To require from each officer, member or representative, satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to mileage and per diem.

No. 8. Amend Section 1, Article XXV., Part Second, of the By-Laws, by striking out the word *twentieth* in the second line, and the word *September* in the third line of said section, and substituting the words *first* and *August*.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE.

Section 1, Article XXV., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, with the proposed amendment, would read as follows :

Every lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the *first* day of *August* annually, pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of seventy-five cents for each Master Mason belonging to such lodge at the time of making the annual return.

No. 9. Amend Article XXV., Part Second, of the By-Laws, by repealing Section 2 of said Article.

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE

Section 2, Article XXV., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, which the preceding amendment is designed to repeal, reads as follows :

No lodge shall be entitled to be represented in the Grand Lodge until it has complied with the provisions of the last preceding section, nor unless the Grand Secretary's receipt for the annual dues is produced by the representative of such lodge.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

- M. W. Bro. William Lavelly, P. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Ira A. W. Buck, P. G. M., Jerusalem Temple, No. 90.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.
M. W. Bro. DeWitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P. G. M., Friendship, No. 7.
M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Quincy, No. 296.
M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, P. G. M., St. Andrews, No. 703.
M. W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, G. M., Benton, No. 64.
R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe, P. D. G. M., Wade Barney, No. 512.
R. W. Bro. Ben. L. Wiley, P. D. G. M., Makanda, No. 434.
R. W. Bro. James H. Matheny, P. D. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
R. W. Bro. John C. Baker, P. D. G. M., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P. D. G. M., Centralia, No. 201.
R. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, D. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
R. W. Bro. Isaac R. Diller, P. S. G. W., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. Andrew J. Kuykendall, P. S. G. W., Vienna, No. 150.
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.
R. W. Bro. Edwin F. Babcock, P. S. G. W., Summerfield, No. 342.
R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P. S. G. W., Lincoln Park, No. 611.
R. W. Bro. Henry C. Cleaveland, P. S. G. W., Trio, No. 57.
R. W. Bro. Alexander T. Darrah, S. G. W., Tolono, No. 391.
R. W. Bro. Carlton Drake, P. J. G. W., Landmark, No. 422.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Elijah M. Haines, P. J. G. W., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. James C. Luckey, P. J. G. W., Mystic Tie, No. 187.
R. W. Bro. John C. Smith, J. G. W., Miners, No. 273.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, A. D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When Elected.	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*W. S. Vance.....	*H. Rogers.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1840	Abraham Jonas.....	James Adams.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	Harrison Dills.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1841	Abraham Jonas.....	*Meredith Helm.....	Alexander Dunlap.....	Harrison Dills.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1842	*Meredith Helm.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*Joseph N. Kelson.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1843	Alexander Dunlap.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*William Hodge.....	*Henry Prather.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1844	*Levi Lusk.....	*Carding Jackson.....	*David Allen.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker.....	Nelson D. Morse.....	Edgar R. Bogardus.....	John R. Crandall.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*Levi Lusk.....
1846	*Nelson D. Morse.....	William Lavelly.....	John R. Crandall.....	*Adam Brewer.....	James L. Anderson.....	Levi Lusk.....
1847	William Lavelly.....	*John R. Crandall.....	Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*Matthias Taylor.....	Wm. McMurry.....	*William Mitchell.....
1848	William Lavelly.....	*Edward R. Roe.....	Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William C. Hobbs.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1849	*William C. Hobbs.....	*John H. Holton.....	Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William E. Russell.....	Wm. McMurry.....	William Mitchell.....
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor.....	Thomas J. Pickett.....	Wm. W. Bennett.....	*Daniel C. McNeill.....	Wm. McMurry.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1851	Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Elias Hibbard.....	Eli B. Ames.....	*Carlton Drake.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1852	Eli B. Ames.....	*Benjamin L. Wiley.....	*Isaac R. Diller.....	*James L. Anderson.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1853	William B. Warren.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	William H. Turner.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1854	*James L. Anderson.....	*James L. Hibbard.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	Elijah M. Haines.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1855	William B. Herrick.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	*William A. Dickey.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1856	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney, M. D.....	Harrison Dills.....	*Pergus M. Blair.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1857	Harrison Dills.....	James H. Matheny.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1858	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1859	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1860	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	Asa W. Binkesley.....	Silas C. Toler.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1861	*F. M. Blair.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	John C. Baker.....	Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1862	F. M. Blair.....	John C. Baker.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	James C. Luckey.....	*J. R. Mack.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1863	*Thomas J. Turner.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1864	Thomas J. Turner.....	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1865	H. P. H. Bromwell.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Charles Fisher.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1866	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Charles Fisher.....	Charles Fisher.....	Horace Hayward.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1867	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Charles Fisher.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....

1868	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	James A. Hawley.....	*George E. Lounsberry...	Harrison Dills.....	*Orlin H. Miner.....
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsberry...	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1870	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	*George E. Lounsberry...	James C. Lackey.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	George E. Lounsberry...	Joseph Robbins.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1872	James A. Hawley.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1873	James A. Hawley.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1874	*George E. Lounsberry...	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1875	George E. Lounsberry...	Wm. J. A. DeLancey...	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1876	Joseph Robbins.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Rev. William H. Scott...	Archibald A. Glenn.....	John F. Burrill.....
1877	Joseph Robbins.....	Louis Ziegler.....	Rev. William H. Scott...	*Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill.....
1878	Theodore T. Gurney.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill.....
1879	Theodore T. Gurney.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	John F. Burrill.....
1880	Rev. William H. Scott...	John R. Thomas.....	Henry C. Cleaveland...	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1881	Rev. William H. Scott...	John R. Thomas.....	Alex. T. Darragh.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1882	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	John C. Smith.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1883	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	John C. Smith.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	George Whitefield Curtis.....	Prescott.
Arkansas.....	E. H. English.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	Simeon Duck.....	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	David McLellan.....	Toronto.
Colorado.....	Henry M. Teller.....	Central.
Connecticut.....	James L. Gould.....	Bridgeport.
Dakota.....	H. H. Folk.....	
Delaware.....	Daniel Goodwin.....	Milford.
District of Columbia.....	Edward C. Newfelder.....	Victoria.
Florida.....	D. C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	Samuel Lawrence.....	Altanta.
Idaho.....	J. W. Brown.....	Idaho City.
Indiana.....	Daniel McDonald.....	Plymouth.
Indian Territory.....	J. S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Iowa.....	Joseph Chapman.....	Dubuque.
Ireland.....	Francis Quinn.....	Dublin.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte.
Kentucky.....	Edward B. Jones.....	Paducah.
Louisiana.....	J. Q. A. Fellows.....	New Orleans.
Manitoba.....	Samuel L. Bedson.....	Winnipeg.
Maine.....	George W. Deering.....	Portland.
Maryland.....	John A. Berry.....	
Michigan.....	Henry Chamberlain.....	Three Oaks.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. M. Stone.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	Martin Collins.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	George H. Thrummel.....	Grand Island.
New Hampshire.....	Nathaniel W. Cumner.....	Manchester.
New Mexico.....	Henry L. Waldo.....	Santa Fe.
New Jersey.....	Marshall B. Smith.....	Passaic.
New York.....	James E. Morrison.....	New York.
Nevada.....	Robert W. Bollen.....	Carson City.
North Carolina.....	D. W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia.....	Theodore A. Cossman.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	David Dunbar.....	Manchester.
Oregon.....		
Pennsylvania.....	Richard Vaux.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	Henry M. Aitkin.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	G. H. Borlase.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Alvord O. Miles.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....		
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	Phillip C. Tucker.....	Galveston.
Utah.....	James Lowe.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	Jonathan E. Mack.....	Northfield.
Virginia.....	Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	H. R. Howard.....	
Wisconsin.....	John W. Woodhull.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....		
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	Adolph Bohme.....	Berlin.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Arizona.....	Monroe C. Crawford.....	Jonesboro.
Arkansas.....	John Bennett.....	Petersburg
British Columbia.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
California.....	T. T. Gurney.....	Chicago.
Canada.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Colorado.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Connecticut.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Dakota.....	Robert L. McKinlay.....	Paris.
Delaware.....	John O'Neill.....	Chicago.
District of Columbia.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Georgia.....	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Centralia.
Idaho.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
Indiana.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Indian Territory.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Iowa.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
Ireland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Kansas.....	Harrison Dills.....	Payson.
Kentucky.....	John P. Norvell.....	Danville.
Louisiana.....	I. A. W. Buck.....	Chicago.
Maine.....	Daniel Wadsworth.....	Auburn.
Maryland.....	D. A. Cashman.....	Chicago.
Michigan.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Minnesota.....	William Lavelly.....	Springfield.
Mississippi.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Missouri.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Decatur.
Montana.....	H. W. Hubbard.....	Centralia.
Nebraska.....	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.
New Hampshire.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New Jersey.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Chicago.
New Mexico.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New York.....	W. B. Allen.....	Aurora.
Nevada.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
North Carolina.....	W. A. Stevens.....	Chicago.
Nova Scotia.....	Wm. Floto.....	Chicago.
Ohio.....	S. S. Chance.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	John M. Pearson.....	Godfrey.
Prince Edward Island.....	Ira J. Bloomfield.....	Bloomington.
Quebec.....	DeWitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Rhode Island.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
South Carolina.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Tennessee.....	Haswell C. Clarke.....	Kankakee.
Texas.....	Edward Cook.....	Chicago.
Utah.....	Wm. H. Scott.....	Salem.
Vermont.....	John L. McCullough.....	Olney.
Virginia.....	Wm. H. Scott.....	Salem.
Washington.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Chicago.
West Virginia.....	Vincent L. Hurlbut.....	Chicago.
Wisconsin.....	Gil. W. Barnard.....	Chicago.
Wyoming.....	John C. Bagby.....	Rushville.
England.....	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	John M. Niglas.....	Peoria.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND SECRETARIES.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arizona	George J. Roskrige.....	Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	Edgar Crow Baker.....	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmalee.....	Georgetown.
Cuba.....	Aurelio Almeida.....	Havana.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Dakota.....	Chas. T. McCoy.....	Bon Homme.
Delaware.....	William S. Hayes.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	William R. Singleton.....	Washington.
England.....	Shadwell H. Clarke.....	London.
Florida.....	DeWitt C. Dawkins	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	J. E. Blackshear.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	I. H. Wickersham.....	Silver City.
Illinois.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
Indiana.....	William H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	J. S. Morrow.....	Atoka, C. N.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Iowa City.
Ireland.....	Samuel B. Oldham, Dep. G. Sec.....	Dublin.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte.
Kentucky.....	Hiram Bassett.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	James C. Batchelor.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Manitoba.....	Herbert DuPri LeCappellain.....	Winnipeg.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Sereno D. Nickerson.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	William P. Innis.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	John D. Vineil.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	William R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	John D. Hammond.....	Carson.
New Brunswick.....	Edwin J. Wetmore.....	St. John.
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	David J. Miller.....	Santa Fe.
New York.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
North Carolina.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia.....	Benjamin Curren.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	F. J. Babcock.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Michael Nisbet.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	George W. Wakeford.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	George H. Bringhurst.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	William H. Root.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	William B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Washington Territory.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Odell S. Long.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Laffin.....	Oshkosh.
Wyoming.....	J. H. Symons.....	Laramie City.

REPORTS OF ASSISTANT GRAND LECTURERS.

BEMENT, ILL., Sept. 15, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BROTHER: I am just reminded, by referring to the back of my commission as Assistant Grand Lecturer, that I am required to report to you, on or before the 15th instant, an account of my official labors during the year.

I received quite a number of invitations in the winter—usually immediately after a School of Instruction had been held in the vicinity—to visit lodges and instruct them in the work; but my business engagements were of such a nature that I could accept but two.

January 21st, 22d and 23d I was with New Holland Lodge, No. 741. I found the brethren of this new lodge eager to learn, and every moment was employed to the best possible advantage. I venture the prediction that these brethren will never rest contented until they become perfect in the work and lectures.

I spent February 21st, 22d and 23d with the brethren of Cerro Gordo Lodge, No. 600.

When I inform you that R. W. Brethren Darrah and Fawcett have each, separately, spent a week with them within the past four or five years, you will be able to judge correctly of the proficiency to which they have attained; in fact, I had an occasional serious doubt whether the school was intended for their benefit or mine. It was, undoubtedly, beneficial to both.

I have visited quite a number of lodges for a single evening and assisted in the work. Among the latter number may be mentioned Maroa Lodge, No. 454; Lovington Lodge, No. 228; Center Star Lodge, No. 651; Fraternal Lodge, No. 58, and Sullivan Lodge, U. D., at each of which I had the honor of presiding and conferring the third degree.

I also, through your courtesy, attended the Schools of Instruction, held by the Board of Grand Examiners, at Cairo, Decatur and Freeport, and assisted them in exemplifying the work.

In all these meetings I have been more and more thoroughly impressed of their usefulness, and of the deep and earnest desire of the brethren everywhere to know *what* the "adopted work" of the State is and to learn it.

With thanks for your uniform courtesy, and with kindest regards, I am,

Faternally yours,

C . F. TENNEY,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

MONTICELLO, ILL., Sept. 13, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: As directed on the back of my commission as Assistant Grand Lecturer, I would respectfully report as to my official labors during the year past.

I regret that my private affairs have been in such condition as to debar me from the pleasure of lecturing away from home. I suppose this, in a measure, accounts for the fact that I have had no calls from abroad.

I have, however, endeavored to "dispense light and Masonic knowledge" to all who have applied to me at home.

Respectfully and fraternally,

H. E. HUSTON,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

HEYWORTH, ILL., Sept. 15, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: As Assistant Grand Lecturer, I have the honor to report that I have lectured as follows:

Gilman Lodge,	No. 591,	5 days, ending Sept. 29, 1882.
Maroa Lodge,	464,	8 " Nov. 14, "
Danvers Lodge,	742,	4 " " 25, "
Weldon Lodge,	747,	6 " Dec. 23, "
Brethren at Melvin,	3	" " 30 "
Chenoa Lodge,	292	4 " Jan. 5, 1883.
Gilman Lodge,	591,	3 " " 13, "
Brethren at Melvin,	6	" " 22, "

Palace Lodge,	U. D.,	6 days, ending Feb.	5, 1883.
Danvers Lodge,	742,	2	" " 12, "
Gibson Lodge,	733,	4,	" " 17, "
W. C. Hobbs Lodge,	306,	5,	" " 24, "
Lexington Lodge,	482,	3,	" Mar. 2, "
Mt. Pulaski Lodge,	87,	3,	" " 16, "
Cheney's Grove Lodge,	468,	5,	" " 21, "
Wade Barney Lodge,	512,	2,	" " 24, "
DeWitt Lodge,	84,	6,	" " 31, "

I have conferred the first degree on four, the second on eight, and the third on thirty candidates.

Fraternally submitted,

J. H. C. DILL,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

MONTICELLO, ILL., Sept. 12, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master* :

Another Masonic year is drawing to a close, and by it I am reminded that a report is due from me as Assistant Grand Lecturer. I have visited and instructed the following lodges: Elkhart Lodge, No. 545, from January 8 to 13, six days; Lovington Lodge, No. 228, from Feb. 12 to 17th, and March 12th to 16th, eleven days; Sullivan Lodge, U. D., from Feb. 26th to March 3d and March 30th to 31st, eight days; Marshall Lodge, No. 133, from March 20th to 29th, ten days.

I also attended the meetings of the Board of Grand Examiners at Decatur and Freeport. I had intended to give you a detailed account of the condition of each lodge I visited as to the difference in the work, and the good, I hope, I did them; but as I had the misfortune to get my leg broken a short time ago, I do not feel able to do so. This is also the cause of the delay of this report.

Thanking you for the honor conferred on me, I am,

Fraternally,

JOSEPH E. EVANS,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

WHITE HALL, ILL., Aug. 27, 1883.

M. W. D. M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO. : Agreeably to printed instructions on reverse side

of my commission as Assistant Grand Lecturer, I submit the following as a report of my official acts as such. I have instructed lodges as named below:

Winchester Lodge, No. 105, Winchester, Nov. 16 and 17, 1882.

N. D. Morse Lodge, No. 346, Concord, Jan. 2, 3, 4, 1883.

Jerseyville Lodge, No. 394, Jerseyville, Jan. 13, 17 and 18, 1883.

“ “ “ “ Feb. 14, 15 and 16, 1883.

Greenfield Lodge, No. 129, Greenfield, Feb. 21, 22 and 23, 1883.

Piasa Lodge, No. 27, Alton, Feb. 27, 28, also March 1, 1883.

Shipman Lodge, No. 212, Shipman, March 5, 6 and 7, 1883.

With one or two exceptions, the attendance of the officers of these lodges during hours of instruction was all that could be desired. None of them, however, had been instructed for years, and several had never had an instructor; so there was work.

Thanking you for the high compliment, and hoping to meet you in Chicago in October, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

I. M. MCCOLLISTER,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

STEELEVILLE, ILL., Sept. 10, 1883.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

DEAR SIR AND BRO: The approaching 15th of September reminds me that my report as Assistant Grand Lecturer is due.

Since receiving my commission I have at various times instructed Alma Lodge, No. 497, in the ritual and work of the three degrees of Masonry. On February 1st I attended Shiloh Hill Lodge, No. 695, in the capacity of Lecturer, and was with them for several days. Have also been with them at several regular meetings since, and instructed them in the ceremonies of opening and closing.

April 2d, at your recommendation, I was called upon to visit Scott Lodge, No. 79, and was with the brethren there for nearly a week, instructing them in the ritual work and ceremonies of opening and closing.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

WM. H. STEPHENS,
Assistant Grand Lecturer.

REPORT OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

PITTSFIELD, ILL., July 23d, 1883.

DANIEL M. BROWNING, *Grand Master*.

M. W. AND DEAR BRO: I herewith transmit a report of the several Schools of Instruction held by the Board of Grand Examiners during the present Masonic year, by order from the Grand East.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

W. B. GRIMES,
Secretary of Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners, A. F. & A. Masons, held pursuant to call of the Grand Master, at Cairo, on the 9th, 10th and 11th days of January, 1883, there were present: M. W. D. M. Browning, Grand Master; R. W. A. T. Darrah, President of Board; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary; R. W. Edward Cook and R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, members, and R. W. James Douglas, assistant, and the following representatives: R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. H. W. Hubbard, D. D. G. M., 201; R. W. C. F. Tenney, D. D. G. M., 365; R. W. W. J. Elwell, D. D. G. M., 14; R. W. J. I. McClintock, 272, S. D.; R. W. I. M. McCollister, G. L.; E. Wiggs, W. M., E. Thomlon, S. D., and C. C. Bird, Sec'y, 627; T. B. Hobfield, F. D. Thomas, G. S. Dodd, N. D. Fox and J. M. McCulloch, 701; Sam'l Adkins, W. M., and W. R. Baker, J. W., 232; N. J. Powers and John Crenshaw, 434; F. Barrownowski, W. M., 657; W. F. Marberry, S. W., J. L. Marberry and F. Carter, J. W., 336; G. A. Cummins, 419; H. H. Wise, W. M., 495; H. N. Boulden, 672; A. P. Holloway, W. M., 672; W. H. Baird, S. W., J. M. Pearce, J. W., 677; B. Ansen, Sec, 650; B. F. Douglas, 749; J. T. Gholson, 630; J. N. Meader, W. M., 137; T. D. Hinckley, W. M., 650; R. D. Baldwin, 650; G. W. Eaglin, W. M., 613; W. C. Williams, W. M., J. H. Grady, S. D., 230; J.

M. Krunk, S. D., 723; W. H. Stephens, S. D., 497; F. M. Pickett, P. M., 325; H. W. Dyer, W. M., 581; E. D. Lawrence, W. M., J. F. F. Wallace, S. W., 466; A. L. Goddard, W. S. Washburn, E. Spiller, 89; J. I. Hale, W. M., 520; A. Winterburg, P. M., 14; W. N. White, W. M., 325; J. R. Ennis, W. M., 668; J. H. Blackman, J. W., W. R. Mezell, P. M., 495; S. Whitehead, S. W., W. J. Cavitt, 419; J. S. Crum, 150; D. C. Smith, 495; W. B. Jones, 718; J. E. Hall, 14; M. C. Crawford, W. M., Edward Peck, A. J. Nunmo, 111; Ed. Gray, 93, (Mo.); Niles Dailey, 91; C. Williams, W. M., 336; Isaac Hall, 495; J. F. Smith, S. D., 336; A. B. Robinson, S. W., 562; W. M. Joiner, Sec., 495; J. C. Jennings, 93, (Mo.); R. H. Mace, 576; T. C. McKinney, 241; J. S. Pake, S. W., 137; J. F. Wilford, S. W., 520; W. K. Bartleson, S. W., J. W. Esque, J. W., James Bartleson, P. M., J. M. Jones, J. F. McIntire, 660; W. J. Worrell, 457; W. J. Fern, W. H. Coon, 419; J. H. Hewes, 262, (Mo.); E. J. Mitchell, W. J. Morgan, C. C. Davis, 201; S. W. Myers, —, N. B. Maxey, 520; W. Pendlemen, 466; M. Foss, W. M., Chas. Wilson, S. W., R. Hebsacker, J. W., F. Korsmeyer, Treas., W. A. Sloo, Sec., J. W. Morris, S. D., T. Ferguson, J. D., John Wood, P. M., John McEwen, P. M., P. G. Schete, P. M., J. Y. Clunson, M. Walder, B. F. Blake, H. Myers, John Antrin, John Lambert, J. O. Smith, H. S. Yates, J. A. Goldstein, H. W. Franklin, G. O'Hara, A. C. Lippitt, H. Wills, J. Mulchy, R. M. Bush, R. H. Baird, A. Marx, C. W. Dunning, R. W. P. W. Barclay, D. D. G. M., J. A. Phillis, C. W. Henderson, F. S. Smith, J. S. Barclay, S. W. Rittenhouse. James Edwards, Wm. Eckhoff, C. Alba, J. W. Traxler, Selig Mann, J. B. Crandall, J. A. Waugh, P. Coldwater, Henry Elliott, Hiram Price, F. Vincent, N. Cantivell, J. W. Kurma, W. Mathews, J. T. Rennie and John Sproat, of Cairo Lodge, 237. Forty-six lodges represented. One hundred and forty-five registered.

On the 9th, during the forenoon, at the request of the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 237, said lodge was opened on the 1st, 2d and 3d degrees for instruction, with the following officers, *pro tem*: R. W. A. T. Darrah, W. M.; R. W. James Douglas, S. W.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, J. W.; R. W. I. M. McCollister, Treas.; R. W. J. I. McClintock, Sec.; R. W. W. J. Elwell, S. D.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, J. D.; H. K. Manwaring, Tyler, and the lodge was closed in form.

In the afternoon instruction was given in the opening and closing ceremonies, and the work in the E. A. Degree exemplified by the following officers: R. W. James Douglas, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, J. W.; R. W. W. H. Stevens, Treas.; R. W. W. J. Elwell, Sec.; R. W. E. Cook, S. D.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, J. D.; R. W.'s McCollister and McClintock, Stewards; H. K. Manwaring, Tyler.

At night the W. M. of 237 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following officers *pro tem*: R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. W.; R. W. W. H. Stevens, J. W.; R. W. James Douglas, Treas.; R. W. E. Cook, Sec.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, S. D.; R. W. I. M. McCollister, J. D.; R. W.'s Elwell and Hinckley, Stewards; and H. K. Manwaring, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 237, and representatives as before. Mr. Edward B. Anson was then regularly initiated as an E. A. Mason.

On the 10th instruction was given generally, and the F. C. Degree exemplified during the day, with the following as officers in the forenoon: R. W. E. Cook, W. M.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, S. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Treas.; R. W. I. M. McCollister, Sec.; R. W. James Douglas, S. D.; R. W. J. I. McClintock, J. D.; W.'s Foss and Washburn, Stewards; H. K. Manwaring, Tyler; and with the following in the afternoon: R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. W. H. Stevens, S. W.; R. W. E. Cook, J. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, Treas.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, Sec.; R. W.'s Elwell and Douglas, Stewards, and Manwaring, Tyler.

At night the W. M. of 237 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following officers *pro tem*: R. W. E. Cook, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. I. M. McCollister, J. W.; R. W. W. J. Elwell, Treas.; R. W. James Douglas, Sec.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. D.; R. W. W. H. Stevens, J. D.; Brothers Goddard and McClintock, Stewards, and H. K. Manwaring, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 237, and representatives as before. Bro. Francis Heally was then passed to the degree of F. C.

On the 11th instruction was given generally, and the work in the M. M. Degree exemplified during the day, with the following as officers in the forenoon: R. W. Chamberlin, W. M.; R. W. Cook, S. W.; R. W. Douglas, J. W.; W. Goddard, Treas.; R. W. Stevens, Sec.; R. W. McCollister, S. D.; R. W. McClintock, J. D.; Bros. Elwell and Picket, Stewards; Manwaring, Tyler; and in the afternoon the following: R. W. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. Douglas, S. W.; R. W. Elwell, J. W.; R. W. Hubbard, Treas.; R. W. Munn, Sec.; R. W. McClintock, S. D.; W. Picket, J. D.; Manwaring, Tyler.

At night the W. M. of 237 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following officers *pro tem*: R. W. A. T. Darrah, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, J. W.; W. M. C. Crawford, Treas.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Sec.; R. W. J. I. McClintock, S. D.; R. W. W. J. Elwell, J. D.; Bros. Hale and Picket, Stewards; H. K. Manwaring, Tyler; Douglas "A," Stephens "O," and Grimes "U;" McCollister 1st F. C., Hubbard 2d, and Grimes 3d. Bro. Francis Heally was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M., and the lodge and session closed in harmony.

W. B. GRIMES,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners, A. F. & A. Masons, held pursuant to call of the Grand Master at Decatur, on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of January, 1883, there were present:

M. W. D. M. Browning, Grand Master; R. W. A. T. Darrah, President of the Board; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, member; R. W. James Douglas, assistant, and the following representatives: R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. C. F. Tenney, G. L., 365; R. W. J. E. Evans, G. L., 58; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, 252; R. W. J. S. McClelland, Sr. G. Steward; M. W. H. G. Reynolds, P. G. M.; R. W. H. E. Huston, 58, G. L.; R. W. W. E. Bacon, D. D. G. M.; H. P. Shumway, W. M., 122; G. A. Stadler, W. M., 365; C. McGaffey, J. W.; W. S. Ruby, S. D., 365; Wm. M. Phares, W. M.; W. H. Austin, S. W., 454; J. G. Smith, 408 (Iowa); W. Bartlett, W. M., 133; G. H. Moore, S. W., Melvin Welty, S. D., and Solomon Welty, 600; Alex. Morrow, J. W., 87; S. W. Reggs, 454; W. A. Robinson, W. M., 347; D. R. Harrison, P. M., 693; T. D. Waldo, W. M., 747; T. W. Pinkerton, 9, (Nebraska); J. N. Gresso, S. W., T. L. Corley, J. W., 493; L. M. Delman, 512; J. M. Willard, W. M., F. P. Town, S. D., 431; J. K. Mensie, S. D., Peter Coffer, W. M., and G. I. Muxey, S. W., Sullivan, U. D.; T. R. McKee, 70; E. F. Woolman, 517; Fred Meyers, J. W., 236; J. W. Keddy, J. W., J. D. Parrott, Wm. Bowles and Harrison Sharp, 692; T. W. Hepley, S. W., J. H. Fitzgerald, J. W., 517; C. S. Sanders, S. D., 87; W. G. Wallace, W. M., and R. Carson, P. M., 312; C. L. Hovey, 43; J. W. Rose, W. M., 236; J. H. Dunscombe, J. W., Sullivan, U. D.; P. G. Ecord, W. M., 228; J. N. Hoyt, 431; N. R. Walker and J. D. Henry, 118; Alex. Guard, 747; H. W. Keys, S. W., 58; E. A. Kratz, 740; F. H. Drury, 13; F. E. Eubeling, 157; T. E. Price, J. B. Callan, J. O. Locker, 600; Jos. Jones, W. M., John Lowry, S. D., 450; James Brooks, W. M., and J. B. Abel, 122; J. D. Taylor, 156; H. P. Townsley, 292, (Missouri); W. E. Jay, 450; C. T. Turpin, 682; N. D. Ricks, 122; Crocker, S. D., 454; G. A. Burgess, S. D., D. E. Buffitt, J. D., and H. A. Smith, 58; M. Ausbasher, Sullivan, U. D.; W. H. Shinn, non-aff, S. P. Drake, 228; R. C. Benton, J. B. Miller and J. O. Dormer, 537; S. Cole, J. W., 58; J. F. McDonald, 653; J. Russell, 290, (Scotland); J. Dougherty, 704; J. M. Shupp, 216; J. C. Tucker, 431; J. Bellaney, 682; J. A. Hill, 58; G. H. Milton, 760; W. Worsley, Tyler, and W. A. Baldwin, 58; W. E. Hardy and Robert Leslie, 391; Francis Talley, S. W., and O. T. Atchison, 228; A. J. Connelns and J. N. Conington, 180; W. H. Sackreter, S. S., 58; M. L. Miller, W. M., and F. O'Brien, S. W., 761; S. W. Reinheimer, W. M., 156; Wm. Bacus, 82, (Kansas); J. H. Carper, 58; W. A. Beckett, Sec., and P. A. Cool, 761; A. Waller, 431; A. Ristcher, J. W., 122; J. D. Humphill, 467; I. A. Witherspoon, B. B. Bacon, A. T. M. Wetherall, Wm. Parker and J. F. Knapp, 365; W. H. Lamb, W. M., 332; T. C. Kenney, W. S. Shirop, J. A. Gregory and W. G. Cochran, 228; W. O. McCrum and W. T. Warfield, 600; V. S. Ruby, Thomas Lamb, Jr., and N. N. Vance, P. M., 365; H. Sackreter, 58; H. J. Workman, J. L. Connelly and G. F. Towne, 431; E. B. Shumway, W. M., 636; David Patterson, 87; S. C. Smith, 209; J. O. Hughes, P. M., 733; E. Turner, 131, (Ohio); James Barth, 332, (Indiana); Rudolph Fahs, 669; Wm. Marshall, 682; Peter Laeb, 131, (Ohio); M. P. O'Brien, 470; John Hatfield, W. M., E. P. Vail, S. W., J. H. Manzy, J. W., Wm. Hamner, Sec., — Grocker, S. D., D. C. Shockly, J. S., D. B. Bellany, A. C. Stevens, Richard Hixon, W. H. Guidel, J. S. Carter, C. N. Dinson, James Hatfield, B. Z. Taylor, R. E. Pratt, C. O. Piatt, Rev. D. P. Bunn, J. H. Fuller, Geo. Dempsey, N.

L. Kerom, J. L. Peake, A. G. Webber, H. E. Foster, O. B. Gorin, W. W. Foster, M. J. Oliver, G. W. Bright, V. G. Halet, J. V. Simeal, G. W. Steele, F. M. Gaddis, E. Tanner, Z. Boughn, A. W. Conkling, D. T. Sherman, C. F. Armstrong, W. H. Gibson, J. W. Buhnan, M. Johnson, W. R. Roberts and C. Cheeseworth, No. 8.; W. H. Acoff, W. M., F. M. Young, S. W., W. H. Moore, J. W., J. V. Baker, P. M., C. M. Allison, Tr., H. C. Crosthwait, Sec., N. Edwards, S. D. A. R. Small, P. M., R. W. Ferguson, S. S., W. R. Baker, J. S., J. T. Hand, Enos Kepler, J. W. Baker, L. R. Steckel, J. G. Shea, S. D. May, Ed. Hawes, T. Coleman, O. E. Curtis, C. C. Clark, M. H. Howse, S. C. Davis, N. W. Rucker, C. M. Imboden, C. M. Durfee, W. C. Andress, W. F. Brusher, Julius Broehl, Frank Barker, P. J. Jones and W. H. Star, 312. Forty lodges represented; 234 names registered.

On the 23d, during the day, instruction was given in the opening and closing ceremonies, with the following as officers in the forenoon: R. W. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. Huston, J. W.; W. Shumway, Treas.; W. Stadler, Sec.; McGaffey, S. D.; R. W. Evans, J. D.; Wm. Towling, Tyler.

In the afternoon the work in the E. A. Degree was exemplified, with the following as officers: R. W. Chamberlin, W. M.; R. W. Grimes, S. W.; W. Stadler, J. W.; R. W. Evans, Sec.; W. Shumway, Treas.; W. Huston, S. D.; McGaffey, J. D.; Bros. Dillman and Kratzcroft, Stewards, and W. Towling, Tyler.

At night the W. M. of 312 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following officers: R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, S. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; R. W. J. E. Evans, Treas.; R. W. J. Douglas, Sec.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, S. D.; W. H. Huston, J. D.; Bros. Eubling and Shumway, Stewards, and W. Towling, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 312, and representatives as before. Mr. Wm. Combe was then regularly initiated as an E. A. Mason.

On the 24th, during the day, instruction was given in the opening and closing ceremonies, and the work in the F. C. Degree exemplified, with the following as officers in the forenoon: R. W. Dill, W. M.; R. W. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. Tenney, J. W.; R. W. Rose, Treas.; R. W. Small, Sec.; R. W. Douglas, S. D.; R. W. Grimes, J. D.; Bros. Huston and Evans, Stewards; Wm. Towling, Tyler.

In the afternoon the following: R. W. Evans, W. M.; H. W. Keys, S. W.; S. Cole, J. W.; W. H. Sackrider, Treas.; J. A. Hill, Sec.; G. A. Burg, S. D.; D. F. Bruffett, J. D.; Bros. Ashton and Baldwin, Stewards; Wm. Towling, Tyler. No. 58 opened on the first and second degrees, and the work in the F. C. Degree exemplified.

At night the W. M. of 8 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following as officers *pro tem*: R. W. C. F. Tenney, W. M.; R. W. J. Douglas, S.

W.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, J. W.; R. W. H. E. Huston, Treas.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, Sec.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, S. D.; R. W. J. E. Evans, J. D.; Bros. J. W. Rose and G. A. Burgess, Stewards, and Wm. Towling, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 8, and representatives as before. Brothers Mark J. Oliver and Henry F. May were then severally passed to the degree of F. C.

On the 25th, during the day, instruction was given generally, and the work in the M. M. Degree exemplified, with the following as officers in the forenoon: R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; R. W. H. E. Huston, S. W.; R. W. Evans, J. W.; R. W. Dill, Treas.; R. W. Munn, Sec.; R. W. Douglas, S. D.; R. W. Tenney, J. D.; Bros. Rose and Vance, Stewards; Wm. Towling, Tyler; Evans, "A;" Vance, "O;" Grimes, "U;" Dill, 1st F. C.; Tenney 2d, and Grimes 3d; Rose, S. C.; Bacon, W. F. M.

In the afternoon, with the officers of No. 365, R. W. Tenney, W. M.; W. G. A. Stadler, S. W.; V. S. Ruby, J. W.; Wm. Ruby, Treas.; T. Lamb, Jr., Sec.; C. E. McGaffey, S. D.; S. A. Witherspoon, J. D.; J. T. Knapp and Wm. Parker, Stewards; Wm. Towling, Tyler, work in the third degree was exemplified.

At night the W. M. of No. 8 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following officers *pro tem*: R. W. J. Douglas, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. H. E. Huston, J. W.; R. W. J. H. Evans, Treas.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Sec.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, S. D.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, J. D.; Bros. J. W. Rose and N. N. Vance, Stewards; Wm. Towling, Tyler; Evans, "A;" Vance, "O;" Grimes, "U;" Dill, 1st F. C.; Tenney 2d, Grimes 3d; Rose, S. C.; Bacon, W. F. M. Bro. Orville B. Gorin was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M., and the lodge and session closed in harmony.

W. B. GRIMES,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners, A. F. & A. Masons, held pursuant to call of the Grand Master, at Peoria, on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of Feb., 1883, there were present:

M. W. D. M. Browning, Grand Master; R. W. A. T. Darrah, President of the Board; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin and R. W. Edward Cook, members, and R. W. James Douglas, assistant, and the following representatives: R. W. J. H. C. Dill, D. D. G. M. & G. L.; R. W. Rowley Page, J. G. D.; R. W. A. W. Martin, D. D. G. M.; Emerson Clark, W. M.; I. T. Sanders, S. W.; Z. P. Stevens, J. D.; A. G. Mouse, 192; Mat. Sweegle, 350; L. Bull, W. M., 614; E. Barber, P. M., 417; G. L. Johnson, 742; J. W. McClanahan, W. M., 441; A. H.

White, 501; A. B. Cake, W. M., and E. H. Harris, 550; J. C. Wood, J. W., 748; T. E. Gapen, Tr., 441; John Enright, 363; S. K. Gaybrest, W. M., 286; L. A. Kinney, W. M., 429; G. C. Whitmore, J. D., 156; A. F. Gable, 263; G. H. Fast, 46; R. S. Robinson, S. W.; S. A. Petree, W. M., 653; G. J. Devin, 155; James Baker, 748; A. C. Cady, S. W., 363; W. H. Kester, W. M., and C. W. Carroll, S. D., 119; J. T. Hoover, W. M., and G. W. Fish, J. D., 98; Andrew Tomb, S. W., 306; J. B. Philips, W. M., John Morny, S. D., 415; G. W. Thompson, W. M., C. E. Allen, P. M., J. L. Perkins and G. J. Devore, 155; W. K. Hoyle, Jr., W. M., 584; J. J. Barlow, Sec., 192; M. R. Brady, S. W., 98; H. M. Gillmore, S. W., 156; A. D. Davis, W. M.; D. B. McClean, S. D., and L. M. Hobart, Tr., 462; F. M. Hall, W. M., and J. W. Vance, S. D., 742; R. A. Lomax, J. W., and J. A. Clover, 732; W. K. Smith, 195; A. S. Harbers, W. M.; J. M. Copes, S. W.; D. G. Clemon, J. W.; C. W. Leaven, S. D.; J. F. Hazzard, P. M.; W. T. Whiting, Sec.; John P. Ward, Noel Byron, W. G. Frances, J. M. Simpson, B. F. Ball, J. C. Allen, E. J. Millard, A. Auker, N. Peterson, F. P. Sesson, A. Polasky and J. S. Gragg, 15; T. N. Mehan, W. M., 403; Jacob Ferey, 365; H. B. Doll, J. L. Fahnestock, W. M., Alex. King and A. C. Doll, 106; James Heptonsta, 363; C. J. Haller, W. M., 748; C. H. Warner, S. W., 263; G. S. Dustin, S. W.; C. F. Hitchcock, W. M., and A. W. Mastin, P. M., 46; J. E. Pursell, W. E. Erles, Sec., 263; Henry Kilpatrick, S. D., 265; William Teer and R. Finley, 46; C. W. Hopkins, P. M., and C. E. Hardy, 156; S. G. Hatch, 514; A. Woolner and Philip Eisler, 335; G. W. Jones, 263; N. C. Dougherty, R. F. Hurd, Henry Gray and C. S. Amhony, 46; W. A. Wilahack, S. W., 126; N. Campbell, 132; J. W. Hunt, 356; Eugene Moffett, 417; F. H. Wagner, H. Fiesdrick, J. Detweller, S. W., 335; S. C. Grant, Wm. Warren, J. W. and T. H. Boyd, 46; L. Silliman, W. M., 93; A. Pfeiffer, 335; I. Wright, 263; G. Harsch, 46; M. Clemmons, J. W. Barstoll, 132; G. W. Robinson, 504; H. Allen, 155; B. Berquest, E. T. Brawley, Peter Ansecker, 46; A. L. Schrimpft, 335; C. N. Hinkle, W. Vandeventer and J. V. Harris, 734; H. G. Belke, 46; M. S. Wilkinson, W. M., 210; D. M. Ralston, 306; Jos. Skilark, 734; H. F. Caldwell, W. M., and J. F. Thomas, 222; J. Edwards, Sec'y, and Wm. Awl, 748; James Davis, Tyler, and W. H. Crow, 98; B. M. Bullard, Sec'y, 614; Fred Schnillbacher, 126; Israel Zinser, 98; J. W. Greene, J. D., 415; M. M. Morrow, S. D., and R. Nemsam, 663; R. H. Dickie, P. M., 192; J. H. Taylor, 156; C. L. Berry, 529 (New York); Louis Zinger and J. H. Sorash, 29; J. H. Frank, W. M., and A. W. White, 126; Henry Trubel, 335; N. Greenhimer, 734; A. Schradzke, 335; M. Hunnan, J. W., 222; A. Thomas, 157; M. J. McBride, 263; S. H. Taggart and S. O. Spring, 46; J. Woolner, 263; H. C. Rettell, S. W., 360; Victor Feil, 46; H. Martin, 61; J. M. Jamex, 126; E. T. Brawley, J. D., Joseph Jeffries, J. H. Redmond, A. G. Forbes and S. S. Smith, 46; C. H. Warner, S. W., and J. R. Simpson, 263; R. D. Sohnmeicher, 455, (N. J.); Fred Higgins, 19; J. E. Keck, 108, and S. L. VanPatten, S. D., 222. Forty-nine lodges represented, and 179 names registered.

The session opened on the 6th at 2 o'clock P. M., with R. W. A. T. Darrah as W. M.; R. W. E. Cook, S. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; W. A. S. Harbers, Treas.; W. — Tucker, Sec.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, S. D.; R. W. W. B.

Grimes, J. D. ; R. W. Bro. Martin, Tyler. Instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies, and the work in the E. A. Degree exemplified.

At night the W. M. of No. 46 called a special communication, with the following officers *pro tem* : R. W. E. Cook, W. M. ; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, S. W. ; R. W. W. B. Grimes, J. W. ; W. T. M. Mehan, Treas. ; R. W. James Douglas, Sec. ; R. W. A. T. Darrah, S. D. ; W. E. Barber, J. D. ; Bros. Durbin and Clark, Stewards ; R. W. — Martin, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 46, and representatives as before. The work in the E. A. Degree was exemplified.

On the 7th instruction was given on opening and closing, and the work in the Degree of F. C. exemplified, with the following officers in the forenoon : R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M. ; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. W. ; R. W. E. Cook, J. W. ; W. A. S. Harbers, Treas. ; W. E. Barber, Sec. ; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, S. D. ; W. E. Clark, J. D. ; Bros. Gapin and Bullard, Stewards ; Wm. Price, Tyler.

In the afternoon, R. W. Douglas, W. M. ; R. W. Chamberlin, S. W. ; R. W. Dill, J. W. ; W. Mehan, Treas. ; W. Clark, Sec. ; R. W. Grimes, S. D. ; R. W. Cook, J. D. ; Bros. Barber and Kinney, Stewards ; Wm. Price, Tyler.

At night the W. M. of No. 263 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following officers : R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M. ; R. W. James Douglas, S. W. ; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W. ; W. Emerson Clark, Treas. ; W. E. Barber, Sec. ; R. W. E. Cook, S. D. ; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, J. D. ; Bros. Gapin and Kinney, Stewards ; Wm. Price, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 263, and representatives as before. Bro. Isaac J. Levinson was then passed to the Degree of F. C.

On the 8th instruction was given generally, and the work in the Degree of M. M. exemplified, with the following as officers in the forenoon : R. W. Dill, W. M. ; R. W. Chamberlin, S. W. ; R. W. Douglas, J. W. ; W. Gilman, Treas. ; R. W. Munn, Sec. ; R. W. Grimes, S. D. ; W. Kinney, J. D. ; Bros. Dustin and Barber, Stewards ; Wm. Price, Tyler ; Douglas "A," Cook "O," Grimes "U," Douglas, 1st F. C., Cook 2d, Grimes 3d ; Mehan, S. C. ; Gapin, W. F. M.

In the afternoon, with R. W. Cook, W. M. ; R. W. Douglas, S. W. ; R. W. Chamberlin, J. W. ; W. Kinney, Treas. ; W. Gilman, Sec. ; R. W. Grimes, S. D. ; R. W. Dill, J. D. ; Wm. Price, Tyler. Opened for general exercise and instruction.

At night the W. M. of No. 15 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following officers *pro tem* : R. W. Chamberlin, W. M. ; R. W. Cook, S. W. ; R. W. Douglas, J. W. ; W. Gilman, Treas. ; R. W. Munn, Sec. ; R. W. Dill, S. D. ; W. Clark, J. D. ; Bros. Kinney and Gapin, Stewards ; Wm. Price, Tyler ; Douglas "A," Cook "O," Grimes "U," Gilman, S. C. ; Dill, W. F. M. ;

Douglas, 1st F. C., Cook 2d, Grimes 3d. Bro. Jacob Wackenhaimer was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M., and the lodge and session closed in harmony.

W. B. GRIMES,

Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners, held pursuant to call of the Grand Master, at Paris, on the 20th, 21st and 22d days of February, 1883, there were present: R. W. A. T. Darrah, President of Board; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, member, and R. W. James Douglas, assistant, and the following representatives: R. W. E. C. Ingersoll, D. D. G. M., 241; I. J. Lamb, W. M., W. A. Tweedy, S. W., 408; A. A. Sulcer, W. M., 632; H. W. Harlit, S. W., 620; J. G. Winans, J. D., 408; F. V. Barnett, W. M., Geo. Heileman, S. D., T. T. Hewes, S. W., 265; W. E. Franklin, W. M., E. R. Woodworth, J. W., J. L. Woodworth, Sec., T. L. Reed, J. D., 390; S. M. Miller, 527; D. T. Stewart, 280; D. B. Dichert, S. D., 148; J. Rutherford, W. M., 219; R. B. Tate W. M., D. M. L. Johnson, 179; G. W. Torrey, (N. Y.) 116; J. M. Willard, W. M., 431; P. A. Kemper, S. W., 260; F. L. Shinkle, (Md.) 86; J. W. Rose, W. M., 236; G. W. Sims, 408; Chas. Sermye, 734; C. A. Sisk, P. M., 408; W. E. Loughmiller, S. W., 236; Warren Newcomb, W. M. 743; J. C. Reed, S. D., 390; Thos. Dingler, S. W., 527; W. M. Longley, J. D., 280; G. A. Gilbrit, W. M., P. Williams, J. W., R. B. Deem, J. D., R. A. Mitchell, 198; J. S. Hartly, W. M., 148; S. Simpson, J. D., 743; F. M. Avey, W. M., 470; E. Thompson, Sec., G. A. Dornblaser, J. D., 198; W. H. Chilcool, 408; A. Robinson, W. M., 620; E. T. Wiley, S. W., W. F. Boyer, 280; Mark Rowe, 188; G. W. Hughes, (Ky.) 304; W. D. Lahmon, J. D., 322; R. F. Larrima, 219; N. A. Hunt, (Ind.) 26; Walter Bartlett, W. M., W. B. T. Besser, 133; W. H. Stubbs, W. M., 579; D. W. Zink, S. D., W. A. Lauch, H. Said, 280; E. A. Hudkins, C. W. Clark, J. H. Caraway, Tr., 148; Rev. W. S. Hooper, 156; G. L. Gorham, Tr., S. A. Gorham, 198; Stephen Hoag, 280; J. C. Palmer, (Kan.) 57; Jos. Loughry, (Ind.) 19; A. C. Schadle, W. M., 278; W. M. Belding, 423; O. J. Wilsey, S. W. 174; A. L. McKay, 302; O. W. Baker, 74; J. Z. Buck, 587; R. Harding, A. S. Wurts, 70; J. J. Stevenson, W. M., E. W. Snyder, S. W., J. M. Prosser, J. W., Wm. Seibert, Tr., W. H. H. McCarty, S. D., D. G. Burr, P. M., Wm. H. Zeohegan, P. M., J. L. Quinn, F. Shutt, C. A. Entrican, J. W. Snider, Vincent Stewart, J. H. Mann, J. V. Lycon, A. B. Hustin, C. E. Carpenter, T. M. Wilson, J. S. Davis, S. H. Hylarger, A. Harvey, R. L. McKinley, I. E. Parrish, J. L. Hays, J. M. Burton, S. P. Hardy, B. F. Westlake, S. P. Zink, E. H. Morton, F. Berlan, D. B. Peabody, W. P. Ogden, J. H. McCarty, J. Hurty, J. A. Woodthell, J. P. Stout, G. W. McGoldrick, C. M. Drak, (F. C.) S. C. Thrall, D. Rives, C. B. Stout, W. J. Hunter, J. C. Jones, A. G. Arnold, S. F. VanHorn, S. C. Brown, O. McB. Moke, M. Hayner, J. Kespert, L. Sisk, C. W. Levings,

J. H. Lamb, F. M. Rud, R. Link, Wm. Schultt, 77; O. B. Gordon, W. M., W. B. Humphrey, S. W., Wm. Danford, J. W., O. Q. Husten, Tr., R. C. Lane, Sec., James Temple, S. D., H. S. Means, S. S., Perry Stewart, J. Harper, J. W. Apperson, Jos. Boyles, Tyler; T. C. W. Sale, G. W. Wellman, H. C. Faucher, Jon. Fox, John Bercaw, A. J. Niller, D. M. Weider, P. M., J. M. Bell, P. M., E. Ewing, W. H. Levrings, J. G. Keepers, B. J. Frymier, R. M. Davis, W. A. Keepers, W. T. Hindrix, J. E. Dyas, J. Will Snyder, John W. Jennings, D. R. Cracroft, D. B. Elliott, M. Rocket, Ezra Dick, S. N. Dickinson, J. C. McLean, G. F. Howard, P. H. Starr, A. Shipley, A. Y. Tragdon, J. W. Daush, C. R. Hitch, H. C. Boyles, J. H. Baldwin, W. H. Dickson, G. W. Cowl, J. R. McBride, M. S. Means, A. J. Miller, H. L. Hedges, C. R. Morton, C. H. Bibb, M. M. Burt, Sr., H. L. Bell, J. I. LaGrange, A. C. Brown, J. E. Murphy, J. M. Sheets, G. Cretor, C. A. Shaw, E. D. Jury, F. A. Frey, M. L. Whiteside, M. M. Burt, Jr., J. T. Murphy, 268. Thirty-eight lodges represented, 213 names registered.

On the 20th, during the forenoon, instruction was given in the opening and closing ceremonies by R. W. Darrah, W. M.; R. W. Grimes, S. W.; W. Quinn, J. W.; W. Lamb, Treas.; R. W. Burr, Sec.; W. J. W. Winn, S. D.; R. W. Douglas, J. D.; J. W. Apperson, Chaplain, and J. Boyles, Tyler.

In the afternoon the work in the E. A. Degree was exemplified by R. W. Grimes, W. M.; W. B. Humphrey, S. W.; W. E. Snyder, J. W.; W. A. A. Sulcer, Treas.; R. W. Burr, Sec.; R. W. Douglas, S. D.; R. W. Darrah, J. D.; Bros. Temple and Eutrican, Stewards; Joseph Boyles, Tyler.

At night the W. M. of 268 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following officers *pro tem*: R. W. Jas. Douglas, W. M.; R. W. J. W. Rose, S. W.; W. J. M. Willard, J. W.; W. A. A. Sulcer, Treas.; W. R. C. Lane, Sec.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. D.; R. W. D. G. Burr, J. D.; Bros. Temple and Eutrican, Stewards, and Joseph Boyles, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 268, and representatives as before. Mr. Asahel Todd was then regularly initiated as an E. A. Mason.

On the 21st instruction was given in opening and closing, and the F. C. Degree exemplified, by the following as officers during the forenoon; R. W. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. Douglas, J. W.; W. Loughmiller, Treas.; R. W. Rose, Sec.; R. W. Burr, S. D.; W. Willard, J. D.; Bros. Haslett and Sulcer, Stewards, and J. Boyles, Tyler. In the afternoon by R. W. Douglas, W. M.; W. Willard, S. W.; R. W. Chamberlin, J. W.; W. Kemper, Treas.; W. Sulcer, Sec.; R. W. Grimes, S. D.; R. W. Rose, J. D.; Bros. Loughmiller and Humphrey, Stewards, and Joseph Boyles, Tyler.

At night the W. M. of 77 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following officers *pro tem*: R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. W.; R. W. J. W. Rose, J. W.; W. A. A. Sulcer, Treas.; R. W. D. G. Burr,

Sec.; R. W. Jas. Douglas, S. D.; W. J. M. Willard, J. D.; Bros. Loughmiller and Humphrey, Stewards, and Joseph Boyles, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 77, and representatives as before. Brother James Stewart was then passed to the degree of F. C.

On the 22d, during the forenoon, the work in the M. M. Degree was exemplified by R. W. Darrah, W. M.; R. W. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. Douglas, J. W.; W. Avery, Treas.; W. Loughmiller, Sec.; W. Willard, S. D.; R. W. Rose, J. D.; Bros. Winn and Kemper, Stewards, Jos. Boyles, Tyler; Douglas "A," Rose "O," Grimes "U"; Douglas 1st F. C., Rose 2d, Grimes 3d; Munn S. C. and W. F. M.

In the afternoon instruction was given generally, with the same officers as in the forenoon. At night the W. M. of 77 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following officers *pro tem*: R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. James Douglas, S. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; W. F. M. Avery, Treas.; W. W. E. Loughmiller, Sec.; R. W. J. W. Rose, S. D.; W. J. M. Willard, J. D.; Bros. J. W. Winn and P. A. Kemper, Stewards; J. Boyles, Tyler; Douglas "A," Rose "O," Darrah "U"; Douglas 1st F. C., Rose 2d, Darrah 3d; Munn S. C. and W. F. M. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 77, and representatives as before. Brother James Stewart was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M., and the lodge and session closed in harmony.

W. B. GRIMES,
Secretary.

*At a meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners, A. F. & A. Masons, held pursuant to call of the Grand Master, at Freeport, on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of March 1883, there were present:

R. W. A. T. Darrah, President of the Board; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary of the Board; R. W. E. Cook and R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, members, and R. W. James Douglas, assistant; R. W. C. F. Tenney, D. D. G. M. and G. L., 366; R. W. J. E. Evans, G. L., 58; R. W. L. L. Munn, G. S.; R. W. Jacob Krohn, D. D. G. M.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, D. D. G. M. and G. L., 251; W. E. Barber, P. M., 417; H. M. Carroll, W. M., 575; W. H. Elliott, W. M., 642; Wm. Brew, W. M., 697; C. A. Matthay, P. M. and Sec., 697; J. M. Willard, W. M., 431; J. W. Hitt, W. M., P. Householder, S. W., and Charles Smith, Tyler, 96; J. B. Johnson, W. M., and C. Robinson, J. D., 245; I. W. Winsor, 74; Francis Tyrrell, W. M., 554; S. C. Butterfield, J. D., (D. T.); W. H. Gorham, W. M., 528; A. C. Senska, W. M., 288; G. W. Dean, P. M., 60; F. J. Crawford, S. W., and S. Hibarger, Tr., 187; P. Wolf, 414; E. T. E. Becker, D. D. G. M., 188; E. Northey, Chap., 470; J. P. B. Jones, 173; L. L. Pitkins, W. M., 393; E. W. Patrick, 274; S. E. Snow,

W. M., 183; T. Nickerson, W. M., 364; Henry Andrews, W. M., C. A. Eiffmyer, J. W., Frank Swits, S. D., H. P. Compton and G. M. Vandercook, 173; J. A. Jackson, W. M., 745; W. A. Grove, W. M., 274; H. L. Pearson, 173; Peter Patterson, W. M., and E. A. Hill, 302; G. W. Weaver, S. W., and J. R. Wills, 745; F. L. Hall, J. W., 166; E. B. Guilford, 145; A. H. Wheat, 202; P. Rubendall, W. M., and C. Musser, 687; A. Shannon, 274; E. F. Dawson, W. M., 597; R. D. McDonald, W. M., 67; A. A. Thorp, 244; John Thornton, J. D., and J. M. Hussey, 278; G. W. Goodell, W. M., 23; J. D. Bliss, W. M., 358; D. C. Gaylord, W. M., Wm. VanMoke, S. W., C. S. Wise, J. W., 564; J. H. Gray, 178; R. W. Eason, S. W., and A. Rogers, J. D., 145; R. D. L. Montague, 74; J. P. Reel, 170; Platt Ford, S. W., 364; L. M. Cox, 278; H. Williams, 548; D. D. Hunt, W. M., 144; J. D. Epperson, W. M., 659; J. W. Walker, W. M., 505; A. W. Wohlford, J. W., 687; W. F. Pierce, P. M. and S. D., 144; J. W. Sanford, 274; J. F. Happer, S. W., and W. H. Wheeler, 566; E. C. Stevens, 302; Thomas Eilert and C. M. Gift, 114; J. Piper, 165 (Iowa); J. Martin, W. M., C. Hines, Treas., Wm. Dodds, Sec., Wm. Babcock and Daniel Shive, 490; C. C. Farmer, P. M., and J. M. Lefferty, J. D., 188; C. H. Latham, W. M., O. C. Towne, P. M., A. B. Wilson, 145; A. B. Wicker, P. M., 540; J. I. Ray, 420; D. McPherson, 697; G. W. Fish, 633; L. Lepman, W. F. Browning and Oscar Horn, 188; J. E. Morton, 278; S. Sauceman, 31 (Wis.); H. Gubert, 564, (Wis.); J. H. Kellogg, M. Stoskopf, P. M., John Arthur, P. M., L. A. Brigham, P. M., I. N. Roland, Sec., C. F. Norris, P. M., S. Shannessey, F. L. Jones, R. W. Smith, G. J. Buckman, S. Donaldson, J. H. Snyder, W. H. Blosser, W. S. Best, C. H. Menzie, J. E. Adamson and R. Stout, 97; J. A. Grimes, W. M., Wm. Swanzey, Chaplain, J. D. Upton, J. D., J. P. Reel, J. K. Benson, C. H. Seibert, E. Perkins, G. M. Lewis, Past J. W., A. P. Lattig, L. Martin, E. Oettinger, H. E. Cronkrite and A. B. Smith, 170; A. W. Greene, W. M., W. A. Stine, J. W., L. A. Munn, Dep. G. S., C. E. Scott, Treas., Z. T. F. Runner, C. C. Snyder, S. D., C. L. Shaffer, L. M. Lyon, 381. 55 lodges represented, 143 names registered.

On the 6th instruction was given in the opening and closing ceremonies during the forenoon: R. W. Darrah, as W. M.; R. W. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. Douglas, J. W.; R. W. Evans, Treas.; R. W. Munn, Sec.; R. W. Tenney, S. D.; R. W. Dill, J. D.; Bros. Goodell and Willard, Stewards; J. S. Rogers, Tyler.

In the afternoon the work in the E. A. Degree was exemplified, with the following as officers: R. W. Douglas, W. M.; R. W. Tenney, S. W.; R. W. Chamberlin, J. W.; W. Willard, Treas.; R. W. Dill, Sec.; R. W. Evans, S. D.; W. Goodell, J. D.; Bros. Jones and McDonald, Stewards, and J. S. Rogers, Tyler.

At night the W. M. of No. 381 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following officers *pro tem*: R. W. C. F. Tenney, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, J. W.; W. J. M. Willard, Treas.; R. W. J. E. Evans, Sec.; R. W. James Douglas, S. D.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, J. D.; Bros. Jones and McDonald, Stewards, and J. S. Rogers, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens

and brethren of No. 381, and representatives as before. Mr. Oscar J. Geiger was then regularly initiated as an E. A. Mason.

On the 7th instruction was given in opening and closing, and the work in the F. C. Degree exemplified, with the following as officers in the forenoon: R. W. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. Cook, S. W.; R. W. Tenney, J. W.; R. W. Douglas, Treas.; R. W. Munn, Sec.; R. W. Dill, S. D.; W. Willard, J. D.; Bros. Barber and Goodell, Stewards, and J. S. Rogers, Tyler.

In the afternoon, R. W. Cook, W. M.; R. W. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. Evans, J. W.; W. Barber, Treas.; R. W. Dill, Sec.; R. W. Grimes, S. D.; R. W. Tenney, J. D.; Bros. McDonald and Willard, Stewards, and J. S. Rogers, Tyler.

At night the W. M. of No. 97 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following officers *pro tem*: R. W. J. Douglas, W. M.; R. W. C. F. Tenney S. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, Treas.; R. W. J. E. Evans, Sec.; R. W. Edward Cook, S. D.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, J. D.; Brothers Barber and McDonald, Stewards, and J. S. Rogers, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 97, and representatives as before. Bro. George F. Swarts was then passed to the Degree of F. C.

On the 8th, during the forenoon, the work in the degree of M. M. was exemplified with the following as officers: R. W. Chamberlin, W. M.; R. W. Evans, S. W.; R. W. Dill, J. W.; W. Belden, Tr.; R. W. Munn, Sec.; R. W. Cook, J. D.; R. W. Tenney, S. D.; Brethren Eckerson and McDonald, Stewards, and J. S. Rogers, Tyler. In the afternoon the following: R. W. Darrah, W. M.; R. W. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. Tenney, J. W.; W. Goodell, Tr.; W. Barber, Sec.; R. W. Dill, S. D.; R. W. Evans, J. D.; Brethren McDonald and Eckerson, Stewards, and J. S. Jackson, Tyler; instruction given generally. At night the W. M. of 97 called a special communication of said lodge, with the following officers *pro tem*: R. W. Edward Cook, W. M.; R. W. James Douglas, S. W.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, J. W.; W. E. Barber, Tr.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Sec.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, S. D.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, J. D.; Brethren McDonald and Eckerson, Stewards, and J. S. Jackson, Tyler; Evans "A," Douglas "O," Grimes "U," Dill 1st F. C., Tenney 2d, Grimes 3d; Munn, S. C. and W. F. M. Brother George F. Swarts was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M.

On the suggestion of R. W. Edward Cook, a collection was taken up in aid of the sufferers by flood in the southern part of the State, amounting to \$78.82, which was forwarded to R. W. W. J. Elwell, of Shawneetown, to be expended under his direction.

Worshipful Brother F. S. Belden, of Chicago, then presented the following resolutions, which had been adopted at a meeting of the visiting brethren held during the afternoon:

RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Masters and Wardens from abroad, in attendance upon the Masonic School of Instruction, held at Freeport, March 6th, 7th and 8th, 1883, it was ordered that the following resolutions be adopted :

Resolved, That we thank the M. W. Grand Master for calling a School of Instruction in this part of the State, thus giving us an opportunity to perfect ourselves in Masonic work, become better acquainted, and exchange fraternal greetings.

Resolved, That we heartily thank the Board of Grand Examiners and their assistants for their labors. They have presented the work skillfully; they have constantly sought to perfect us in the Masonic ritual, and to inculcate the Masonic virtues. Their heads are level, their actions square; and we bid them God-speed as worthy examples of our ancient and honorable Craft.

Resolved, That we most squarely thank the Masonic brethren of Freeport for their courtesy, kindness and fraternal cheer. They have been vigilant, attentive, and indulgent, to supply all our needs, and to render our sojourn with them a season long to be remembered. They met us on the *square*, and so acted by the *plumb* that our best wishes remain with them for the fullest happiness to them and theirs, while traveling on the *level* of time to that country from whose bourne none ever return. May their journey be long and joyful.

F. S. BELDEN,
R. D. McDONALD,
J. D. BLISS,
Committee.

To which R. W. Brethren Cook, Darrah and others handsomely and happily responded; and the lodge and session closed in perfect harmony.

And now, M. W. Grand Master, permit me, in behalf of the members of the Board, to tender you our fraternal regards, and most profound thanks for your unvarying kindness and favors, and to assure you of our hearty appreciation of the same; also, to congratulate you and the Craft in general over the happy results and unmistakable success of the several Schools of Instruction, held pursuant to your order; which have been in the highest degree manifest in the large attendance of representatives of the constituent lodges all over the State, and at a sacrifice of time and money, to acquire the "standard work."

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

W. B. GRIMES,
Secretary Board of Grand Examiners.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications in exchange for our Proceedings. We shall be pleased to exchange with all Masonic publications and papers having a Masonic department :

VOICE OF MASONRY—182 South Clark Street, Chicago.

MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.

MASONIC REVIEW—Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANADIAN CRAFTSMAN—Port Hope, Ont.

MASONIC CHRONICLE—Columbus, Ohio.

THE FREEMASON—Sidney, New South Wales.

NEW YORK WORLD—New York.

MASONIC HOME JOURNAL—Louisville, Ky.

CORNER STONE—New York.

MASONIC TOKEN—Portland, Me.

The Forty-fifth Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois will be held in the city of Chicago on the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1884, A. L. 5884.

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, No. of Members, Increase, Decrease, Etc.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.....	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Increase.....	Decrease.....	Present Membership.....	Amount of Dues.....
				Raised.....	Admitted.....	Reinstated.....	Total.....	Died.....	Dimitted.....	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Total.....			
Bodley.....	1	Quincy.....	Adams.....	3	2	.....	5	1	.....	5	.....	6	.....	94	\$ 70 50
Equality.....	2	Equality.....	Gallatin.....	2	1	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	35	26 25
Harmony.....	3	Jacksonville.....	Morgan.....	7	3	1	11	3	2	4	.....	1	3	103	77 25
Springfield.....	4	Springfield.....	Saugamon.....	6	3	1	11	3	1	6	.....	8	.....	128	96 00
Friendship.....	7	Dixon.....	Lee.....	8	1	2	5	1	4	10	.....	15	.....	10	60 00
Macon.....	8	Decatur.....	Macon.....	11	12	1	24	3	1	4	.....	4	20	159	119 25
Kushville.....	9	Rushville.....	Schuyler.....	10	10	.....	10	3	1	.....	.....	4	6	85	63 75
St. Johns.....	13	Pertu.....	La Salle.....	3	1	2	6	6	5	1	.....	1	.....	60	45 75
Warren.....	14	Shawneetown.....	Gallatin.....	2	3	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	36	28 50
Peoria.....	15	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	8	5	2	15	2	5	.....	.....	7	8	178	133 50
Temperance.....	16	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....	1	1	1	3	1	5	2	.....	8	5	68	51 00
Macomb.....	17	Macomb.....	McDonough.....	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	.....	2	12	116	87 00
Clinton.....	19	Petersburg.....	Menard.....	4	2	3	9	1	8	.....	.....	9	.....	102	76 50
Hancock.....	20	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	3	3	.....	3	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	49	36 75
Cass.....	23	Beardstown.....	Cass.....	1	1	1	4	1	1	8	.....	9	5	62	46 50
St. Clair.....	24	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	2	3	1	6	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	71	53 25
Franklin.....	25	Upper Alton.....	Madison.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	3	54
Hiram.....	26	Henderson.....	Knox.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	1	6	.....	30	25 00
Piasa.....	27	Alton.....	Madison.....	1	1	3	5	1	4	2	.....	7	2	100	75 00
Pekin.....	29	Pekin.....	Tazewell.....	3	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	33	24 75
Mt. Vernon.....	31	Mt. Vernon.....	Jefferson.....	4	1	2	7	.....	6	.....	.....	10	3	72	54 00
Oriental.....	33	Chicago.....	Cook.....	13	4	.....	17	1	3	38	.....	42	25	203	170 25
Barry.....	34	Barry.....	Pike.....	1	3	3	7	6	1	.....	.....	4	2	45	77 25
Charleston.....	35	Charleston.....	Coles.....	4	4	.....	8	1	7	.....	.....	8	3	59	44 25
Kavanaugh.....	36	Elizabeth.....	Ida Lewis.....	2	2	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	47	35 25
Nonmouth.....	37	Nonmouth.....	Warren.....	2	1	1	4	1	8	4	.....	13	9	71	53 25
Olive Branch.....	38	Danville.....	Vermilion.....	3	6	9	18	2	.....	2	.....	2	16	186	141 00
Hernon.....	39	Quincy.....	Adams.....	1	2	3	6	3	1	.....	.....	1	8	72	54 00
Occidental.....	40	Ottawa.....	LaSalle.....	5	7	2	14	9	1	.....	.....	13	2	116	87 00
Mt. Joliet.....	42	Joliet.....	Will.....	3	4	1	8	1	9	4	.....	13	2	136	102 00
Bloomington.....	43	Bloomington.....	McLean.....	1	2	4	7	1	3	.....	.....	8	2	134	105 00
Hardin.....	44	Mt. Sterling.....	Brown.....	2	2	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	5	2	83	62 25
Griggsville.....	45	Griggsville.....	Pike.....	6	1	.....	7	1	4	1	.....	6	1	49	36 75
Temple.....	46	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	10	10	7	18	1	4	.....	.....	19	13	152	114 00

Caledonia.....	47	North Caledonia.....	21	Pulaski.....	20	18 75
Unity.....	48	St. Charles.....	42	Kane.....	41	31 50
Cambridge.....	49	Cambridge.....	61	Henry.....	61	42 45
Carrollton.....	50	Carrollton.....	91	Greene.....	91	63 68 25
Mt. Moriah.....	51	Hillsboro.....	61	Montgomery.....	61	72 54 00
Benevolent.....	52	Meredosia.....	50	Morgan.....	50	11 45 33 75
Jackson.....	53	Jacksonville.....	76	Shelby.....	76	1 69 52 75
Washington.....	54	Nashville.....	88	Washington.....	88	2 70 52 50
Pittsfield.....	55	Pittsfield.....	85	Pike.....	85	3 83 02 25
Trio.....	56	Rock Island.....	102	Rock Island.....	102	1 101 120 75
Fraternal.....	57	Monticello.....	81	Platt.....	81	2 79 59 25
New Boston.....	58	Belvidere.....	67	Belvidere.....	67	10 57 42 75
Belvidere.....	59	Boone.....	82	Boone.....	82	13 09 51 75
Lacon.....	60	Lacon.....	81	Marshall.....	81	4 65 48 75
St. Marks.....	61	Woodstock.....	100	McHenry.....	100	1 99 74 25
Benton.....	62	Benton.....	58	Franklin.....	58	4 54 40 50
Euclid.....	63	Naperville.....	52	Du Page.....	52	7 45 33 75
Knoxville.....	64	Knoxville.....	66	Knox.....	66	45 48 75
Acacia.....	65	La Salle.....	72	La Salle.....	72	68 51 00
Naples.....	66	Naples.....	22	Scott.....	22	21 17 25
Eureka.....	67	Milan.....	44	Rock Island.....	44	50 37 50
Social.....	68	Hennepin.....	32	Potomac.....	32	30 22 50
Central.....	69	Springfield.....	50	Sangamon.....	50	50 37 50
Chester.....	70	Chester.....	48	Randolph.....	48	51 38 25
Rockton.....	71	Rockton.....	46	Winnebago.....	46	47 35 25
Roscoe.....	72	Roscoe.....	58	Macoupin.....	58	52 39 00
Mt. Nebo.....	73	Carlinville.....	79	Winnago.....	79	78 58 50
Waukegan.....	74	Paris.....	134	Edgar.....	134	154 115 50
Prarie.....	75	Carlyle.....	103	Lake.....	103	21 17 25
Scott.....	76	Whitehall.....	43	Clinton.....	43	7 7 45 33 75
Whitehall.....	77	Greene.....	96	Greene.....	96	39 29 25
Vitruvius.....	78	Wheeling.....	34	Cook.....	34	59 29 25
Metamora.....	79	Metamora.....	27	Woodford.....	27	20 17 50
DeWitt.....	80	Clinton.....	120	De Witt.....	120	130 97 50
Pinkneyville.....	81	Perry.....	42	Perry.....	42	38 28 25
Kaskaskia.....	82	Ellis Grove.....	55	Randolph.....	55	55 41 25
Mr. Pulaski.....	83	Logan.....	66	Logan.....	66	75 56 25
Havana.....	84	Mason.....	99	Mason.....	99	74 25
Marion.....	85	Williamson.....	3	Williamson.....	3	1 98 74 25
Aurora.....	86	Kane.....	173	Kane.....	173	5 51 00
Metropolis.....	87	Metropolis.....	81	Metropolis.....	81	166 124 50
Geneseo.....	88	Geneseo.....	2	Massac.....	2	83 62 25
Stewart.....	89	Henry.....	40	Henry.....	40	30 00
Toulon.....	90	Toulon.....	61	Stark.....	61	56 42 00
Perry.....	91	Perry.....	59	Pike.....	59	58 43 50
Samuel H. Davis.....	92	Mr. Morris.....	25	Ogle.....	25	24 18 00
Excelsior.....	93	Freeport.....	105	Stephenson.....	105	110 50
Taylor.....	94	Washington.....	83	Tazewell.....	83	37 50
Edwardsville.....	95	Edwardsville.....	83	Madison.....	83	66 00

Marengo	McHenry	71	3	3	4	4	4	4	1	13	14	10	63	47 25	
Geneva	Kane	45	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	10	47	35 25	
Onsey	Richland	83	5	6	4	3	4	3	10	3	2	10	83	61 50	
Garden City	Cook	236	6	17	15	13	2	3	18	1	7	15	239	179 25	
Ames	Bureau	57	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	59	44 25	
Richmond	McHenry	52	2	3	3	4	1	1	5	1	1	3	55	41 25	
DeKalb	DeKalb	91	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	94	70 50	
A. W. Rawson	Winnebago	43	3	4	4	2	2	1	6	1	1	2	50	37 50	
Lee Centre	Lee	31	6	5	5	5	1	1	7	1	1	4	35	26 25	
Clayton	Adams	73	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	3	1	2	75	56 25	
Bloomfield	Edgar	54	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	7	57	42 75	
Effingham	Effingham	43	3	3	3	2	1	1	7	2	2	5	50	37 50	
Vienna	Johnson	59	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	65	48 75	
Bunker Hill	Macoupin	64	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	3	7	43	32 25	
Fidelity	Jersey	46	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	5	48	36 00	
Clay	Washington	45	6	6	6	1	1	1	7	3	1	4	36	27 00	
Russell	Vermilion	36	1	1	1	1	2	1	7	11	7	18	125	93 75	
Alpha	Knox	139	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	1	5	82	61 50	
Delavan	Tazewell	86	2	2	2	1	1	1	9	2	3	4	1	117	87 75
Urbana	Champaign	178	1	4	4	1	4	1	4	1	3	4	1	39	30 00
McHenry	McHenry	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	76	57 00
Kewanee	Henry	179	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	6	4	147	111 00
Waukegan	Cook	151	1	5	5	4	1	1	6	2	2	6	2	71	53 25
Virgen	Macoupin	73	1	6	6	4	5	1	7	1	1	2	55	41 25	
Hope	Randolph	53	2	6	6	4	5	1	1	4	1	5	2	28	21 00
Westfield	Clark	28	3	7	7	2	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	45	33 75
Edward Dobbins	Lawrence	38	1	8	8	7	7	1	11	1	7	8	40	27 75	
Atlanta	Logan	131	1	3	5	4	1	1	10	1	2	21	11	120	90 00
Star in the East	Winnebago	166	1	3	5	4	1	1	5	3	3	3	2	48	36 00
Milford	Rockford	44	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	3	1	1	53	41 25	
Nunda	McHenry	105	6	6	6	7	2	2	3	3	1	4	10	82 50	
Evergreen	Stephenson	68	3	4	4	4	2	2	6	2	4	6	68	51 00	
Girard	Macoupin	32	2	7	7	6	6	1	11	1	2	2	41	30 75	
Wayne	De Witt	39	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	2	9	74	55 50	
Cherry Valley	Winnebago	65	1	9	8	8	1	2	8	3	5	8	124	93 00	
Lena	Stephenson	124	2	5	6	3	3	1	5	3	1	5	42	31 50	
Matteson	Will	99	2	3	3	3	3	3	14	2	6	10	40	36 75	
Mendoza	La Salle	97	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	6	1	5	40	36 75
Stanton	Macoupin	37	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	7	30	20 25	
Illinois Central	Lee	97	1	1	1	1	6	1	6	1	1	5	1	170	127 50
Wabash	Amboy	179	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	8	61	45 75	
Moweaqua	Ena	45	1	5	5	6	7	1	7	3	2	3	3	61	45 75
Germania	Moweaqua	171	2	5	5	6	8	2	8	1	1	1	49	36 75	
Meridian	Cook	58	2	5	5	6	8	1	5	3	3	2	53	39 75	
Abingdon	La Salle	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	10	69	51 75
Mystic Tie	Knox	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	10	69	51 75
Cyrus	Ogle	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	10	69	51 75
Mt. Carroll	Carroll	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	10	69	51 75
Fulton City	Whiteside	79	2	4	4	4	4	4	1	5	7	13	10	69	51 75

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Previous Membership.....	Rejected	Initiated.....	Passed	INCREASE.				DECREASE.					Amount of Dues.....
								Raised	Admitted	Reinstated....	Total.....	Died	Dimitted	Suspended.....	Expelled	Total.....	
Dundee.....	190	Dundee	Kane.....	59	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	2	3	5	50	\$37 50	
Farrington.....	192	Farrington	Fulton.....	59	1	11	12	13	2	3	15	.....	4	2	60	45 00
Herrick.....	193	Pontoosuc	Hancock	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	24	18 00
Freedom	194	Freedom	La Salle	41	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	30 00
La Harpe	195	La Harpe.....	Hancock	118	2	5	6	6	1	8	2	2	4	6	120	90 00	
Louisville	196	Louisville.....	Clay	43	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	27 50
King Solomon's	197	Kane	Greene	63	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	8	62	46 50
Grandview	198	Dudley.....	Edgar	39	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	27 00
Homer.....	199	Homer	Champaign	46	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	32 25
Sheba	200	Grayville	White	43	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	30 75
Centralia	201	Centralia	Marion	16	1	3	5	7	8	1	16	.....	2	4	85	50
Lavelly	202	Williamsville	Sangamon	59	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8	42	32 25
Flora.....	203	Flora.....	Clay	45	1	5	5	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	49	36 75
Corinthian	205	Paw Paw.....	Lee	57	2	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	59	44 75
Fairfield	206	Fairfield.....	Wayne	79	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	71	53 25
Tanawana	207	Tanawana	Perry	38	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	39	29 25
Wilmingon	208	Wilmingon.....	Will	86	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	81	60 75
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	Chicago	Cook	159	2	12	8	9	5	2	17	.....	3	9	162	121 50
Lincoln.....	210	Lincoln	Logan	95	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	86	64 50
Cleveland.....	211	Chicago	Cook	332	.....	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	25	312	234 00
Shipman	212	Shipman.....	Macoupin	30	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	31	23 25
Ipava	213	Ipava	Pulaski	60	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	61	45 75
Gillespie	214	Gillespie	Macoupin	29	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28	21 00
Newton.....	216	Newton	Jasper	56	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	58	43 50
Mason.....	217	Mason	Effingham.....	59	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	49	36 75
New Salem.....	218	New Salem.....	Pike	59	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	53	39 75
Oakland.....	219	Oakland	Gales	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	51	38 25
Mahomet.....	220	Mahomet	Champaign	55	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	47 25
Leroy	221	Leroy	McLean	60	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	43 50
Geo. Washington.....	222	Chillicothe.....	Peoria.....	31	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	23 25
Kenney.....	223	Edgington	Rock Island.....	39	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	20 25
Pana	226	Pana	Christian	60	3	1	2	3	61	45 75
Columbus	227	Catsburg	Adams	33	1	1	2	31	23 25
Lovington	228	Lovington	Moultrie	50	4	46	34 50

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.....	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Previous Membership.....	Rejected	Initiated.....	Passed.....	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Increase.....	Decrease	Present Membership.....	Amount of Dues.....
								Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Total.....	Died	Dimitted	Suspended.....	Expelled.....					Total .....
Kansas.....	280	Kansas.....	Edgar	46	.....	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	47	35 25	
Brooklyn.....	282	Compton.....	Lee.....	42	1	2	2	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	1	43	32 25		
Metcor	283	Sandwich.....	De Kalb.....	89	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	1	1	1	1	90	67 50
Catin	285	Vermon.....	Vermilion	63	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	12	9	54	40 50	
Plymouth.....	286	Plymouth.....	Hancock.....	29	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	2	2	30	22 50
De Soto.....	287	De Soto.....	Jackson.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	36	27 00
Genoa.....	288	Genoa.....	De Kalb.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	51	38 25
Wataga	291	Wataga	Knox	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	19	15 00
Chenon	292	Chenon.....	McLean	54	2	3	2	2	2	.....	4	1	2	.....	3	55	41 25
Prophetstown.....	293	Prophetstown.....	Whiteside	79	1	5	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	83	62 25
Pontiac.....	294	Pontiac.....	Livingston.....	75	2	3	2	2	1	.....	3	1	5	.....	3	73	54 75
Hills.....	295	Hickory Ridge.....	Hancock	34	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	1	3	8	28	21 00
Quincy.....	296	Quincy.....	Adams	81	4	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	7	4	77	57 75	
Benjamin.....	297	Camp Point	Adams	59	.....	1	2	2	.....	2	5	1	1	.....	3	61	45 75
Waconia.....	298	Waconia.....	Lake	38	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	38	28 50
Mechanicsburg	299	Mechanicsburg	Sarganum	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	2	8	7	22 50
Hanover.....	300	Hanover.....	Jo Daviess	17	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	12 75
Hinckley	301	Hinckley	De Kalb	25	2	4	1	2	4	24	18 00	
Durand.....	302	Durand.....	Winnebago.....	47	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	40	34 50
Raven	303	Dawson.....	Kendall	41	.....	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	44	33 00
Osage.....	305	Osage.....	Troquois	59	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	1	5	60	45 00
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	Parka.....	Woodford	42	1	3	3	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	44	33 00
T. J. Pickett.....	307	Bushnell	McDonough	80	.....	3	3	5	7	.....	12	1	3	.....	8	88	66 00
Ashlar	308	Chicago	Cook	243	4	16	12	4	12	4	16	3	9	.....	12	247	185 25	
Harvard.....	309	Harvard	McHenry	91	2	5	3	3	1	1	5	1	2	.....	3	93	69 75	
Dearborn.....	310	Chicago	Cook	135	1	11	12	11	3	4	18	2	6	.....	8	145	108 75	
Kilwinning.....	311	Chicago	Cook	237	.....	.....	.....	16	5	.....	23	3	1	4	.....	252	.....	
Ionic	312	Duatur	Macon	117	4	5	5	4	3	2	9	1	6	1	.....	117	87 75	
York	313	York	Clark	33	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	30	22 50
Palatine.....	314	Palatine.....	Cook	49	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	3	40	30 75
Erwin	315	Alton.....	Madison	38	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	41	30 75
Abraham Jonas.....	316	Loda	Troquois	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	13	9 75
J. L. Anderson.....	318	Augusta	Hancock	73	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	1	8	65	48 75
Dorr	319	Moline.....	Rock Island.....	91	.....	1	2	3	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	92	69 00

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.....	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Previous Membership.....	Rejected.....	Initiated.....	Passed.....	INCREASE.				DECREASE.					Increase.....	Decrease.....	Present Membership.....	Amount of Dues.....
								Raised.....	Admitted.....	Reinstated.....	Total.....	Died.....	Dimitted.....	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Total.....				
Arona.....	378	Waldron.....	Kankakee.....	23	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	26	\$19 50		
Payson.....	379	Payson.....	Adams.....	53	...	...	...	6	1	1	8	1	4	2	...	7	1	56	42 00
Liberty.....	380	Liberty.....	Adams.....	36	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	25 50
M. R. Thompson.....	381	Freepoint.....	Stephenson.....	74	...	7	2	3	2	...	5	...	5	3	...	9	...	72	54 00	
Gill.....	382	Lynnville.....	Morgan.....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	30	22 50
La Moille.....	383	La Moille.....	Bureau.....	24	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	3	...	23	17 25
Walham.....	384	Utica.....	La Salle.....	54	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	5	...	6	...	51	38 25	
Mississippi.....	385	Savanna ..	Carroll.....	25	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	20	21 75
Bridgeport.....	386	Bridgeport.....	Lawrence.....	38	...	12	7	6	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	...	38	28 50
Youngstown.....	387	Youngstown.....	Warren.....	44	1	1	1	2	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	6	...	41	30 75
El Dara.....	388	El Dara.....	Pike.....	39	2	2	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	38	28 50
Kankakee.....	389	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	90	3	2	2	3	4	3	10	1	3	4	...	20	...	32	69 00	
Ashmore.....	390	Ashmore.....	Coles.....	27	2	2	2	2	1	6	10	...	1	...	...	2	...	32	25 50
Tolono.....	391	Tolono.....	Champaign.....	35	...	7	2	2	...	...	9	...	1	5	...	2	...	38	28 50
Oconee.....	392	Oconee.....	Shelby.....	25	2	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	23	17 25
Blair.....	393	Chicago.....	Cook.....	178	1	7	1	1	4	3	13	3	5	8	...	16	...	3	175 25	
Jerseyville.....	394	Jerseyville.....	Jersey.....	79	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	3	...	1	78 50
Muddy Point.....	395	Muddy Point.....	Coles.....	43	2	...	...	3	2	2	7	...	4	...	...	4	...	46	35 00
Shiloh.....	397	Troy Grove.....	La Salle.....	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	16 50
Kinnundy.....	398	Kinnundy.....	Marion.....	32	...	3	3	2	2	1	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	39	29 25
Buda.....	399	Buda.....	Bureau.....	48	...	7	6	6	4	...	10	...	2	1	...	3	...	47	36 75	
Pacific.....	400	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	41	1	10	11	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	7	...	55	42 00
Odell.....	401	Odell.....	Livingston.....	44	...	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	4	...	...	4	...	43	32 25
Kishwaukee.....	402	Kingston.....	De Kalb.....	29	...	6	7	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	35	26 25
Mason City.....	403	Mason City.....	Mason.....	84	...	3	3	2	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	4	...	83	63 00
Batavia.....	404	Batavia.....	Kane.....	81	2	1	...	3	4	1	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	89	66 75
Ramsey.....	405	Ramsey.....	Fayette.....	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	40	...
Bethalto.....	406	Bethalto.....	Madison.....	19	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	15 00
Stratton.....	408	Vermilion.....	Edgar.....	62	3	9	7	7	1	...	8	...	2	1	...	1	...	64	48 75	
Thos. J. Turner.....	409	Chicago.....	Cook.....	126	2	5	6	9	...	...	9	1	7	2	...	10	...	125	93 75
Mithra.....	410	Chicago.....	Cook.....	114	1	4	5	6	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	2	...	118	88 50
Hesperia.....	411	Chicago.....	Cook.....	289	6	39	39	38	7	...	45	5	4	...	...	14	...	320	240 00
Hollen.....	412	Spring Hill.....	Whiteside.....	28	1	2	4	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	31	23 25
Evening Star.....	414	Davis.....	Stephenson.....	37	1	5	4	5	1	2	8	...	4	...	...	4	...	41	30 75

Lawn Ridge.....	415	Lawn Ridge.....	Marshall.....	34	1	4	1	5	1	3	2	1	7	2	32	24 00	
Paxton.....	416	Paxton.....	Ford.....	59	3	3	1	3	1	3	4	1	4	1	58	42 75	
Marselles.....	417	Marselles.....	La Salle.....	45	3	10	7	7	1	1	1	1	2	5	50	37 50	
Freeburg.....	418	Freeburg.....	St. Clair.....	43	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	42	31 50	
Reynoldsburg.....	419	Tunnel Hill.....	Johnson.....	44	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	44	33 00	
Oregon.....	420	Oregon.....	Wagoner.....	49	1	4	3	1	1	5	1	1	2	3	52	39 00	
Washington.....	421	Washington.....	Woodford.....	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	9 75	
Landmark.....	422	Washington.....	Cook.....	159	2	18	19	8	2	31	1	1	11	20	179	135 75	
Lanark.....	423	Lanark.....	Carroll.....	55	22	6	5	1	1	4	3	3	3	1	54	40 50	
Exeter.....	424	Exeter.....	Scott.....	31	6	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	35	26 25	
Scottville.....	425	Scottville.....	Macoupin.....	42	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	31 50	
Red Bud.....	426	Red Bud.....	Randolph.....	28	4	4	4	4	1	4	1	1	3	3	47	35 25	
Sunbeam.....	427	Sunbeam.....	Kendall.....	44	4	2	3	1	1	5	1	1	2	3	47	35 25	
Chebanse.....	428	Chebanse.....	Iroquois.....	54	1	3	5	4	1	2	7	1	7	1	54	40 50	
Kendrick.....	429	Kendrick.....	Brown.....	26	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	18 75	
Murrayville.....	430	Murrayville.....	Macon.....	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	31	23 25
Annawan.....	431	Hartstown.....	Morgan.....	41	1	2	2	4	1	4	2	4	4	1	41	30 75	
Makanda.....	432	Annawan.....	Henry.....	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	21	15	75	
Phil.....	433	Makanda.....	Jackson.....	54	2	3	3	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	56	42 00	
Chicago.....	434	Rock Island.....	Cook.....	209	2	5	5	3	6	1	2	2	3	3	72	54 00	
Luce.....	435	Chicago.....	Adams.....	76	1	4	3	3	1	1	5	1	1	4	80	60 00	
Camargo.....	436	Camargo.....	Douglas.....	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	37	30 75	
Sparland.....	437	Sparland.....	Marshall.....	33	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	8	6	27	20 25	
Cassy.....	438	Cassy.....	Kane.....	45	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	2	44	33 00	
Hampshire.....	439	Hampshire.....	Hardin.....	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45	33 75	
Cave-in-Rock.....	440	Cave-in-Rock.....	Macoupin.....	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	30	22 50	
Chesterfield.....	441	Chesterfield.....	Iroquois.....	64	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	3	1	48	30 00	
Waseka.....	442	Waseka.....	Lawrence.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	64	48 00	
S. D. Monroe.....	443	Bird's Station.....	Knox.....	40	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24	18 00	
Yates City.....	444	Yates City.....	Adams.....	52	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	46	33 75	
Leoni.....	445	Leoni.....	Sangamon.....	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	25	18 75	
Bronwell.....	446	Bronwell.....	Christian.....	63	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	61	45 75	
Grant.....	447	Grant.....	Washington.....	34	2	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	30	23 25	
New Hartford.....	448	New Hartford.....	Pike.....	33	1	6	7	1	8	1	1	1	7	7	40	30 00	
Irving.....	449	Irving.....	Macon.....	90	1	5	6	7	1	1	1	1	5	3	93	69 75	
Nokomis.....	450	Nokomis.....	Montgomery.....	26	6	5	5	2	7	6	6	1	6	1	27	20 25	
Moscow.....	451	Moscow.....	Union.....	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	45	33 75	
Blazing Star.....	452	Blazing Star.....	Williamson.....	40	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	29 00	
Butler.....	453	Butler.....	Montgomery.....	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	30 75	
Jeffersonville.....	454	Jeffersonville.....	Wayne.....	17	1	5	1	1	6	1	1	1	3	3	41	30 75	
Plainview.....	455	Plainview.....	Macoupin.....	24	2	3	1	1	4	2	1	1	3	1	17	12 75	
Tremont.....	456	Tremont.....	Tazewell.....	46	1	3	1	1	5	2	2	1	6	1	25	18 75	
Palmyra.....	457	Palmyra.....	Macoupin.....	28	1	2	1	1	5	2	1	1	6	1	45	33 75	
Denver.....	458	Denver.....	Hancock.....	56	4	7	6	5	1	4	4	4	7	3	25	18 75	
Huntsville.....	459	Huntsville.....	Schuyler.....	56	4	7	6	5	1	4	4	4	7	3	25	18 75	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE	No. of Lodge	POST-OFFICE	COUNTY	Previous Membership	INCREASE				DECREASE				Increase	Decrease	Present Membership	Amount of Dues
					Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Total	Died	Dimitted	Suspended	Expelled				
Cobden	466	Cobden	Union	38		2	3	4	1				3		41	\$ 32 25
South Macon	467	Macon	Macon	56		1		4		3			1		57	42 75
Cheney's Grove	468	Saybrook	McLean	65	No returns											
McLean	469	McLean	McLean	37	2	2	1	3					2		39	29 25
Kantaul	470	Kantaul	Champaign	35	1	2	5	7					6		41	30 75
Kendall	471	Yorkville	Kendall	28	1	1	2	3					1		30	22 50
Amity	472	Turner	Du Page	54	3	2	2	1	1	2			1		53	39 75
Gordon	473	Pocahontas	Bond	23									4		19	14 25
Columbia	474	Columbia	Montgomery	61	6	3		3	2	2	1		5		59	44 25
Walshville	475	Walshville	Montgomery	20									2		20	15 00
Manito	476	Manito	Mason	22									2		1	15 75
Rutland	477	Rutland	La Salle	22									2		2	15 00
Pleades	478	Chicago	Cook	217	6	14	13	13	4	3	9		17		244	
Wyoming	479	Wyoming	Stark	67		2	1	3					3		70	52 50
Monmence	480	Monmence	Logan	64		9	1	10					12		76	40 50
Lexington	481	Lexington	Kankakee	43	1	2	2	3					4		42	31 50
Edgewood	482	Edgewood	McLean	48	1	3		4							48	36 00
Xenia	483	Xenia	Effingham	33		2	4	3	1	8	1		5		38	27 75
Howen	484	Howensburg	Clay	24		13	8	6	3				8		32	24 00
Andrew Jackson	485	Corinth	Williamson	15		3	2	4					3		18	11 50
Clay City	486	Clay City	Clay	36		2	1	2					2		37	27 75
Cooper	487	Willow Hill	Jasper	35		7	5	1					1		40	30 00
Shannon	488	Shannon	Carroll	26											26	19 50
Libertyville	489	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	34	1	1	1	1					2		34	25 50
Tower Hill	490	Libertyville	Lake	37		1	1	1	1	1			2		36	27 00
Bath	491	Tower Hill	Shelby	47	1	3	2	2	1				4		51	38 25
Stone Fort	492	Stone Fort	Mason	19		2	2	2					4		23	17 40
Tennessee	493	Stone Fort	Saline	34		3	3	3					4		38	28 50
Alma	494	Tennessee	McDonough	65	3	8	7	3	1	3			4		64	48 00
Murphysboro	495	Steele's Mills	Randolph	32	4	6	6	5	1				3		35	26 25
St. Paul	496	Murphysboro	Jackson	52	3	6	5	4	1	1			4		56	42 00
Stark	497	Springfield	Sangamon	63	2	4	3	4	1	1			2		63	47 25
	500	LaFayette	Stark	54		4	1	1					2		57	42 75
	501	LaFayette	Stark	30		2	1	1					2		30	22 50

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.....	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Previous Membership.....	Rejected.....	Initiated.....	Passed.....	INCREASE.				DECREASE.					Increase.....	Decrease.....	Present Membership.....	Amount of Dues.....
								Raised.....	Admitted.....	Reinstated.....	Total.....	Died.....	Dimitted.....	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Total.....				
Plum River.....	554	Plum River.....	Jo Daviess.....	40	1	9	8	5	5	1	7	7	1	5	.....	6	1	47	\$35.25
Humboldt.....	555	Ottawa.....	LaSalle.....	40	.....	2	5	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	43	32.25
Dawson.....	556	Dawson.....	Sangamon.....	52	.....	2	5	5	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	57	42.75
Lessing.....	557	Chicago.....	Cook.....	72	1	5	4	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	72	54.00
Leland.....	558	Leland.....	La Salle.....	22	1	2	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	23	17.25
Thomson.....	559	Thomson.....	Carroll.....	37	.....	7	6	6	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	45	33.75
Madison.....	560	New Douglas.....	Madison.....	32	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	22	16.50	
Trinity.....	561	Monmouth.....	Warren.....	55	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	50	37.50
Villa Ridge.....	562	Villa Ridge.....	Pulaski.....	26	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	26	19.50
Hamilton.....	563	Otterville.....	Jersey.....	23	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	24	18.00
Winslow.....	564	Winslow.....	Stephenson.....	53	1	3	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	33	24.75
Pleasant Hill.....	565	Pleasant Hill.....	Pike.....	53	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	48	36.00
Albany.....	566	Albany.....	Whiteside.....	51	.....	5	7	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	43	32.25
Frankfort.....	567	Frankfort.....	Franklin.....	50	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	51	38.25
Time.....	568	Time.....	Pike.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	26	19.50
Jacksonville.....	569	Jacksonville.....	Morgan.....	99	.....	2	4	4	4	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	101	75.75
Bardolph.....	570	Bardolph.....	McDonough.....	41	.....	2	4	1	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	43	32.25
Gardner.....	571	Gardner.....	Grundy.....	52	2	6	5	4	1	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	52	39.00
Pert.....	572	Judlow.....	Champaign.....	25	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	18.75
Capron.....	573	Capron.....	Boone.....	65	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	78	60.00
O'Fallon.....	574	O'Fallon.....	St. Clair.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	58	43.50	
Viola.....	575	Viola.....	Merced.....	44	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	35	26.25	
Prairie City.....	576	Prairie City.....	Cumberland.....	34	.....	No retu	ms.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	31.50	
Elbridge.....	577	Elbridge.....	Edgar.....	35	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	32	24.00
Hazel Dell.....	578	Hazel Dell.....	Union.....	40	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	39	29.25	
Dongola.....	579	Dongola.....	McLean.....	27	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	30	27.00
Shirley.....	580	Shirley.....	Knox.....	35	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	27.75	
Highland.....	581	Highland.....	Madison.....	41	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	37	27.75	
Vesper.....	582	Galesburg.....	Fisher.....	141	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	123	92.25	
Princeton.....	583	Grove City.....	Christian.....	31	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	20	2	21
Troy.....	584	Princeton.....	Bureau.....	66	.....	7	7	7	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	72	54.00
Elwood.....	585	Troy.....	Madison.....	30	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	32	24.00
Farmount.....	586	Farmount.....	Coles.....	28	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	29	21.75
.....	587	.....	.....	56	.....	10	9	6	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	55	41.25

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.					Increase.....	Decrease.....	Present Membership	Amount of Dues.....
				Raised	Admitted	Reinstated.....	Total.....	Died	Dimitted	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Total.....				
Centre Star.....	631	Atwood.....	Piatt.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	40	30 00
Polar Star.....	632	Mulkeytown.....	Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	25	18 75
Greenview.....	633	Greenview.....	Menard.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	3	5	.....	8	2	.....	47	35 25
Yorktown.....	635	Tampico.....	Whiteside.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	23 50
Mozart.....	636	Bloomington.....	McLean.....	4	1	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	2	9	.....	52	39 00
Lafayette.....	657	Grand Tower.....	Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	14 25
Rock Island.....	658	Rock Island.....	Rock Island.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	2	5	.....	7	2	1	73	60 40
Lambert.....	659	Quincy.....	Adams.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	63	47 25
Grand Chain.....	661	Grand Chain.....	Pulaski.....	5	2	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	2	5	.....	45	33 75
Bethesda.....	661	Potosi.....	Livingston.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	17	12 75
South Park.....	662	Hyde Park.....	Cook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 25
Phenix.....	663	Kingston Mines.....	Pope.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	25	18 75
Mayo.....	664	Winterrowd.....	Efingham.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	25	18 75
Greenland.....	665	Becher City.....	Efingham.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	30	22 50
Crawford.....	666	Annapolis.....	Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	12 00
Eric.....	667	Bre.....	Whiteside.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	44	33 00
Burnt Prairie.....	668	Burnt Prairie.....	White.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	29	21 75
Harder.....	669	Chicago.....	Cook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fillmore.....	670	Chicago.....	Montgomery.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	40 00
Eddyville.....	672	Fillmore.....	Pope.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	34 50
Normal.....	673	Normal.....	McLean.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	19 50
Waldeck.....	674	Chicago.....	Cook.....	6	1	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	81	60 75
Pawnee.....	675	Pawnee.....	Sangamon.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enfield.....	676	Highland Park.....	Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. O. Fay.....	677	Enfield.....	White.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 50
Sheffield.....	678	Rockbridge.....	Greene.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	33 75
Illinois City.....	679	Illinois City.....	Rock Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	19 50
Clement.....	680	Cleveland.....	Henry.....	3	2	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	38	28 50
Morrissonville.....	681	Morrissonville.....	Christian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	29 25
Blue Mound.....	682	Blue Mound.....	Macon.....	3	3	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	68	51 00
Burnside.....	683	Burnside.....	Hancock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	30 75
Galatia.....	684	Galatia.....	Saline.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	27 75
Rio.....	685	Rio.....	Knox.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	34 50
Garfield.....	686	Chicago.....	Cook.....	28	11	.....	39	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	217	162 75

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.....	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Previous Membership.....	Rejected	Initiated.....	Passed	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Increase.....	Decrease	Present Membership.....	Amount of Dues.....
								Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Total.....	Died	Dimitted	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Total			
Sullivan Centre.....	738	Sauemin	Livingston	26							5					2	3	24	18 75
Lakeside.....	739	Chicago	Cook	121		4	4	3	2		9	8			1	10	1	120	90 00
Grant Park.....	740	Grant Park	Kankakee				No	5	4										
New Holland.....	741	New Holland	Logan	28				retu	rns									25	18 75
Danvers.....	742	Danvers	McLean	27		5	2	2			2				3	3	1	26	19 50
Scott Land.....	743	Scott Land	Edgar	31				2			2				3	3	1	32	24 00
Goode.....	744	Prosperity	Franklin	41											1	1	2	39	29 75
Winnebago.....	745	Winnebago	Winnebago	28			5	2	1		3	1			2	3	2	28	21 00
Weldon.....	746	Weldon	DeWitt	41			6	5	1		6				1	2	3	44	33 00
Centennial.....	747	Phil	Champaign	34			3	2	1		3	1			3	3		35	26 25
Alta.....	748	Alta	Peoria	17			4	4			3					2	4	21	15 75
Akin.....	749	Akin	Franklin	26			5	3			2				2	2	1	29	21 75
Lyndon.....	750	Lyndon	Whiteside	29							2				3	3	1	21	15 75
Louisburg.....	751	Barrington	Cook	30	1						3				1	1	2	29	21 75
Allendale.....	752	Allendale	Wabash	23			1	1	2								1	21	15 75
Cornell.....	753	Cornell	Livingston	29			No	retu	rns		3						3	26	19 50
Ogden.....	754	Ogden	Champaign	29	2	8	8	7	1		8				1	2	5	34	24 00
Pre-emption.....	755	Pre-emption	Merced	30		3	3	6			6				3	3	3	33	24 75
Hardinsville.....	756	Hardinsville	Grundy	10											1		1	9	6 75
Verona.....	757	Verona	Cook	63	12	21	1	2	1		26				8	8	6	30	22 50
Mystic Star.....	758	Chicago	Wayne	36	1	4	2	24			2	1			3	4	22	85	63 75
Hickory Hill.....	759	Kenville	McLean	36	1	7	5	6	1		7	1			1	1	1	35	26 25
Belle Flower.....	760	Belle Flower	Ford	22	2	4	1				9				3	3	6	44	33 00
Sibley.....	761	Sibley	Sangamon	38			8	7	2		9	1			1	1	4	25	18 75
Van Meter.....	762	Cantrall	Will	18			2	4			4						4	22	16 50
Crete.....	763	Crete				5	4												
Total.....				550	2156	2049	2233	736	334	3261	397	1548	838	41	2711	1535	857	44,107	\$28,832 15

APPENDIX.



Report on Correspondence.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois :

To many the present arrangement of this report will be objectionable, because unusual. Heretofore our work has been retarded, the printer crowded, and proof reading imperfect, that jurisdictions might appear in alphabetical order. Last year our report to Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery did not, on that account, get into the hands of the printer till a very short time prior to the meetings of those bodies; the consequence was, a multitude of typographical errors that could have been avoided if opportunity had been given for greater attention to details.

Under present arrangement, this paper will go to press early in May, and should the Most Worshipful Grand Master so elect, it will be in the hands of representatives to Grand Lodge some days previous to the annual communication.

The following classification is in the order of review :

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

VERMONT, 1882.

Grand Lodge met in Burlington, June 14. The published transactions, including incidentals, make a very considerable volume of 455 pages. The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Lucius C. Butler, occupies thirty-eight pages of the number. It is a paper of considerable interest, embracing topics not only of local but general concern.

His first *decision* declares that "Masonry is an institution *sui generis*. It is ancient, venerable and honorable. It has been handed down through a long line of ancestry to the present, as a distinct and unique organization." The Committee on Jurisprudence did not interpose any objections. He is asked if a brother, "after charges have been preferred against him for non-payment of dues, comes forward and by paying them clears himself." He replies: "In such case the lodge would be justified in completing the record by adding, the brother having paid his dues to the full satisfaction of the lodge, voted unanimously to dismiss the proceedings against him." The Grand Body opined that this would be the correct thing to do. We do not call to mind an instance where a lodge declined to be generous in such cases; but suppose that the brethren demurred to accepting the delinquent's money, and, acting upon a full knowledge of his want of Masonic character in the matter, refused to vacate the penalty? It is quite true that a lodge can confess to an error and say that an offense had not been committed; but conceive that it is of another opinion, and insists, in the presence of proof, that the delinquent is an offender, would

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payment of the indebtedness relieve him of his responsibility? As it seems to us, as well might the thief, who had purloined twenty dollars, claim exemption from a penalty by tendering the stolen property to his victim.

The Grand Master follows up his opinion with an elaborate dissertation upon the subject, but not particularly unlike the many that, for years past, have preceded it. He does not think "the offense a capital one." Neither do we see any *merit* in it. He is also of the opinion that suspensions for non-payment of dues is a "growing calamity." We are of the contrary belief, if facts justify the penalty. A long experience has demonstrated the impropriety of Grand Lodge interference in such matters, and which the Grand Master is inclined to invoke. If lodges were permitted to exercise discretionary powers in the premises—were allowed to inflict any of the penalties authorized by the governing body, for offenses—if they were free to come to conclusions warranted by an examination into the facts surrounding each case, there would be much less cause for alarm or perplexity. It is untrue that the record, not authenticated before a proper tribunal, is evidence of the criminal intent of a delinquent. All law, civil, ecclesiastical or fraternal, condemns the proposition that a person can be found guilty of an offense in the absence of formal inquiry; therefore non-payment of dues is only criminal when investigation shows that the delinquent, by neglect or otherwise, has been contemptuous or contumacious. In such cases he should be *expelled*. The Grand Lodge of Illinois, with most other jurisdictions, prohibits the penalty; others compel lodges to treat all delinquents alike. To us it is a sickly sentimentalism that looks upon this class of offenders with remote toleration. When a member declares that he won't pay; that he does not want anything further of the Craft, or neglects or refuses to give his lodge any attention when notified of its claims, the body should be licensed to treat him as it would for any other immoral conduct. On the other hand, there are many unfortunates that are disposed to, but cannot pay. These are not, as an investigation would establish, criminals, and should be promptly discharged of their obligations.

Again, a lodge is not entitled to consideration that will not demand respect from its members; therefore it is that we contend that Masonic bodies should be entirely untrammelled, and authorized to inflict just such penalty as the circumstances of each case of delinquency may justify.

The Grand Master decided that "the number necessary to constitute a lodge is *seven*; to continue a lodge, *seven*; to transact the business of a M. M. lodge, *seven*." The Committee on Jurisprudence concurred, excepting as to the last clause, and conclude "that the business of a M. M. lodge can be legally transacted by three or more." This opinion has somewhat the fragrance of a *non-sequiter*.

Brother Butler notices, at considerable length, the fraternal dead, including our late President, Brother Garfield, Brother Cheever, of Massachusetts, and Brother Austin, of New York.

He recommended (Grand Lodge concurring) fraternal recognition of the so-called "United Grand Lodge of Colon and Island of Cuba." Illinois will follow

suit when it appears that the organization is made up of lodges constituted by a Grand Lodge of *Symbolic* Masonry, *but not till then*. We have read with earnest attention everything submitted as evidence that this body has claims to the recognition accorded by some of the Grand Lodges of our country; but not in a single instance is it pretended that the lodges entering into this organization are not, in large majority, the creations of "Grand Orients." If such bodies are authorized to establish lodges, who can deny the right of Chapters, Councils or Commanderies to do the same thing? Be consistent, brethren. Do not go off into sentimentalism and determine that, because the pernicious system adopted and propagated by France has been tolerated, the usurpation is not now to be questioned. How soon would our Vermont brethren gird up their loins for a contest, if the Masonry of Illinois should conclude to be merged into an organization with the Supreme Council as the governing body. This is a "Grand Orient," simple and pure. We do not "want any of it," and the day is not far distant when the Grand Lodges of the Continent will mourn their indiscretion in giving countenance to this imposition upon the Craft. In this connection, the Grand Master is not satisfied that the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales" is entitled to recognition. It does not appear that a majority of lodges of the Province are identified with the organization.

We regret to find that our sister jurisdiction is having trouble with a contumacious Past Grand Secretary. We have had a somewhat similar racket.

In concluding his address, the Grand Master lays down several propositions, but as they are so familiar to the Fraternity, we will only allude to them by quoting the following:

What is Masonry, if it be not a *sectarian*, a *temperance*, a *religious*, or *political* organization? It is an organization in which through all this broad land, yea, all over the world, wherever the homes and the hands of civilization are planted, its members are united together in the strong bonds of universal brotherhood. The bitterest political opponents, the most zealous religionists herein join as brothers in one accord, exemplifying the lesson taught in the significant symbolism of the Fraternity that God is our father, and that man is our brother. It has signs of recognition, it has instructive lectures, it has impressive ceremonies, it has beautiful symbols, but these are only the garments which cover its visible body. Masonry is the soul, visible to actual apprehension, which gives these their vital activity in the practice of morality, the promotion of virtue, and the relief of distress. Masonry is more than its signs or its ceremonies. We may know its history, its traditions, its ritual, and be able to interpret its impressive symbolism, and yet the great volume of Masonry be to us a sealed book. The golden fruit lays within the husk. The latter has no vitality or beauty without the germinating force of the former. It is the divinity within which imparts the light, the purity, the charity that adorns our temples, and demonstrates the spirit and the purpose of Masonry in the hearts and lives of the brotherhood.

Representatives from other jurisdictions were received *pro forma*. The Grand Master made a pretty speech. Bro. Smith, representative of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, eloquently responded. We rather like this method of recognition, and hope for some similar plan in our Grand Lodge.

Touching the difficulties between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England, the Grand Lodge resolved:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Vermont has learned with regret of the persistent refusal of

certain lodges claiming to act under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, located within the Province of Quebec, to accept the proposals of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and to submit to its lawful authority;

AND WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of England, as we are informed, has not relinquished authority over said lodges, but supports them in their hostile and defiant position;

AND WHEREAS, Edicts of non-intercourse must be the resulting action on the part of Grand Lodges holding similar views with our own upon the question of Grand Lodge sovereignty, if the course now followed by the Grand Lodge of England and its subordinates is continued; therefore,

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge earnestly desires an amicable settlement of said difficulty, and in a fraternal and courteous spirit urges said lodges to accept the terms proposed by Quebec, and the Grand Lodge of England to relinquish its authority over said lodges, and extend to the Grand Lodge of Quebec that full and unqualified recognition which it rightfully deserves, and has so generously received from nearly every Grand Lodge in the world.

Polygamy gets a thrust, thus:

WHEREAS, The following communication has been received from the Grand Lodge of Utah,

* * * * *

Therefore Resolved, That the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Utah in refusing to admit members of the Mormon Church to membership in Masonic Lodges, is in harmony with the teachings of Freemasonry, and ought to receive the hearty sanction and approval of all the different Masonic bodies that desire to see the Institution of Freemasonry in the Grand Jurisdiction of Utah prosper; and that the Grand Lodge of Vermont, earnestly desiring the welfare and prosperity of the Masonic Institution in that Grand Jurisdiction, heartily approves of the course taken by the Grand Lodge of Utah in regard to that question.

Other than the foregoing, the business of the communication was restricted to routine affairs. The venerable Brother Hollenbeck was kindly remembered.

The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters are full, and warrant the conclusion that the Masonry of Vermont is in good hands.

The Report on Correspondence is by Brother Frederick Shuball Fisher. He gives 210 pages, and, very largely, quotations. He talks plainly and understandingly, quite often; but his readers do not get (because of his youth and want of self-reliance) the full force of his ability. He makes a strong effort to substitute "secular" for subordinate. He would have lodges known as secular rather than subordinates or constituents. Mr. Webster defines the word secular thus: "Pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual or holy." Brother Fisher's proposed change may not be incompatible with Vermont Masonry.

Illinois is pleasantly reviewed. He takes issue with Grand Master Scott as to the propriety of applying Masonic titles to Deity, and frequently remarks that "under the light of Revelation, God is not a Master over us, but our Father." He thinks the address of Brother Scott an able paper, and the Report on Correspondence, by Brother Brown, large but instructive. Notwithstanding, he lays both Brother Scott and Brother Brown under liberal contribution. He winds up as follows:

The review of New Mexico is prefaced with the remark—and reasons for it—"We do not regard this body as a legal Grand Lodge," and then says that it has been recognized by Illinois, which fact, we think, should have caused the previous remark—and reasons—to be omitted. A

correspondent, we submit, should be bound by and loyal to the actions of his Grand Body. And in this case too late to disprove the status of New Mexico, with which it exchanges representatives. Were we the representative of New Mexico near the Grand Lodge of Illinois we should feel it our duty to protest against these remarks being inserted in the Proceedings of Illinois. They cast at the same time reflections in the Jurisdiction and on the presence and legal standing of its Grand Representative.

In his review of Pennsylvania, he says :

Brother Vaux makes a crusade against public installations,—we feel the reasons and understand the wisdom of his opinions. The danger hanging over the Craft at the present day is from too much popularity in the outside world ; it is a time when we cannot take up a daily paper without reading of the formation of a new secret society, or of the meeting of some before-unknown Grand Body with huge titles.

There will surely be a reaction, and in disgust and laughter these many will die, particularly those most constantly paraded before the world. And would we not be mixed with these and feel the coming scorn, let us keep more from the public and more within our own tiled lodges. At any rate keep out of the papers, notwithstanding the desire the ambitious and thoughtless brother has to read of his place and title, and have them read of others.

Without intending to be disrespectful of the opinions of others, we are compelled to say, that this hostility to the only avenue of friends to the well-developed purposes of the lodge is unwarranted, whimsical. If the Masonry of Vermont is of a character that justifies absolute seclusion, the objections to public installations are well taken. We begin to understand why Bro. Fisher insists upon the term “secular.”

M. W. Lucius C. Butler, Essex, Grand Master.

R. W. William H. Root, Burlington, Grand Secretary.

OREGON, 1882.

Grand Lodge met in Portland, June 12. Grand Master, M. W. George McD. Stroud, presided over a full representation of the Craft—sixty-two of the seventy-seven lodges of the jurisdiction. Seven Past Grand Masters were also present, embracing such familiar and formidable names as Congle, Patton, and Chadwick.

The address of Bro. Stroud is a plain business paper. He makes very fraternal allusion to the decease of several distinguished Masons, including Past Grand Secretary Bro. William Sutton Caldwell, Brethren James A. Garfield, James M. Austin, and Albert G. Mackey.

He gives a very pleasant dissertation upon charity, and concludes that as “penitence begets forgiveness, and charity covereth all things,” that though “a

brother falls the ninety and ninth time, it is the duty of brethren to restore him, *i. e.*, provided the effort promises success. Theoretically, the Grand Master will enjoy the sympathy of his readers; but life is too short to follow up a man after the ninety and ninth drunk, and the ninety and ninth pledge to reformation. The better plan is to get such a character out of the lodge; then, if a brother can be found who is enamored of that class of enterprise, and can endure defeat ninety-nine times and *live*, put him on the track with the prayers and benedictions of the Craft. He reports several decisions. The first we quote:

Question No. 1.—Can the Junior Warden of a lodge be appointed W. M. of a lodge U. D., and if so, can he act as J. W. of his own lodge and at the same time as W. M. of the lodge U. D.?

Answer—Yes. A lodge U. D. is the creature of the Grand Master, and its officers are appointed by him and act only at his pleasure so long as the dispensation continues in force, and by the provisions of standing Resolution No. 4, proceedings of 1880, his membership does not cease in his old lodge until a charter is granted to the new.

The Committee on Jurisprudence differ with the Grand Master, and say:

Your Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the official decisions of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, report that after careful examination, we fully concur with the Grand Master in the decisions rendered, except number one and seven. Touching decision number one, your committee are of the opinion that neither the W. M. nor Wardens of a subordinate lodge can join in a petition for a dispensation to form a new lodge. They are so obligated to their respective stations that they cannot divide their allegiance to the lodge, nor can anything absolve them from the duties appertaining to their respective positions except death or removal for cause by the M. W. Grand Master, until the expiration of the term for which they were elected and installed.

The committee will not deny, probably, that the Master of a lodge is justified in obeying the lawful commands of the Grand Master. It has frequently occurred in our experience that a lodge has been (for reasons unnecessary to detail) without Master or Wardens. It will be conceded that, in such cases, the lodge falls under the immediate supervision of the Grand Master. Until, therefore, he issues authority to fill vacancies, he may act in person or by proxy; and there is nothing in lodge jurisprudence or practice that could or does restrain him from appointing the Master of another lodge to act in his behalf. The Master of a lodge U. D. is, *defacto*, and by right of law, the proxy of the Grand Master. The lodge is his creature, and should he so determine, he can direct that either the Master, Senior or Junior Warden of a chartered lodge, take charge of the creation till it is empowered to provide for its office bearers. It is, however, quite true that, in the organization of lodges U. D., the Grand Master assents to the choice of the brethren, in providing for his agents to conduct its affairs during minority; but would the committee deny his right to name the representatives of his choice, even though they embraced the Master or Warden of a chartered lodge? When brethren, therefore, come together for a new organization, and ask the Grand East that Worshipful Brother Eugene D. White, Master of Willamette Lodge No. 2, (with his consent) act as Master during the life of the Grand Master's authority in the premises, we are of the decided opinion that he would be entirely justified in consulting their wishes. When a Grand Body permits members of its constituent lodges to unite in the formation of a new association, without requiring dismission as a condition precedent, we particularly fail to under-

stand why the conclusions of Brother Strond should not have been approved. Even though such limitations had an existence, we are unable to see that it would be a bar to the prerogatives of the Grand Master in providing for his proxies.

The Grand Master includes in his address the report of P. G. M. Earhart, President of the Masonic Building Association. The paper presents a very gratifying condition of the investment, notwithstanding "furniture" figures numerously in "assets." He also gives an expository communication from R. W. Christopher Diehl, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Utah, touching the determinations of that Grand Body in declining to receive Mormons into its lodges. But for the probability of finding the paper in the proceedings of that jurisdiction, we should give it here.

The "Grand Lodge of New South Wales" was accorded fraternal recognition. For the past two years we have not known much of that body; but before the close of our work will, probably, get information upon its claims to consideration.

It was ordered:

That every brother who may join in a petition to form a new lodge shall file with the Grand Secretary a dimit, or a certificate under seal, that he is a member in good standing of some lodge in this jurisdiction, and clear of the books.

Non-affiliates in bad odor.

Brother J. K. Weatherford delivered an oration of considerable interest. It embraces the customary quota of laudation, mingled with paragraphs that will commend themselves to thinking Masons. Here is one:

It is the peculiar mission and province of Masonry to lead mankind to a higher and nobler life. The corner-stone of our mystic temple is a belief in God and the essential truths of Christianity. No man can cross the threshold until he has given his assent to this article of our faith. The maxims of Christianity are found interwoven all through the frame-work of Masonry. It endeavors to lead its votaries to the highest type of manhood. It puts all who kneel at its sacred altar upon their individual merit, and rises above all questions of rank and power, title or wealth, and opens the way to all who through self-respect seek to obtain this high position.

And here another:

Truth is unchanging and unchangeable. Masonry, founded upon the solid foundation of immortal truth, is more stable than the granite foundations of the globe. It can never die. Its truths of integrity of character, toleration, brotherly love and charity, engrafted upon the minds of its votaries, will shine with a brighter and more refulgent splendor as the ages roll on throughout eternity; truths taught by the symbols of Masonry, preparing immortal natures for the noble and glorious purpose of enjoying the sweet fruition of inhabiting that Temple not made with hands eternal in the heavens.

And yet another:

"If Masonry had been founded upon superstition, it must long since have fallen before the increasing intelligence of men; but resting upon principles of reason and eternal truth, appealing not to the ignorant but the enlightened, how gratifying and conclusive an evidence do we find of its truth and strength in the fact that in the present age of skepticism, when established traditions are being swept away and doubt seems to enter almost all forms of belief, its votaries are more numerous

and its influence greater than ever. It spreads abroad its tenets of morality and virtue ; it unfolds to its followers the golden story of life eternal ; it teaches reverence for the Creator and obedience to His laws ; it impresses upon all that for them there is no death. These are the secrets, these the magic spells which remove Masonry from the operating causes which work the decay of earthly things ; these the arts that have enabled it to resist oppression in the past and which will keep it through all the future a potent agency, a great moral force, in the elevation of the race."

It is a real delight to find that a lodge, refusing to inflict a penalty, after the guilt of the respondent has been clearly established, was discontinued—in more comprehensive vernacular, squelched. Concurring in the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, it was determined that "there is no inherent right in a Master Mason to visit any lodge he may desire to visit except with the unanimous consent of the members present." Admitting that this is a generally accepted doctrine, nevertheless it embraces elements so completely antagonistic to the fundamental, governing spirit of the Institution, that it reduces our claims to "universality" to limited proportions. Prior to the present system of organization, nothing of the kind was known. Brethren went up to the annual or other assemblies of the Craft upon a perfect equality of *right* so to do. When, however, the expansion of the Fraternity, and its rapid development made it necessary that the great family should be divided into groups or lodges, the unfraternal dictum that a visiting brother is without rights in this regard that a lodge is obligated to respect, has supplanted the old, and then universal law, of freedom of association. We are familiar with reasoning upon the subject ; but when all shades of opinion are brought to the surface it will be found that objections to visitation do not have any resting place in the "fatherhood of God" or "brotherhood of man." We believe the *lodge* should determine the right of visitation, just as it would determine the claims of an applicant for relief, and not permit a member to violate every principle of fraternity, by interposing an unexplained objection.

Bro. Newcomb introduced a resolution (referred under the rule) as follows :

Resolved, That while this Grand Lodge fully recognizes the inherent right of every Mason to object to the initiation or advancement of a brother, it is the sense of this Grand Body that a brother objecting to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft shall be required to make his objections known to the W. M., who shall be the judge of their sufficiency.

This is a move in the right direction. In our jurisdiction, an objection to advancement may be treated thus ; the objection is respected, but the applicant, (by virtue of being a member of the Masonic family) can demand an investigation. If, upon a hearing, the *lodge* determines the objection invalid, the degrees are conferred.

We now come to the work of a distinguished brother, who in years gone by afforded us so much pleasure. Past Grand Master, Bro. S. F. Chadwick, furnishes the Report on Correspondence. It is one of those thoughtful productions that impresses itself upon the attention of its readers.

In his review of California, he discusses the harsh legislation of that jurisdiction, applying to non-affiliates. His argument is given entire, because a part cannot be omitted without impairing the force of the whole :

Grand Master Denson makes a "decision touching the *rights* of contributing non-affiliates" that strikes us as quite original. The sum and substance of it consists in the condescension given to the non-affiliate in allowing him to be buried by the Board of Relief if he has paid lodge dues to some lodge. And if he paid a considerable amount in this way a very strong moral obligation would rest upon such lodge to extend relief to him or his family out of its own treasury. From the statement of the case we do not see where the "rights" of a non-affiliate come in. The rights are all on one side, but not with the non-affiliate. The right consists in doing whatever may be done with the non-affiliate to please the lodge. In the first place a non-affiliate in good standing may not be able to join a lodge. This privilege, not a right, is denied to him. Should he contribute to any lodge for its support it does not make him a member, and not being a member he can claim no rights under the contributions made. The lodge may extend courtesies, but they are governed by no rule of action, and are more easily undone than done. Why land such a brother in the hands of the Board of Relief at death—buried by the committee on charity. Certainly, brother Denson has not considered this question with a full California heart, to say nothing of his Masonic heart. There is no general rule that will meet each case of non-affiliates. Hence we must take them as we find them. They are on the same plane of our ancient brethren. A non-affiliate in good standing is entitled to a Masonic burial and Masonic relief if destitute. He does not appeal to a lodge because he cannot do so; hence asks for no lodge privileges. But what is there in the character and standing of a sound non-affiliate to prevent him from receiving aid and burial at the hands of a Master Mason? Where is the O. B. that goes to lodges only? Where is it in the grand make up that lodges are mentioned at all on this point? Are we not forgetting that we attach too much importance to lodges? so much so that we ignore non-affiliates altogether, and treat them in our lodges worse than profanes in many cases? There is some color of right for a non-affiliate in good standing to join a lodge. He is invited to do so. He is expected to do so. And he attempts it to his sorrow in too many cases. He is rejected. Can this brother, by contributing voluntarily to a lodge for its support, make this rejection all right? Does it place his name on the roll of membership? Does it give him a vote and a voice? There is but one way to deal with non-affiliates, and that is to deal with them according to their rights. If lodges do not want them by rejecting them they deprive the non-affiliates of none of their rights. Lodges only deny them a privilege, and that is to become members of Masonic lodges. And if a non-affiliate in good standing wants help or a Masonic burial and it is asked of a Master Mason whether he be a member of a lodge or not, that Master Mason must respond. He can't sit down on his knees behind the door of the ante-room of his lodge and say that the dying brother "is not a member of our lodge." All the brother appealed to should know in such a case is that the brother making the request is a worthy Master Mason. With this understanding his duty is plain. We must not, in our desire to maintain lodges, forget our duty as Masons to non-affiliates. All are Masons, and a Mason's duty to a Mason is what should govern us. Lodges have their way of dealing with the sick and the dead. Non-affiliates have theirs. It is better if non-affiliates could all unite with lodges for these purposes by first becoming members. But if they cannot, their rights should be respected.

Perhaps we do not understand him, but his language will lead to the belief that he indulges in the erroneous impression that Masons are invested with certain pecuniary *rights*, by reason of their contributions to the treasury of their lodges. It is this indefensible estimate of charity (Masonic) that, in our opinion, is the ground-work of all hostility to non-affiliates, and that has been productive of the variety of unfriendly and unfraternal legislation indulged in by so many Grand Bodies; the entire tendency of which has been to inculcate a gross misconception of the whole subject.

Charity, in its broadest and Masonic sense, is a personal obligation or responsibility, and means that whatever is bestowed for relief is a *gratuitous* offering—never contemplating a benevolence that demands a *quid pro quo* for its kind offices. The fundamental and unchangeable law is found in the unwritten statute, and in every grade of the Institution. If the reader will recur to his obligations we shall be readily understood in saying, that there is nothing in the law that conveys the thought that

a member of a lodge, or other Masons, has legal pecuniary investments therein, and that are at his disposal upon application for relief. On the contrary, the enactment provides that a Mason shall make his contributions to the needy in obedience to the dictates of his judgment of the "worthy" character of the applicant and his "ability" to comply with the necessities of the needy. It is quite true that a *Mason* has a moral right to *expect*, in the event of indigency, that his needs will be regarded with favor; nevertheless, not in any instance is it contemplated that he can properly approach a brother member, or his lodge, with a demand originating in any *legal* claim upon either. That which is true of personal responsibility in this direction, is also true of the lodge as the almoner of the member. If, therefore, we are correct in our premises—if it is undeniable that a Mason is not vested with *rights* to charitable consideration—if it is a fact that an applicant for charity must rest his claims to attention upon his good name and the ability of brethren to respond to his wants, why the necessity or apology for legislation that not only casts a reflection upon our charitable professions, but that is sapping the foundations of the Fraternity, by drifting us from our landmarks and associating the organization with mutual insurance? *The fundamental law is ample under all possible contingencies.*

It is not difficult to understand the attitude of our brethren of the Pacific slope in their hostile legislation. They have been burdened with imposition till revolt from landmarks was the only visible relief from the horde of leeches that perambulated their jurisdictions; and so intense are their feelings upon the subject that they have indulged in regulations that a more calm consideration of primary law in its application to their condition, would have proved unnecessary.

In this same connection, a quotation is given from his review of Washington :

This, Brother Sohns, is all right. You are correct in stating what Masonry is. And had the brother applied to Masons to bury him and not to a lodge, your reasoning would be Masonic. "*It is the misfortune of this age*" that this question is not settled. There is a feeling that one lodge should reimburse another for moneys expended, and we expect to see that it will be regarded as just. Every lodge is prepared and expects to meet the demands of its members made upon it for support or burial. If this is done by a lodge of which the applicant is not a member, it is done for the lodge of which the applicant is a member. And Masonic lodges do to a great extent partake of the character complained of. The principle mentioned by Brother Sohns is correct. But does not a lodge claim jurisdiction over its members far and near? And is there not in this fact an implied obligation to assist and bury its members wherever they are? Primarily, it is the duty of the lodge of which the beneficiary is a member to do this. If it is done by the treasury of a strange lodge, why should it not be reimbursed? There is a difference between a lodge and an individual Mason. It is the O. B. of an individual Mason to do as ye would that men should do to you. But lodges take none of this. They are coolly and calculatingly organized to insure just so much beforehand, and when one works for another in this particular it is mercenary, if you please to so term it, to ask for money expended. When Walla Walla Lodge paid out \$50 for that brother's burial, what member of it felt that it was done under the O. B.? Is there one that so regarded it? But had the request been made directly upon individual Masons there would be no red tape under seal to be used to cover the money expended. Let us have the views of brother Reed on this point. There should be a law unto ourselves in this matter. And until it is settled, lodges will feel that they are benevolent insurance agents, if such a name can be understood.

We cordially assent to the view that lodges should care, as much as possible, for their membership wherever dispersed; yet, and aside from immediate relief, we do

not feel that a lodge should make expenditures in *behalf* of another body, without consultation or direction, if compensation is expected.

The following from Kentucky is good law :

The true rule seems to us to be, as Tennessee claims, that in cases like the present, both the lodge to which the accused belongs and the lodge in whose bounds the accused was residing when the offense was committed, had jurisdiction to conduct the trial. As a matter of courtesy it is customary for the lodge within whose bounds an offense is committed to notify the lodge of which the offender is a member, and ask it to proceed with the trial. In this case this courtesy was not pursued toward the Kentucky lodge, because of the flagrant offense which had been committed. The jurisdiction in these cases is concurrent. Kentucky claimed jurisdiction in the first instance. There are authorities on both sides. So long as the jurisdiction is taken and the person is punished, the law is vindicated. Kentucky thinks it should have had this courtesy extended to it. And we think it would have been as well. Personal jurisdiction is quite a question.

Illinois is pleasantly reviewed. He commends our system of lodge instruction, and notices, approvingly, our position in the Missouri embroglio with New Mexico, notwithstanding our immediate predecessor devoted so much attention to the topic. He compliments Bro. Brown with having furnished an "exhaustive and able report." Bro. Chadwick quotes his remarks, under Maine, dissenting from the proposition that Master Masons should appear, as such, in mortuary services administered by the Commandery, and says :

A Knight Templar, or a member of the A. A. Scottish Rite, is a Master Mason, and a Mason whether buried by the Templars or Scottish Rite Masons receives a Masonic burial, and how can any Mason be excluded from the grave or procession? Is the Templar degree a Masonic degree? If it is a Masonic degree, Masons should be recognized as such, at the burial of the Masons by the Templars. If it is not, then Masons should be excluded from burials of Templars, and if they attend at all, to do so as citizens only.

Bro. C. errs in the presumption that the Commandery is a Masonic body. It is a body of Masons; but the lodge no more recognizes it as Masonic, officially, than it does a lodge of Odd Fellows. The closing sentence of his remarks conveys the correct idea. We have devoted a pleasant evening to our brethren of Oregon. *A rivederci.*

M. W. J. N. Dolph, Portland, Grand Master.

R. W. J. F. Babcock, Salem, Grand Secretary.

COLORADO, 1882.

The brethren met in emergent communication at South Pueblo, May 26, to dedicate a new Masonic temple. The exercises of the occasion were conducted by

R. W. Brother S. H. Bowman, proxy for the Grand Master. Another communication was held in Gunnison, to place the memorial stone of a new public school house, W. Brother O. P. Abercrombie, proxy for the Grand Master. The twenty-second annual was held in Denver September 19, M. W. Brother Robert A. Quillian, Grand Master, at his station, with a full representation of past officers and constituent bodies.

The address of Brother Quillian assures us of peace and fair prosperity. He has authorized six new lodges. It is to be hoped that they were necessary to the welfare of the Craft. He reports several decisions, none of which demand particular notice. The address is very brief, and the report upon it briefer.

It appears that the question of dual membership in lodges was referred to the Committee on Correspondence last year. As the report of the committee, now published, is about the only reasoning that we have ever heard upon the subject, we give it :

The Committee on Jurisprudence beg leave to report upon the question of "dual membership" referred to them at the last annual communication. The principle of dual membership is prohibited by Sec. 1 of Article 10 of the Constitution, and by Sec. 33 of the By-Laws relating to subordinate lodges, and the committee see no good reason for making a change, while several vexatious complications would be possible with dual membership recognized. As an example, reference is made to the fact that occasionally the Fraternity of different jurisdictions are prohibited from Masonic intercourse with others, as was lately the case in New York and Connecticut. A brother holding membership in those two jurisdictions at that time, would be debarred from visiting either lodge to which he belonged; and in case he was Master of either lodge, the detriment which might result is readily apparent. It is the opinion of the committee that this jurisdiction should remain on secure ground, rather than experiment with principles which may possibly occasion vexatious difficulties; and this is the opinion or law in a large majority of American Grand Lodges, Chase's Digest quoting thirty-two constitutions or decisions against dual membership. Sec. 33 of the By-Laws relating to subordinate lodges prohibits the reception of a petition for affiliation from a brother holding membership outside of this jurisdiction, unless accompanied by a limit or certificate. The committee recommend that this be changed so as to include brothers belonging to lodges in this jurisdiction; and therefore submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That Sec. 33 of the By-Laws relating to subordinate lodges be amended by striking out the following words: "From any brother holding membership outside of this jurisdiction."

An amendment to By-Laws of Grand Lodge, providing for one ballot for the three degrees—also providing that if objection be made to advancement, the objector *shall* prefer charges against the candidate—was not adopted. We think the rule of our jurisdiction in such cases a good one. One ballot elects to the three degrees. If an objection, after ballot, appears, it holds the candidate for one year. If, however, an objection appears to advancement, it is held that the candidate, being a member of the Masonic family, has the right to demand an examination. If the lodge determine, upon such examination, that the facts do not justify the objection, the degrees are conferred as though such demurrer had not been presented. The committee on work reported. The report was adopted and ritual promulgated.

The new Grand Lodge of Arizona was accorded fraternal recognition.

The Report on Correspondence, by Brother Lawrence C. Greenleaf, is a paper of exceptional good quality. He writes clearly and scholarly. This is found in his review of the District of Columbia :

He recommends the appeal of the enactment whereby a brother who has been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, can make application and be reinstated by a majority vote at the same communication. He says many of them have seen the ill effects produced by the law. We wish he had recapitulated a few of them. To us it smacks of the "good riddance to bad rubbish" principle which too often underlies Masonic action. If the brother was dropped for non-payment of dues, and for *no other cause*, as the record shows, he is entitled to restoration upon payment of the same. Is not a majority vote a safeguard against any moral obliquity that may have transpired in the interim?

We annually turn adrift from the Masonic ranks 20,000 delinquents ; do not let us place any fresh obstacle in the way of their return. In a large proportion of these cases we are satisfied that a *great injustice has been done*, if so the lodge and not the brother is at fault. It is a vast problem which the wisest seem powerless to solve. If there is to be any marked improvement hereafter, charity and not finance should be the governing principle.

Our opinion upon this subject has been expressed in other parts of this report, particularly in the review of Vermont. It is a pleasure to find him holding the correct doctrine governing Masonic charities. He quotes, approvingly, the conclusions of our Grand Lodge in this direction. He pronounces the report of our immediate predecessor, Bro. Brown, a perfect "Jumbo" in proportions ; nevertheless he considers it "one of the best and most complete ever published." Touching the action had last year by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, admitting certain organizations to be duly constituted Masonic bodies, he remarks :

Looking at the matter impartially, we do not see what the Grand Lodge has got to do with the matter. Were it officered by Master Masons, pure and simple, the subject would never have been broached. The Grand Lodge is not the proper arena to fight the battles of conflicting rites, or to settle the question of their grievances. We notice that Bro. Drummond, in the Maine report, slides over the matter rather gingerly. Like ourselves, he is slightly hampered by a 33, though he doubtless sees the point. The Grand Lodge should drop the matter at its June communication ; the ground is untenable.

We are in correspondence with certain distinguished brethren upon this subject, and hope to see the problems involved fraternally discussed and proper conclusions arrived at. We shall not be "gingerly" in expressions, because it is not a new question in this latitude. The controversy is upon us, although not as soon as expected. We will say one thing, however, that we do not question the powers of a Grand Lodge in prohibiting members of its lodges from employing *any portion of its rituals* in other organizations, or from laying any claims to *Masonry*, other than that provided by the fundamental laws of the Institution.

M. W. Bro. Frank Church, Denver, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. Ed. C. Parmelee, Georgetown, Grand Secretary.

OHIO, 1882.

The printed proceedings of this large and important jurisdiction are before us. As might be expected, they embrace very much that is of value in determining the character and general good features of the Ohio Craft.

Grand Lodge met in Cleveland Oct. 17. This was the seventy-third annual gathering. M. W. Brother Charles C. Kiefer was present, with an interesting and comprehensive report. He talks like a Mason familiar with duty and responsibility, and does not hesitate to express his convictions in terms that are not to be misunderstood. We congratulate our Ohio brethren upon having a clear-headed and determined chief.

He opens his address with the statement that thirty-one years ago he attended Grand Lodge for the first time. Then there were less than two hundred lodges in existence; now more than five hundred. While one rapid development of the Institution is so much of a cause for congratulation, yet, as Bro. Kiefer says, "it is hard, very hard, to prevent a feeling of sadness for the moment, when I look about me for the loved and honored associates of these by-gone years—those from whom I received my Masonic education. Such master workmen as a Hubbard, Thrall, Sparrow, Rex, Stokes, and Vattier; and such dear friends as Jarvis, Hanselmann, Barrere, Benedict, Copelen, Covert, Phillips, and many others. I am led to ask, "The Fathers, where are they? The response comes back to me in the brightness of *Masonic hope*, safely garnered." He concludes this section of his address by urging the brethren "to disseminate the genuine principles of Freemasonry in the *lives* we live, the *work* we do, and the *influence* we exert in the sphere in which we move." Italic ours. There is nothing of affectation of sentiment in this quotation, brethren. The Grand Master, as well as every other Mason of reasonable claims to common sense, understands that the irrevocable, unchangeable law of the Creator will not permit men to stultify their pretensions if they expect any influence in the direction of their professions. Is it not incomprehensible that some men, of ordinary good judgment in life, are so hopelessly infatuated with the impression that they can trample upon every principle upon which the fraternal fabric rests, and still cherish a belief that their deformities are unknown to the world? Poor, silly creatures to believe that the insignia of degrees and orders will keep from the vision of their fellow man, dishonor and profligacy. If they but saw themselves as others see them, they would soon understand that their pretensions intensified the prominence of their wretched degeneracy. *Masonry is the synonym of manhood*. It does not command obedience to ecclesiasticism, but it does demand obedience to laws that lie at the foundation of our civilization. If a person cannot obey these, latent self respect, if he has any, should force him from the Fraternity.

Three new lodges were permitted.

There has been an exchange of representatives between the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ohio, and the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

We observe that the Grand Master arrests the charter of a lodge without, as we infer, having given the supposed culprit an opportunity for defence. It is the custom in Illinois, in such cases, to order the W. Master to notify his lodge to appear in their lodge hall and show cause, if any there be, why their charter should not be arrested. If upon this hearing the Grand Master is of the opinion that the lodge is guilty of an offense that demands a penalty, he arrests the charter, and reports the fact to Grand Lodge. We are intensely hostile to the position taken by some Grand Bodies, that assume to inflict penalties upon lodges or Masons, without regard to formal investigation. We bid bold defiance to any man to show, from fundamental law, or from any principle or precept of *Masonry*, that a member can be dispossessed of a lawfully acquired Masonic right without opportunity for defence. It is impossible for us to comprehend the anomaly of a lawyer, in sympathy with this despotic and extrajudicial rule or opinion, who would not justly howl himself hoarse if the courts should deny a client the fullest opportunity for a hearing, notwithstanding a crime had been committed in the presence of a thousand reliable witnesses.

Included in the decisions of the Grand Master is the following :

The Secretary of King Hiram Lodge, No. 88, of West Alexandria, Preble County, writes : We have a brother expelled for drunkenness—has reformed, and for a number of years has lived an exemplary life. He sent in his petition for restoration. On the first ballot the candidate was rejected ; a second ballot was taken and found to be clear. A brother immediately arose and said that he had cast the black ball on the first ballot, and intended to do so on the second ballot, but had made a mistake. The W. M. declared the candidate elected, and notified the brother that he could take an appeal to the Grand Lodge, and he has notified the lodge that he should appeal the case.

Decided the W. M. was in error in the decision, and that he should declare the candidate rejected.

It is our opinion that the Grand Master erred. The general rule is, when but one objection appears, for the presiding officer to order a second and concluding ballot. If upon the latter no objection is found, it is presumptive evidence that the first dissent was an error. This is the only method, in this jurisdiction, by which such a question can be determined, because it is an offense to disclose a ballot. It is here held, that the decision of a member in such cases *must* be secret. If he violate the law in this regard, he is liable to be severely disciplined. It may be, however, that the law of our sister Grand Lodge permits a member of lodge to disclose his vote. If so, there might be a possible justification for the opinions of the Grand Master ; but in Illinois the brother divulging his suffrage would be punished, and the second ballot pronounced conclusive.

The Grand Master notices the fact of a lodge having granted a member dismission during the pendency of an indictment (presumably in the courts) for perjury and embezzlement, and arrives at the determination that the lodge was not justified in its action. The Committee on Jurisprudence considered the matter thus :

Your Committee have also had under consideration that part of the Grand Master's address referring to the granting of a dimit by McMillan Lodge, No. 141, to Bro. Thomas Ambrose, a member of said lodge, while said Ambrose was known to be under indictment for grave crimes, and a fugitive from justice, and recommended

1st. That said McMillan Lodge, No. 141, be, and is hereby required to revoke the dimit granted to said Brother Thomas Ambrose, to demand of him the return thereof, and to notify by circular letter the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of the jurisdiction in which he now resides of the facts complained of, in regard to the conduct of Thomas Ambrose, prior to his leaving Cincinnati, including the obtaining of a dimit.

2d. That said McMillan Lodge be, and hereby is, ordered to cause charges of un-Masonic conduct to be preferred therein against said Brother Thomas Ambrose for the un-Masonic conduct of which he is charged in said indictment, and for his fleeing from justice, and proceed to the trial thereof, and report its action to the M. W. Grand Master within three months from the receipt of a copy of this order, and from time to time as he may direct, and that the Grand Secretary deliver to the W. Master of McMillan Lodge a copy of this order.

The report was recommitted, but it is not found that further action was had. If the brother was not indebted to the lodge, and in the absence of charges against him therein, the brethren would be entirely justified, legally, in granting the dimit, and upon the universally accepted proposition, in civil as well as fraternal law, that a person is presumed innocent till guilt is established. Lodges should be disciplined for neglect of duty in matters of discipline. If they were compelled to preserve themselves from taint in these directions, it would add strength to the Fraternity that is now but little comprehended.

Brother Kiefer calls attention to qualifications of candidates, and to evils that detract from the dignity and elevated character of the Craft; he urges a single ballot for the degrees, and does not appear friendly to perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates. He takes Bro. Richards (correspondent) to task for utterances (1881) upon the Bible question. In this matter there is not any room for discussion so long as the lodge insists that the sacred volume is the "Great Light" of the Institution. If a brother cannot accept it as such, he should ask to be relieved of his Masonry. In future, the Committee on Correspondence will submit his work to the Grand Master before it can be included in the printed proceedings of the Grand Body. It has always been our custom to forward the Grand Officer the forms as they come from the printer.

Brother Brenton D. Babcock, representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, near the Grand Lodge of Ohio, presented a *representative* paper upon the attitude of our western brethren on the Mormon question. He makes a compact and forcible submission of the matter, very creditable to his intellectual resources. The Grand Lodge concluded, with him, that polygamists, in theory or practice, were not sound ashlars. We are of the decided opinion that their conclusions should not be disturbed. A couple of paragraphs from the close of Bro. Babcock's communication will be read with interest:

The summary manner in which the brethren and the Grand Lodge of Utah have dealt with the law-defying and society-degrading polygamous element, an element largely predominant in that jurisdiction, may, I trust, be deemed worthy your approval, and receive at this time your positive and unequivocal official sanction.

Wisely have the brethren of Utah guided their little craft over the contending waves of their first decade. Most nobly have they maintained the right and denounced the wrong; most generously have they responded to the demands of charity, with an expenditure of over eleven thousand dollars; and, through the untiring labors of the Grand Secretary, aided by Grand Lodge and the brethren

they have accumulated a Grand Lodge Library of four thousand volumes of Masonic and other useful works, which are being read by thousands of people.

Yellow fever sufferers of Florida, received two hundred dollars.

The recommendation of the Grand Master, that the Grand Body be permanently located, was not agreed to.

Colored folks again knocked at the door of the Grand Lodge, with the following result :

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the communication of Samuel W. Clark, who subscribes himself the M. W. Grand Master of Masons, have had the same under consideration, and given it such attention as the matter and spirit of the paper seem to demand, and report that the communication is a demand for recognition by this Grand Lodge, of a class of persons claiming to be Masons, but who have more than once been declared to be acting in direct violation of one of the fundamental rules of the Craft in America, and that while they continue to claim rights under their present organization, this Grand Lodge must adhere to its former decisions, and decline to recognize the existence of any Masonic organization in this Grand Jurisdiction not acknowledging allegiance to this Grand Lodge. They, therefore, ask to be relieved from the further consideration of the subject.

Here is a queer distinction :

The subject of a dimit from within the jurisdiction of France having been referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, said committee respectfully report that this Grand Lodge has interdicted, on account of its atheism, any recognition of the Grand Orient of France, or Masons acknowledging allegiance thereto, but does recognize the Supreme Council of France and Masons made under its authority, hence a dimit from a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France can not be recognized, whilst if such dimit is issued by authority of the Supreme Council, it is entitled to fraternal recognition.

If our Ohio brethren can tell us what the symbolic Masonry of this country has to do with Supreme Councils, we shall be glad of light. Why not affiliate with a Grand Body of any other name or form, that *claims* Masonic prerogatives? The day is approaching, and not far off, when this unwise recognition of Supreme Councils, Grand Orients (or any other body of men, disconnected with the lodge) *as of Masonry*, will create trouble and vexation of spirit. Illinois is entirely free from such alliances, and will continue to deny the authority of any outside organization to assume, directly or indirectly, *any function* of the Craft.

The Committee on Ways and Means, in view of the fact that the Committee on Correspondence having necessarily occupied a good deal of time in the preparation of the report, and "was required to examine the proceedings of *two hundred and forty-five* Grand Lodges," (!) recommended an appropriation for his relief. He accomplished the feat in *one month*; so say the committee. Brother Richards, you must be of remarkable physical ability and endurance.

The report of the committee reminds us of another Ohio boy that rushed into his father's house one morning and roared out—"Father, there's more'n a thousand cats behind the barn."

"O, I guess not, my son, there a'int so many cats in the town."

"Well, I don't care a darn," said Johnny, "I seed our old tom and another one, anyhow."

The Report on Correspondence is by Brother R. E. Richards. It is a paper of much more than ordinary value and interest. We have read every word, Brother R. This is more than we can say of attention given to many of the productions that occupy some portions of our time during the year. In his review of California he quotes a sentence from the address of the Grand Master, thus: "He does not, by contributing to any lodge, become in any sense a member thereof, and has not, necessarily, any greater claims upon such lodge than any other *non-affiliate in good standing*." To which Bro. Richards responds:

The italicized portion of the above calls attention to the fact, that in Ohio a non-affiliate is, in no sense, a Mason in good standing, because according to the light in which we view it, a Mason in good standing is entitled to all the rights and benefits, whereas, by the act of dismission he voluntarily renounces all claims, even to charity and Masonic burial.

The foregoing embraces the customary erroneous impression of the law governing Masonic charities. There are not any "benefits," as we ordinarily understand the term, inhering to a Mason; consequently, nothing is renounced by the act of dismission, excepting prerogatives that come of membership. In other words, the member has an inherent right to be present in his lodge, participate in its deliberations, and in the administration of its rituals. These are the only rights he can abandon, because he is not invested with *ought else*. The unwritten, fundamental law of Masonic charity will occur to every intelligent Mason. This is absolutely governing, and to which the member, (his lodge and Grand Lodge) is irrevocably pledged. To explain: When an applicant for relief presents himself, it is the privilege and duty of Masons, or lodges, to found their responses upon the following propositions: (1) is the petitioner worthy; (2) ability to meet the demand. Further, if the reader will consult the law mentioned, he will find that our charities are personal obligations, over which lodges or Grand Lodges cannot have control, excepting in cases where brethren have authorized themselves to be represented by bodies of which they are members. Constituent or Grand Lodges are governed by the same regulation that is of force in determining the duties of members; consequently when an application for relief demands their attention, they do not assent to the request because the supplicant, or needy one, has any *vested rights* in the premises, but because, "I finding them worthy," the moral obligation rests upon them to do all in their power to meet the emergency. This is the immemorial statute, and never can be changed, unless a Grand Lodge is determined to crush a land-mark as old as the Institution itself.

We think that if this statute was better understood, the supposed difficulties surrounding the financial question involved would vanish, for the reason that if a Mason, in good or bad standing, cannot *command* charities, but must be dependent upon character for the good opinions of his brethren, there does not seem to be a remote necessity for an unnatural war upon non-affiliates.

Illinois is largely noticed. Brother Richards thinks the address of Grand Master Scott a "good business" paper, and compliments Bro. Brown by saying that he presented "many good things" in his report. He advises him to "withdraw his forces" upon the Grand Lodge jurisdictional question.

In his review of Maine, the law of Ohio governing visitations is given :

The Ohio code says : "No visitor shall be admitted if a member objects." A liberal and proper construction of this rule is that the objection can hold good only during the time that the objecting member remains in the lodge while the lodge is in session, and the Grand Master of Maine ruled substantially in accordance therewith. "The Master must deny the visitor the privilege of a seat whilst the objecting member is present, and no longer."

The following is practical common sense, notwithstanding it may disturb the sensibilities of some :

Bro. Lemmon simply decided the question from a legal standpoint. A non-affiliate has no right, as an absolute Masonic right, to prefer charges against an affiliate. The question as to the right or propriety of a lodge entertaining charges coming from a non-affiliate is another thing altogether. We believe, and in this, we think, Bro. Lemmon will coincide, that lodges, under such circumstances, should exercise a liberal discretion. No Mason should be permitted to shield his un-Masonic conduct from investigation under the plea that none but members in good standing can testify against him, and the Ohio law does not contemplate that he shall.

Brother Richards is of the opinion that a brother in "good and regular standing" should not be deprived of Masonic burial "because he died by his own hand." This, as a rule, may be justifiable ; but there are cases where a lodge would dishonor itself and the Fraternity by indorsing a life of vice by a public demonstration over the remains of one who, in a drunken debauch, had destroyed himself. Give such an unfortunate a decent burial, but do not, by imposing services, give the community the impression that Masonry does not recognize distinctions in the character of its adherents. Not many years ago a lodge in this city was called upon to bury a member who suicided under circumstances that brought a blush of shame to the cheeks of Masons. The lodge very properly declined public services ; notwithstanding, the remains were cared for by the brethren.

In his review of Oregon, Bro. Richards says that "Masonry requires a firm belief in a living and true God, but does not require its votaries to view the Great I Am through the same glasses, or to worship Him at one and the same altar." He makes a gross mistake. Masonry demands a belief in God, not *a* God, but Jehovah, represented in our Great Light.

Upon physical qualifications he announces the opinion that :

We do not wish to be understood as advocating the admission of any man whose physical defects materially interfere with his ability to provide sustenance for himself or family ; or who would be unable to fulfill the requirements of initiation, or to properly discharge any and every lodge duty. But since the Institution has ceased to be operative in character, the importance of moral perfection, so far as the real good of the Order is concerned, is paramount to that of bodily perfection.

We had noted several of the opinions of Bro. Richards, upon which we would

have liked to express opinions, but we must desist to give other jurisdictions an opportunity to be heard.

M. W. Charles C. Kiefer, Urbana, Grand Master.

R. W. John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, Grand Secretary.

GEORGIA, 1882.

Most Worshipful Bro. Josiah I. Wright presided over the deliberations of the biennial Grand Communication of October 31st. His address is quite full, and embraces suggestions not only of local but general interest. He does not indulge in platitudes; is outspoken and emphatic upon the kinship of ethics and Masonry. Although we do not have a personal acquaintance with our distinguished brother, yet it is not difficult to understand, from the entire tenor of his discourse, that he is a living exemplification of determination to live within the mystic circle. We give his language in referring to the decease of two brethren :

And now, here together we behold the vacant stations of our lamented Right Worshipful Brother Caleb W. Key, Grand Chaplain, and E. E. White, Past Junior Grand Warden. We have had trouble here, and trouble there—sorrow, trial, temptation, and storms without and fears within. Oh, how clouds and shadows and thick darkness have often obscured our sky and seemingly shut us in where no help was; yet out of them all the Lord Almighty hath brought us. And not only so, but oftentimes amid change, trial, sorrow and death, we have had the wine of joy and gladness poured in upon us, so that even in the very midst of the ever changing vicissitudes of life, the *anchor* of a well-grounded hope has held us secure, and we have outridden the angry waves that beat upon and threatened our destruction.

The Grand Master decides that “one who cannot write cannot be made a Mason; that a suspended Mason, or a non-affiliated Mason for twelve months or more, is not entitled to Masonic burial.” This latter is, of course, a local regulation, but we do not understand how a suspended Mason can be accorded a *formal* interment. He is not a person with whom we can have Masonic intercourse in life, so long as the disability is in force; therefore, if he die with the disqualification pending, would it not be quite as lawful to extend the courtesy to a person dying under sentence of expulsion? Further, the language of the decision will carry the impression that the Grand Master is of the belief that Masons are “entitled” to financial attention. If this be true, the lodge is an insurance agency, and not a charitable organization. This question has been discussed elsewhere.

He is not satisfied with the regulation prohibiting renting Masonic halls to other organizations, and recommends its abrogation. His closing decision, that it was un-

Masonic for lodges to indulge in the use of intoxicants while at refreshment, was approved. His views are in harmony with general expressions upon the subject, and forcibly put. Our judgment is, when Masons entertain so frail an estimate of their responsibilities as to tolerate, in lodge halls, one of the primary elements of disorganization and demoralization, there is a weakness of moral conviction that should never be found in a lodge.

Let us look into this matter of morals for a moment. Is it not true that Masons generally have crude conceptions of ethics in their relations to the general welfare, also in their relations to the Fraternity? By the larger majority of civilized races, morality is supposed to be within a particular domain of religion, where rests exclusively, as is so often imagined, obligations to the code. Men never entertained a more serious error. It is not to be denied that persons harbor a variety of opinions as to what should be the standard of responsibility in this direction, but none will object that there are not great principles in ethics upon which the entire fabric of civilization rests.

We want to look upon this subject in the light of *Masonry*, but not in any sentimental sense, or in the light of any system of religious faith. Neither do we wish to inquire into the origin of what is popularly known as the moral law. It is a matter of indifference to the present inquiry from whence it came, or which of the children of men first announced it in form to the world. It may have been Buda, Confucius, Moses or Zoroaster; it matters not who is to be credited with the first written record, because the only question for Masons to consider is, was the moral law given in obedience to a purpose to conserve the welfare of mankind, and to erect a structure that was to present the only hope for a *manhood* that promised civilization and good government. Masons repond, yea. Still they go further than this, and insist that in our Great Light is recorded (and in compliance with Divine command) the law in question; and more, that it is a standard of action which must be respected if we are to reach higher attainments in any of the departments of life. Or, to express it more in consonance with *Masonry* and *fact*, it is a law which cannot be violated except at the expense of physical and *manhood* development. Here in profession is where we stand, brethren. Although not in any sense a religious, ecclesiastical body for the propagation of dogma or forms of theological faith, nevertheless we have assumed a distinct field of effort to promote the efficiency of the *only law* that can elevate men to their best commissions, and upon which a reasonable hope for the present and future may find a resting place. We want to ask, therefore, if transgressions of the law under consideration—if thievery, licentiousness, duplicity, drunkenness, profanity, or other infractions of the moral code, are not only inconsistent with the publicly declared purposes of the Institution, but positive barriers to the ripening of any influence that is to mark our consequence to humanity? There cannot, in the very nature of things, be but one response to the question; therefore it is that the only avenue to moral maturity is by the "narrow way" pointed out by the Great Creator. If men or Masons do violence to that direction, they must suffer the penalty of loss of vitality to professions, and consequent insignificance in social, domestic and business circles. As well might the thief be classed as an element of consequence

and strength to civilization as the drunkard; the murderer as the liar, or the licentious profligate as the foul-mouthed ignoramus.

Brethren, cleanse your lodges. It is a burning, blistering reproach upon one of the grandest institutions of the age, to see men bedizened with the insignia of the Craft, and walking through life representing nothing but their depraved appetites.

In our report to Grand Chapter (1882) we said: "Truths are dogmatic, eternal. They cannot be made subservient to whim or caprice. 'Two and two make four.' Men come into the world, the body dies and moulders into dust. These are not propositions that will admit of contradiction; neither will a sane man listen with patience to a disquisition denying facts co-existent with our race. It is just as undeniable that manhood must come of obedience to the fundamental principles of our civilization. *This is the corner stone of Masonry.* Without it the Institution would sink into oblivion. No association, with any pretensions to the consideration of good men, can withstand the shock of treachery to human welfare. Treat the subject as we may, it is a truth, stern, uncompromising, and written all over the fraternal edifice from foundation to cap-stone, that to be a *Mason* is to be a gentleman, in honor above reproach, and seeking avenues to usefulness, rather than wallowing in excesses that wreck both body and mind."

Masonic bodies often become weak, impotent and unimportant by tolerating open transgression. They do not seem to comprehend consequences. Not long since a friend was slightly wounded upon a finger. It did not, at the time, cause the slightest alarm or inconvenience. It was subsequently discovered that its effects were far reaching, threatening life. He recovered, but promised himself never again to neglect that which appeared to be only an insignificant wound. Let lodges be as wise.

The Grand Master arrested the charters of about a dozen lodges, and thinks that others merit a like fate. Clear up the record. Defaulting and corrupt bodies are of no consequence to themselves or to the Craft.

The "Southern Masonic Female College" has finally passed into other hands. It was too much of a load for the Grand Lodge to carry, and was conveyed back to the original organization.

Brother Wright speaks hopefully of his jurisdiction and its finances. When delinquent lodges are disposed of, there will not be much trouble in arriving at the facts of receipts and expenditures. After making mention of a number of lodges that are a blot upon the fair name of the Craft, he says:

And now, brethren, while we rejoice in our prosperity and lament our errors and shortcomings, what will you do? You are here representing your respective lodges; but more, you are representing the whole body joined together. What will you do to remedy existing evils? You will allow me to suggest, as a basis for your legislation at this time, some steps that will compel Masters to discipline their lodges. I mean by discipline, the enforcement of Masonic law—our whole code of laws; the laws against parties failing to pay their dues promptly; the laws against drunkenness; the law against gaming; against profanity, and the like. For when these are enforced as they ought

to be, then, and not until then, will the Order of Free and Accepted Masons perform her mission among the children of men. Let us set about our work here, conscious of the responsibilities that rest upon us; conscious of the purity of our motives, with a determination at any and every cost to maintain unsullied by passion or prejudice the reputation of good and true men, having and keeping constantly in view the maintenance of the honor and glory of the grandest and mightiest of human institutions. Let us see to it, brethren, while we here deliberate, that we do so prudently, wisely, firmly; keeping only in view, and as our guiding star, the glory of God and our eternal good; and to this end I trust that each for himself and for all will invoke the presence and power of the Infinite and Just One to guide us into all truth.

Brother Wright's re-election makes it certain that the members of the Grand Body will sustain him in his efforts to purge the bailiwick of offending organizations.

R. W. Brother J. H. Estill, Grand Junior Warden, acted in behalf of the Grand Lodge at the late "Yorktown Centennial" celebration. His report is an interesting paper, because of its mention of a large number of patriotic Masons that were engaged in the revolutionary contest with the mother country.

The report of the "Committee on General Welfare" recommends annual communications of the Grand Lodge, and thinks that its financial condition has so far improved "as to remove one of the greatest impediments to its success." The committee also express a conviction, thus:

We fear the Fraternity is not enjoying and living up to that high standard of virtue and morality inculcated by the fundamental principles of our ancient brotherhood. And why? The key note of our seeming apathy was touched by our Grand Master in his address to this communication: "The want of Masonic discipline in our lodges." From this many of the evils have grown—among them the disregard of Masonic obligation, which tends to destroy confidence between brethren, and has caused many good members to withdraw, and keep out of the Order much good material.

To reach that high position in morality and civilization to which Masonry is designed, it must not only impress upon its membership devotion to Masonic principles, but upon the world high and lofty sentiments of integrity and honor.

We urge the Masters of lodges to rigidly enforce Masonic law, and to strictly adhere to the ancient landmarks of the Fraternity.

The foregoing has the practical indorsement of the Committee on Jurisprudence. Both reports were adopted.

The law interdicting lodges from renting their premises "for other than Masonic purposes," was repealed. This freedom is liable to abuse, unless the Grand Body, through some of its officers, are authorized to exercise discretionary powers.

The report of the Committee on Grievances embraces a brief review of eighteen cases.

The Report on Correspondence, by R. W. Brother J. Emmett Blackshear, is necessarily brief, but we hope that the finances of the jurisdiction will soon permit him greater latitude. He thus approaches his work of ten pages:

For eight years our reportorial pen has rested quietly upon its rack, and on resuming its labors, after so long a period of silence, we must permit it, first, to express thanks for the happy privilege once more granted it, of gleaning from the fields of Masonic literature and Grand Lodge

transactions, golden sheaves of thought for the granary of our own Grand Lodge. But its expressions of pleasure are not unmingled with tones of sadness and sorrow, as, with a pathos that touches us deeply, it recounts the names of distinguished brethren prominent in the proceedings last reviewed, who have since been called to their eternal rest; thus reminding us that we too are rapidly approaching the threshold of eternity, where the Grand Tyler, Death, stands ready to admit us to the mysteries of the great unknown.

He dissents from the proposition that a visiting brother has the right to demand sight of the charter of a lodge; objects to the conclusion of the Grand Master of Texas "that a man who has the use of only one eye cannot be made a Mason." This is a pestiferous question, but the brethren of Illinois have long held that a literal enforcement of the old regulation is the better policy. So we think; at the same time we do not wish to contest the proposition that brains and character are not of far more importance to Masonry than a full supply of eyes, toes, fingers or ears. Past Grand Master Scott illustrates the question thus: Many years ago, says he, a distinguished divine of the Methodist Church of Indiana, and of huge proportions, met a number of his Illinois brethren, but who were far from being of the "Lambert" physique of the visitor. The latter undertook, in a pleasant way, to have a little fun at the expense of his brethren, by reminding them that "his people were particularly fond of preachers, large and portly." One of the brethren quietly rejoined: "That used to be the choice of Illinois Methodists, but of late years they had concluded to try brains."

M. W. Josiah I. Wright, Rome, Grand Master.

R. W. J. Emmett Blackshear, Macon, Grand Secretary.

ALABAMA 1882.

Grand Lodge met in its sixty-second annual grand communication, December 4th. M. W. Brother Rufus Wills Cobb, Grand Master, was at his post of duty, surrounded by the representatives of a large number of constituent lodges, six Past Grand Masters, together with a goodly number of the representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions. Brother Daniel Smith is among the latter, representing our next door neighbor, on our northern borders. The address of the Grand Master is not lengthy, but abounding in thought that the true Craftsman will appreciate. Speaking of the lamented Beers, who died November last, he says:

Brother Beers was essentially philanthropic, philosophical, and progressive. He believed that every individual had a duty to perform and a mission to fulfill, and he lived up to this belief by permitting nothing to cause him to swerve from the honest and faithful discharge of every duty

incumbent upon him. The research, profoundness of thought, and elegance of diction, manifested by his Masonic correspondence, gave evidence of much cultivation and a mind stored with valuable and useful information concerning our Order, and secured for him an enviable reputation with all the Grand Bodies with which he had official correspondence.

A Mason without a mission in the welfare of his race, is not of any importance to the Fraternity or to the world. Our relations to life are not, as a rule, comprehended. It seems impossible that a man, with any aptitude for the cultivation of facts that lie at the very foundation of civilization, does not recognize in the theories of Masonry, the totality of his obligations to God and man. We do not insist that such theories represent professional theological dogma, but we do insist that they are at the base of all beliefs in the existence of the Creator, and the immortality of the soul. In whatever line, therefore, of ecclesiasticism a Mason may be found, or if he is not, in profession, identified with any, he is obligated to lead a life that runs parallel with the fundamental law of the Institution. It is to be hoped that Masons of our sister jurisdiction will recognize in the suggestions of Grand Master Cobb, the only reliance of the Fraternity for a future of strength and influence in the welfare of the world. If we are not potent in such directions, our value to humanity is easily measured.

The Grand Master declined permission to confer degrees in less time than provided by law. One lodge was implicated in the violation of this regulation, but upon confession of ignorance, was permitted to live. He rendered several decisions, approved by Grand Lodge, one of which it is difficult to comprehend:

A lodge, or the members thereof, are not bound to prefer charges against a brother for the killing of a profane, but should investigate the facts so as to determine whether or not charges should be preferred.

Is this in justification of the "Code"?

The Grand Lodge concurred in a series of resolutions looking to the establishment of a "Masonic Home and College," where orphans of deceased Masons can be cared for and educated. The subject was referred to a special committee, of which Past Grand Master, Bro. Palmer J. Pillans, is chairman. If our advice is of any value, we suggest avoiding embarrassments that debt is certain to entail. Finances of the Grand Body are elegant. Keep them healthy. We are not enamored of public charities at the expense of the peace and unity of a jurisdiction.

M. W. Palmer J. Pillans, P. G. M., succeeds the late Bro. Beers as correspondent. He submitted a report of 95 pages. It is a good paper, and his well-known interest in the affairs of the Craft is an assurance that he will soon become a peer in the guild. He had a brief period for his work; nevertheless, there is not any necessity for his apologies. He appears very much interested in the establishment of a charity heretofore mentioned, and occupies considerable space in urging its claims to the attention of Alabama Masons. He copies largely from Kentucky upon the subject, giving such information from that source as will interest the friends of the enterprise. In this connection he brings to the surface the "Masonic Charity Foundation Fund," of Connecticut. He is of the opinion that reliance could be

placed upon a contribution of \$5 each from the 9,000 Masons of Alabama, for 12 years! Try it. We have had experience in that direction, and we do not ask another opportunity for a test of patience.

The following is found under Cuba :

WARNING TO AMERICAN GRAND LODGES.

A few Grand Bodies of the United States and Canada have been pleased to recognize the *Grand Lodge of Spain*, of which Brother J. A. Perez (Ricardo) is Grand Master. In so doing, of course they have presumed that said Grand Lodge was a sovereign independent organization. But it is not; and a single fact shall be sufficient to prove this assertion. On August 18th, 1881, Brother J. A. Perez, Grand Master, has ordered the lodges to *comply and obey strictly* a decree from the so-called Supreme Council of the 33d degree, for the jurisdiction of Spain.

There is in Spain an independent Spanish Grand Lodge, organized in Seville in 1881. Besides, there is the "Grand Lodge of the Grand Orient of Spain," (and Supreme Council) presided over formerly by Brother Sagasta, and at present by Brother Romero Ortiz; and finally, the Supreme Council of 33d presided over by the Marquis of Seoane, which governs lodges. In all three Supreme Councils and three Grand Lodges.

The United Grand Lodge of Colon and Island of Cuba has recognized the Grand Lodge of Seville, that one being the only really independent organization of craft Masonry now existing in Spain, and the first occupant of a jurisdiction previously vacant as far as the ancient fraternity of F. A. M. is concerned.

This warning is intended to prevent, if possible, new recognitions of a Masonic body not entitled to obtain them.

Our readers will find from the foregoing, the absolute necessity for close investigation before recognizing such bodies. Bro. Pillans is much impressed with the remarks of our Past Grand Master, Bro. Scott, upon "the importance of the character of the material to be introduced into our moral temple." He lays Bro. Scott under liberal contribution. Bro. Brown is also complimented. He quotes our distinguished predecessor on Grand Lodge jurisdiction without comment. If Bro. Pillans can see any beauties in the despotisms of minorities, we should be glad to know where they are to be found. Please turn to our review of Missouri. He confesses surprise that Bro. Fleming, Louisiana, should be found a pro-polygamist, or rather, that as a creed it should not be discussed or interfered with by Masons. The civil law of Illinois recognizes the sale of intoxicants as a business, yet if a Mason should be found violating the law, by sales without authority, the law of the Fraternity would hold him guilty of an offense. Polygamy! In our boyhood we knew the blasphemous scalawags that introduced the execrated system of pollution that now thrives in open defiance of the National statute. Before our work is completed, will overhaul the thing. Some of its adherents have been executed for their crimes, while hundreds have escaped.

Bro. Pillans quotes a communication from the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," and is of the opinion that recognition should not be withheld. Sorry that he is of that opinion.

M. W. Rufus Wills Cobb, Helena, Grand Master.

R. W. Daniel Sayre, Montgomery, Grand Secretary.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1882.

Grand Lodge met June 7th in Halifax, and in its seventeenth annual communication ; Most Worshipful William Taylor, Grand Master, presiding. He opens his address by referring to the finances of the Grand Body. Some advances have been made, nevertheless expenses continue to exceed income. From action had, the brethren apprehend the difficulties of the situation, and do not hesitate to grapple with them. He reports harmony, but numerical increase wanting. Touching the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," he says :

I find there is a movement amongst our most distant brethren in some portions of Australia to organize a Grand Lodge. This is not communicated here directly. We can well see the propriety of such a step on the part of lodges which held charters from England and Scotland. The Grand Body being at so great a distance from the Colony, involved most likely troubles similar to those under which we labored for several years. I am not in a position to report a formal application for recognition and amicable relations with this Grand Body ; but application has been made to other Grand Lodges and in several instances it has been received very favorably. The organization will likely in due time receive universal recognition.

The Grand Master makes very fraternal mention of our late President, Brother James A. Garfield, whom he characterizes as an "eminent and zealous brother Mason."

Two lodges were consolidated, and one new organization authorized. The Grand Master thus refers to the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario :

I have received two official foreign documents, which I beg to refer to the Grand Lodge. The first of these is a voluminous and rather formidable document dated Newtonbrook, Ontario, in which very lengthy and earnest arguments are urged to a request for recognition as a Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons. Our report of 1876, page 77, refers to a similar application. It was then decided to refuse the request. Now the same is repeated with much more formidable appearances. I do not, and cannot refer to this document in a favorable light, or counsel its recognition ; but I may be permitted to say, most fraternally towards the eldest sister of our Colonial Grand Lodges, that it she would substitute Ontario for Canada in her title, and thus call herself by her territorial name, such documents as these would, no doubt, altogether cease, instead of continuing to circulate. For the Grand Lodge of Canada to continue under what must now be designated a misnomer, there will arise a degree of unpleasantness among the Fraternity in that important jurisdiction. They have, on this account, very fair grounds to urge in favor of such proceedings as are set forth in this document. The second document is a circular from Bulgaria, in the continent of Europe, referring to an irregularity in Masonic matters, in which the Grand Orient of France is more immediately concerned. It is under date of March, 1882.

We are inclined to the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Canada would do well to heed the suggestions of Brother Taylor. It is the universal practice, so far as our knowledge extends, for Grand Lodges to assume the name of the territory in which they are located. Then again, our sister jurisdiction has an *over-shadowing* title, and liable to excite jealousies.

An amendment to the constitution, designing to get the Grand Lodge upon wheels was lost. Quite a number of amendments were considered. Those that were adopted, and that will most interest readers upon this side of the river, are these :

The following officers shall be nominated in writing, and elected by written ballot, except as hereinafter provided, and shall require a majority of the votes of those present :

The Most Worshipful Grand Master.
The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.
The Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.
The Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden.
The Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer.
The Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.

The names of candidates nominated for office shall be placed on the Grand Secretary's table. After all the nominations have been made, the Grand Secretary shall open all the papers and declare the names of the candidates nominated, and the ballot shall be restricted to those names. Should the first ballot not show a clear majority, the second shall be taken only for those two having the highest number of votes. Should there be but one candidate nominated for any office, the written ballot may be dispensed with, and the candidate may be declared elected by acclamation.

Every lodge shall, annually, at its regular meeting in March, elect the Worshipful Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, Treasurer, Secretary, by written ballot, except as hereinafter provided ; the remainder by open vote or ballot, as the presiding officer may direct ; and any candidate before being declared elected, must have obtained a majority of the votes of those present entitled to vote. The names of candidates nominated for office shall be placed on the Secretary's table. After the names of the candidates have been announced to the lodge, the ballot shall be restricted to those names. Should the first ballot not show a clear majority, the second shall be taken only for those two having the highest number of votes. Should there be but one candidate nominated for any office, the written ballot may be dispensed with, and the candidate may be declared elected by acclamation. No brother shall be nominated for an office unless a member of the lodge is prepared to certify that said brother is willing, if elected, to accept the office.

The Treasurer of a subordinate lodge shall not retain more than one hundred dollars of lodge funds in his own hands.

In order to encourage the return of non-affiliates to active membership in the Craft, no subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia shall have an affiliation fee, except in the case of candidates from other Grand Lodge jurisdictions, who may be charged the sum of one dollar to meet the registration fee required by Grand Lodge.

The latter is entirely in accord with our views of the subject.

We give the following from the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, as a matter of information :

A recommendation from New Caledonia Lodge, Pictou, for the expulsion of Brother Peter McKenzie from the Craft, on a charge of gross un-Masonic conduct. Your committee have carefully examined the papers and documents referred to us by Grand Lodge in connection with the same. We find the charges and trial to have been made in due Masonic form, and the evidence in support of such charges sufficient. We therefore recommend that this is a proper case to be dealt with by Grand Lodge, and that notice be given by the Grand Secretary to the party complained of, to show cause, at the next annual session of Grand Lodge, why he should not be expelled in accordance with the recommendation of New Caledonia Lodge.

Brother D. C. Moore, for the committee, submitted a clever report on correspondence, but does not indulge largely in criticism. He speaks of Grand Master Scott's address (1881) as an able paper, and quotes his remarks upon the decease of President Garfield. He also notices the note of our exemplary brother, Jo. Holland, declining display over his remains. Bro. Holland has since gone to his rest.

It is a real pleasure to find that one of the most able exponents of Dominion Masonry is once more upon the throne.

M. W. J. Wimburn Laurie, Halifax, Grand Master.

R. W. Benjamin Curren, Halifax, Grand Secretary.

Rev. and R. W. Brother D. C. Moore, Chairman Committee on Correspondence.

UTAH, 1883.

An active and accomplished Grand Secretary, gives us the proceedings of this jurisdiction, held January 16th and 17th, in sixty days.

A special communication was held in Salt Lake City, September 23, 1882, and employed its time in placing the memorial stone of a new educational institution, "Hammond Hall," M. W. Grand Master James, presiding. It is being erected under the auspices of the Congregational denomination, and we find its principal patron to be Col. Charles G. Hammond, of our city, after whom the structure is named. Forty-five years ago the writer became acquainted with Mr. Hammond, and all along the years of our knowledge of him, we do not know of an act in business or social life that will justify an unfriendly criticism. The Colonel is rapidly approaching his four score years, retaining his remarkable business faculties unimpaired. It is a personal gratification to know that he is appreciated by his denomination of Utah. Brother Philip VanZile, President of the Board of Directors, introduced Brother Eli H. Murray, Governor of the Territory, who made an eloquent speech upon the occasion, and was followed by Professor Benner. We give the concluding paragraph of the Professor's remarks:

"Bearing in mind the broad and beneficent purpose of the Trustees of this institution, we desire you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the honorable body of which you are the head, to lay the corner-stone. Lay it, sir, in the hope that the kindly activities to be carried on within these walls may not soon cease. Lay it in faith that a greater future than we can now see may be before this institution. Lay it with songs of rejoicing. Lay it with prayer that God in great mercy may ever attend this undertaking, making all associated with it such persons as He may approve."

At the conclusion of the exercises, the Grand Master said:

Conservatism in the statesman, in the professional man, and in the man of business, may be an admirable quality. It gives us wise legislation, safe counsel and successful business operations. But in the realm of intellect we need radicals—those who will insist on being upon the very frontier

of the world of thought, who will lead the mind of those under their charge up to higher and higher heights of attainment, to constantly increasing and broadening views of society and their relations thereto. We need here not nominal but *real* "seers and revelators," whose eyes shall catch a vision of what society ought to be, and whose tongues, touched with seraphic fire, can tell the glories sweeping before them, in words and with the energy that shall fire the intellect and ambition of the pupil, and stir the deep recesses of the heart, where after all dwell the supreme forces of thought and energy. It is useless for you to uprear these walls, with all this cost and outward show, unless you determine to put within them to carry on its work the very best talent you can obtain. And having done this, and given them that support and encouragement they have a right to demand of you, you should in return demand of them, and be satisfied with nothing less, than the very best possible results from that kind of labor.

It is said that "there is petrified religion in the gothic church, and frozen music in the old cathedral," but I tell you, my friends, the living anthem of the world to-day is in the glad songs, the merry voices and busy hums which is going out from the thousands upon thousands of school houses and institutions of learning scattered broadcast through our land. And that anthem shall swell into psalm of victory over vice, superstition and priestly domination of every kind. Then let us do whatever we can to hasten on that day—that glad day—when every man and every woman will dare stand up in the full strength of a well cultivated heart and intellect, in the strength of their own God-given manhood and womanhood and boldly declare that free hands with fettered thought is the basest of all slavery; and question—nay, deny—the right of any man, or set of men, to dictate to them, especially in matters of belief."

The twelfth annual communication was held January 16th, M. W. William Fletcher James, in the Grand East. We very much like his address. His expressions are terse and plainly put, leaving no opportunity for misunderstandings. He mentions the long list of distinguished brethren who have, within a brief period, passed to the other shore—Brother Robert Farmer Bower, Iowa; Brother James M. Austin, New York; and Brother Tracy P. Cheaver, of Massachusetts.

The Grand Master has visited each lodge of his jurisdiction—eight. He finds the Craft prosperous, but regrets a want of uniformity in work. The difficulties in the way of unanimity in this regard are illustrated in the mention of instituting a new lodge, No. 8. He found twenty-five brethren present, and hailing from Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Scotland and Utah! Not a wonder that there is want of agreement in rituals. It is not difficult to imagine the character of a contest in such matters, between a disciple of Cook, of Illinois, and a follower of Young, of Wisconsin. There is not a jurisdiction in the universe that does not insist that its work came from Solomon, unabridged. Think of a Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Mason lecturing each other thirteen minutes without locking horns!! Our advice may not be thought wise; nevertheless, we are firm in the conviction that the sooner the Grand Lodge adopts a ritual and commands conformity thereto, the more expeditious will be its escape from ritualistic bedlam.

The Grand Master thinks that Masons of Utah are well versed in jurisprudence, because of the fact that he has not been called upon for opinions. He submits for consideration, the propriety of demanding that names of candidates for degrees, or for membership, shall be posted in the ante-room of lodges to which application is made. This is practiced, to a limited degree, in our German lodges. The advantages of such a system need elucidation. The appropriate committee should be able

to furnish information regarding candidates, so we think. Brother James has been severely annoyed with questions touching the position of a Deputy Grand Master. In this country he sits serenely, during Grand Lodge, on the right of the M. W. Grand Master, and when called upon for service, obeys as does any other Grand officer or member of the Grand Body. His particular function is to secure votes for promotion. The Grand Master is entirely hostile to diverting funds of lodges to pay for such luxuries as dancing, banquets, with or without fusil oil. Correct. His ideas of Masonic charity are commendable. Upon the moral responsibilities of the Fraternity, he is eminently practical. He concludes with the axiom, that it is human to err. A shot at us, probably. Next comes the elaborate report of a distinguished Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Christopher Diehl. More attention would be given to this document if it was not thought necessary to place before our readers his circular letter, authorized by his Grand Lodge, explaining the attitude of the Masons of Utah concerning *Saints*. It was forwarded to the representative of that jurisdiction near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Past Grand Master Scott; but for some unknown reason he did not present it in October last, but will probably do so at our next annual communication. We wish to say to Bro. Diehl that, notwithstanding appearances, Bro. Scott has no disposition to attempt the care of a "plurality" upon the average salary of a Methodist clergyman. This is the circular:

Office of the GRAND SECRETARY of the
GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M., OF UTAH,
SALT LAKE CITY, May 10, A. D. 1882. }

Dear Sir and Brother :

To avoid further misunderstanding, and to explain the position of the Masonic Fraternity of Utah towards the members of the Mormon Church living in this Territory, and the reason why we are excluded from receiving any of the privileges of Free Masonry, this Grand Lodge, in its Eleventh Annual Communication, (January 17th and 18th, A. D. 1882.) assembled, directed the undersigned to call your attention to the following facts concerning the subject :

Previous to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Utah, there were in the Territory three lodges, working respectively by authority of the Grand Lodges of Montana, Kansas and Colorado. The brothers composing these lodges, although working under different grand jurisdictions and without receiving direct instructions from them, neither made Masons from members of the Mormon Church, nor admitted such who *were* Masons into their lodges. This refusal shows plainly that these brethren did not consider the followers of Brigham Young fit material for the Masonic Structure, and that they must have had sufficient reasons for objecting to associate in their lodges with such who had in their mother country, and prior to joining the Mormon Church, taken the O. B. of a Mason.

At the organization of the Grand Lodge of Utah, A. D. 1872, the Mormon question was not directly approached, for the simple reason that it was supposed then, as now, that each individual brother was familiar enough with the teachings and practices of the Mormon Church to know that a person believing in its doctrines could not be made a Mason. The experience of the past decade has proved sufficiently that the Grand Lodge acted wisely in leaving the question an open one, and in depending entirely on the good judgment of its members.

While the Fraternity in Utah believes in and upholds the universality of the Masonic institution, and recognizes the right of every Craftsman to join any church and embrace any creed he chooses, and demands of him only that he shall admit the theological belief taught on the threshold of our sacred Temple, and further, *that he must be loyal to the government under which he lives, and yield a willing obedience to all its laws*, the Masons in Utah contend that the latter important prerequisite is wanting in the Mormons, because one of the chief tenets in their church in Utah is polygamy, which a United States statute has declared to be a crime, and which all civilized nations consider a relic of barbarism. It has been said that not all Mormons in Utah practice polygamy, and

this is even so, but it is nevertheless true that all believe it to be a revelation of God, and consequently all of them, by retaining membership in the church, uphold the tenet and thereby teach and encourage others to enter into polygamous relations that make them abettors of the crime, and they are, therefore, by the laws of our country, the decisions of our courts and the moral sense of an enlightened world, amenable and guilty. It is their application of the dogma to practical life, and their enjoining it upon all as a duty commanded by God, that constitutes their criminality, and not the simple belief in it. Hence every disciple of and adherent to the Mormon doctrine, as taught by Brigham Young, is barred out of our lodges, because we cannot comprehend that a deed committed in the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge, and there considered to be a crime in the eyes of Freemasonry, as well as in the eyes of the law of the land, should be upheld and considered to be a religious tenet in Utah.

In view of the foregoing facts, every thinking Mason must admit that the course heretofore pursued by our lodges is the only correct one, and that to be true to themselves and to the Craft at large, they can pursue none other. The Craftsmen of Utah have seen enough of the evil doings of Mormonism, and will do all in their power to keep the noble and pure institution of Freemasonry free from its evil influences. The Grand Lodge of Utah is well aware of its singular and anomalous situation, but the Craft throughout the globe may be assured, that as a link in the Masonic chain, it has in the past and will in the future perform its sacred duty to the satisfaction of every sister Grand Lodge. For further information concerning this subject, I refer to our Proceedings of 1879, p. 29, and 1882, pp. 28 and 78, copies of which were mailed you at the time, and which will more fully elucidate our past actions. Our future intentions in the premises may be judged thereby.

The Grand Lodge of Utah desires to acquaint the Masonic world with its position and standing towards the believers in the teachings of Brigham Young, and that this may be accomplished, you, dear brother, as its Grand Representative, are most fraternally solicited to prepare a report covering the subject as hereinbefore stated, and submit it to our Most Worshipful Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication, with the request that it be published with the Proceedings. Should you be prevented from attending the Communication, please intrust another competent brother with our request, as it is the desire of our Grand Lodge to bring the matter, without delay, to the notice of every Mason throughout the globe.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this, and communicate to me the result of your action, and with Masonic salutations, believe me to be

Fraternally yours,

CHRISTOPHER DIEHL,

Grand Secretary.

Brother Diehl also furnishes a report as Grand Librarian. The library now contains 4,623 volumes! Think of this, brethren of Illinois; a Grand Lodge with *eight constituent lodges*, doing a work of such magnitude.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted, prohibiting refunding fees for degrees. This is, probably, a boulder shied at the "cloth." A proposition to reduce fees from lodges was not concurred in. A further proposition to reduce the minimum charge for degrees was laid over for future consideration. Go slow, brethren. We have had a world of troublesome experience in such matters. It is not difficult to dispense with sources of revenue, but when the time comes that larger means of support are demanded, it is a herculean task to have an error of that kind corrected.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was accorded recognition. Upon the question of extending fraternal relations to the Grand Lodge of Peru, Bro. Diehl reports at some length. Before the brethren of Illinois can be in official accord with the "Grand Lodge of Peru," two propositions must be made clear. The first question asked, will

be: Are the lodges composing that organization the offspring of legitimate, *independent* Grand Lodges of *symbolic* Masonry? If this question cannot receive affirmative response, Illinois Masons will not recede from their oft-repeated declaration, that they will not recognize any body as of the Craft, that does not derive its power from the only source permitted to confer it. Allusion has been made in these pages to the same subject, and the assertion is here repeated, that neither the Scottish Rite, the Chapter, nor Commandery, have any right to assume control of lodges directly or indirectly, neither have lodges the right to submit themselves to such or other organizations. We also hold that lodges instituted by such bodies are as fully irregular and unlawful as though instituted by a Grand Body of Odd Fellows, notwithstanding such organization may be, exclusively, composed of Masons. We are a member of all Masonic associations—Chapter, Council, Commandery, and bodies of the Scottish Rite; but we are a member of but one association that we recognize as “Ancient Craft Masonry”—the lodge. All others are but unions of Masons, and without a remote claim to powers in or interference with the concerns of the Craft. More than this, the original constitution of the Scottish Rite never assumed control of the symbolic degrees, and it remained for France to organize the pernicious system of Grand Orientals that is now thrusting itself upon the attention of the *Masonic* world. The remaining proposition is, that although there may be one hundred lodges in Peru, yet if all but ten are the creations of Grand Orientals, that ten, the children of one or more lawful Grand Lodges, have an indefeasible right to establish a Grand Body (or a majority of them) without regard for the ninety that are without *Masonic* authority.

Some of our cotemporaries, in the past, have dissented from our views of this subject; but it is our impression that the greater the attention bestowed upon it, the clearer will it appear, that even a tacit recognition of the right of other associations of Masons to regulate, control or legislate for the Craft, is an admission fatal to its independence and existence. We say, hands off. Masons may organize associations while time lasts; but while it remains for us to have aught to do with the Fraternity, we shall openly and unflinchingly combat the fatal error into which some of our brethren are inadvertently falling.

Upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, heretofore mentioned, the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each constituent lodge in this jurisdiction, whenever a petition for membership is received and a committee appointed thereon, immediately at the close of the lodge at which the same is received, to post an exact copy of the petition, with the names of the committee to whom referred endorsed thereon, in a conspicuous place in the Tyler's room.

The Grand Lodge was called upon to correct a little hasty legislation. Great care should be exercised in adopting propositions; nevertheless, all Grand Bodies are oftentimes guilty of indiscretions in legislation.

The report on correspondence is the production of one of the brightest and most indefatigable Craftsmen of our country, R. W. Brother Christopher Diehl, Grand

Secretary. Our jurisdiction has liberal notice for 1881 and 1882. He quotes approvingly the views of Grand Master Scott upon the non-insurance character of Masonry, and the beauty and grandeur of the Institution. He alludes to the "Garfield Memorial" prepared by Past Grand Master Robbins, and pronounces it the "very best we have thus far read." He is highly impressed with both reports on correspondence by Bro. Brown, and is in sympathy with him in his tenderness for non-affiliates. See Missouri.

In his review of Louisiana, he gives Bro. Fleming a dry shave. Bro. F. is not inclined to concede the propriety of taking any action upon the polygamy matter, so thoroughly condemned by the Grand Lodge of Utah. Bro. Diehl comes back at him with facts familiar to the older Masons of Illinois; and for the sake of younger Craftsmen of the jurisdiction we give a few paragraphs of the reply :

On the 3d of October, 1842, Grand Master Abraham Jonas, of Illinois, reported to the Grand Lodge that he had issued a dispensation to a number of brethren at Nauvoo to open a new lodge. Our Utah brethren know well of what men that lodge was composed. The petition for a charter having been referred to the proper committee, it reported among other matters: "It appears from documentary and other evidence before the committee, that there is some reason to fear that the intention and ancient landmarks of our Institution have been departed from to an inexcusable extent." Now, what was that "inexcusable extent?" It was this: the lodge had been set to work March 15th, 1842, and up to August 11th, not quite five months, it had initiated 286 candidates, "and passed and raised nearly as many." That is what may be called making Masons by lightning, and we do not believe it has a parallel. The charter was denied, and a committee appointed to examine the doings of this Masonic hot-house, and report at the next communication.

The committee went to Nauvoo, and the gist of its report to Grand Master Meredith Helm is: "In view of the whole subject, your committee find much to regret, much to deplore." It recommended a continuance of the dispensation, and "that some brother be appointed to attend at some given time to remind the brethren of the irregularity of their proceedings, and admonish them in the most friendly manner to avoid all such in the future." In consequence of this report, the Grand Master issued an edict, dated November 2d, 1842, empowering the lodge to resume work, bidding it to avoid the mistakes heretofore committed, adhere strictly to the landmarks of Masonry, &c.

At the next annual communication, held in Jacksonville, October 2d, 1843, the Grand Master reported his doings regarding Nauvoo Lodge, and said: "Should you determine to grant a charter to Nauvoo Lodge, and thus perpetuate its existence, I should suggest the propriety, nay, the necessity, of dividing it into at least four, if not more, distinct lodges. The number of its members is entirely too large for convenience in working, and is otherwise objectionable; a fact of which they are themselves aware." Now, that was water for their mill, and we are satisfied that if the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in 1843, had known the Mormons as well as the Grand Lodge of Utah in 1882, it would have done nothing of the kind, on the contrary would have wiped them out of Masonic existence without further ceremony. With four lodges they would have soon multiplied to eight, and finally would have controlled the Grand Lodge of, and Masonry in, Illinois. Happily, their cunning game was discovered early enough to prevent the doing of any mischief to the Craft at large.

The proceedings following the Grand Master's message seem to be incomplete, because, at a subsequent session of the same communication, the Committee on Returns and Work reported that Nauvoo, Helm and Nye lodges, all three U. D., and located at the town of Nauvoo, had submitted their abstracts and returns, "but," says the committee, "we are unable to report thereupon without further explanation or amendment of the returns." This shows that in the meantime three lodges were made out of one. Before the close of the communication, the committee made another lengthy report, setting forth the following reasons why the lodges at Nauvoo should be discontinued: "A disposition to accumulate and gather members, without regard to character, and to push them through the second and third degrees before they possibly can be skilled in the first and second." Of Helm Lodge the committee says: "We find their work irregular, in receiving and acting on four

petitions in one day; and improvident in passing and raising, oftentimes within two days after initiation." Of Nye Lodge is said: "In receiving petitions on one day and initiating the next, in as many instances." Judging from the records, they must have made in Nauvoo, within a year, about 1,500 Masons, and this will explain to our Utah Brethren where certain ceremonies in a certain house of Mormon worship come from, and that Heber C. Kimball knew their origin when he called them "our celestial Masonry." We could tell more on that point, but prudence bids silence.

Mormon Masonry soon became a stench in the nostrils of every Craftsman who had any knowledge of it. At the fifth annual communication, October 7, 1844, the thing was banished from our soil. We care not if Brigham Young's Mormonism be thought by Bro Fleming, truth or falsehood; but our personal opinion is, that the lodge does itself gross injustice to admit to its membership a person of *any religious faith* that demands and imposes an allegiance that necessarily degrades our Institution into subordination to priest-craft. This is the Mormonism of Utah, pure and simple. The members, therefore, of an organization that yield *body* and *soul* to priestly domination, are unfitted in the very nature of things, for a body of broadest charity and freedom. We never would tolerate, in the slightest degree, discrimination against the religious faith of any man (however ridiculous such faith may appear) if he is in cordial sympathy with the fundamental law of morals, belief and faith in God; but if there be coupled with that faith or belief, a power that can successfully command a Mason to spurn up his obligations, or that makes them secondary to creed, whether it be Mormonism, Mohamedanism or Christian, then we insist that Masonry degrades, stultifies itself, and weakens its claims to a universal brotherhood, if it invite such intolerance into the fraternal household.

Brother Diehl has sent us papers and pamphlets descriptive of this blister upon our civilization. We thank him for such attention, although it is entirely unnecessary, because Mormonism came into existence during our boyhood. We have seen it grow in Utah, into its present nasty prominence, and our hope is that Grand Lodges will not hesitate to stamp this defiant, mammoth, organized system of prostitution and pollution with a condemnation that will gather in strength while time lasts.

Polygamy a religion, O Lord! If a Mason of Brother Fleming's lodge should open up an establishment of the kind in New Orleans, and insist that his half dozen wives were the fruitage of religious conviction, would he be tolerated as a Mason, even though the civil law was silent upon the subject? The general, crystallized moral sentiment of the civilized world must govern Masons. Why not a drunkard, if arranged by his lodge, plead in defence the fact that Jesus Christ changed water into wine; *ergo*, no sin to get drunk.

Bro. Diehl, in his views, so nearly represents the jurisprudence of Illinois, that it is unnecessary to refer to his expressions upon such topics; aside from this, we must have a care upon the bulky character of our report. We part with Bro. D. with reluctance.

M. W. Bro. Philip Henry Emerson, Ogden, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City, Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1882.

This Grand Jurisdiction held its ninety-sixth annual communication in Raleigh, December 5th. There appears to have been present a very creditable representation from lodges. The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. H. F. Grainger, represents that there is not the active interest in the Fraternity as in years past, and asks, "Why this declension?" If the experience of North Carolina has remote resemblance to that of other jurisdictions, it will doubtless be found that *over-production* is at the foundation of the difficulty. We are not by any means cynically disposed; neither is it our disposition to criticise; nevertheless, the disposition to increase lodges without regard to real wants is so patent, that the most casual observation will disclose a picture not at all creditable to our wisdom as Masons. Every jurisdiction of the continent is at fault in this regard, and until a more conservative policy is adopted, these complaints will afford justification for padding up annual addresses with moanings. This should not be; but so long as Grand Lodges will plant organizations in communities that cannot provide for their maintenance, we shall be burdened with lodges that are not only worthless to their originators, but damaging to the Fraternity at large.

Upon the prerogatives of Grand Masters, he says this :

While instances may occur justifying and requiring the Grand Master to exercise his high prerogative in the face of a positive enactment, I am, after a service of two years as such, more than ever convinced that he should exercise it only in extreme cases, and always with very great caution. Where the will of the law making power has been regularly and properly ascertained, it ought not to be disregarded or set aside, unless the circumstances are such as to satisfy him that the law making power, acting thereon with a knowledge of all the facts and circumstances, would reverse its action as to that particular matter. During the year I have had several very strong appeals for its exercise. I mention only a few : One, a request to allow a lodge to receive and act upon the petition of a preacher who had not resided twelve months within the jurisdiction ; another, from a different lodge, to allow it to confer the degrees upon a preacher without charging the fees required by law. I have a profound respect and very high regard for that worthy and honorable class of our fellow-citizens, but the law is so plain that both were declined. Another lodge had balloted upon the petition of a very good man who was black-balled—the lodge desired to act upon the petition again before the expiration of twelve months—declined. I will mention only one more. A non-affiliated Mason died—he had been excluded for non payment of dues—his family wished the lodge to bury him with Masonic honors, and offered to pay his back dues for that purpose. I sympathized with his stricken and bereaved family. By his own act he had forfeited that right. *The law declared he should not have such honors. I felt it my painful duty to enforce it, and did so.* (Italics ours.)

As a rule, Bro. Grainger is correct. Organic law should be respected, and not unless positive good is to be accomplished, or some absolute wrong is to be frustrated, should a Grand Master disregard the letter or spirit of the statute. It is very much to be regretted that the law of his jurisdiction prohibits formal mortuary services over the remains of a non-affiliate. From whence came this law ? From *Masonry* ? No. Our sister jurisdiction is independent, sovereign ; therefore she can enact such law for her government as her inclinations may dictate, provided, however, that the landmarks of the Institution are adhered to ; but when a universal, fundamental law of the brotherhood is totally ignored, it is a step in the direction of disintegration,

and for the sake of principles vital to the lodge, should attract the attention of those who insist upon the preservation of law and landmark. The position of our North Carolina brethren is, to us, one repulsive phase of the *quid pro quo* idea of *Masonic* charity, and that has found a lodgment in the minds of those who have been associated, directly or indirectly, with organizations that have adopted an insurance policy as primary to their systems of so-called benevolence. These sodalities or copartnerships are well enough in their places, and with which we do not have a disposition to quarrel, but when brethren seek to impose such plans or methods upon Masonry, we are disposed to call a halt, and ask that *charity* be not supplanted by mercenary considerations. First, then, to the law. This is found in the esoteric and exoteric rituals of the lodge, chapter and commandery, and is as fundamental to the Institution as is the office of Master, Wardens, or any other command or provision found therein. What is it? The unwritten law says, in substance, that I am to meet the wants of a brother, his widow or child, so far as ability will justify, "I" finding him or them "worthy." In other words, *Masonic* charity is a personal obligation or responsibility, over which lodges or Grand Lodges do not have control, except so far as the member delegates the body to which he belongs to act as the almoner of his contributions to its general work—the Grand Lodge holding a like relation to the constituent body. The law, therefore, positively justifies two propositions. The first has already been mentioned, and the second, that a Mason is not tolerated in a legal claim, by virtue of his contributions to the funds of his lodge, or upon the treasury of the Fraternity, only so far as a moral obligation exists to care for him as an object of *charity*, if his brother or brethren feel that he is "worthy" of their benefactions. Now place this *supreme* law beside that quoted by Bro. Grainger, and what is found? Simply this, that the Grand Lodge has assumed to tell its constituent bodies that they shall violate an obligation upon which the essence of the entire fraternal fabric rests—to tell a lodge that it *shall not* exercise its charitable functions in the case of a *Mason* without lodge membership, is to say that there is authority above and beyond obligations. It is for the Mason, or the lodge acting in his behalf, to determine such questions, and not Grand Bodies, except in cases of direct appeal for its charities. It is not possible that the Grand Master is correct in his interpretation of the law. In Illinois, and in accordance with our pledges in such matters, lodges are permitted to exercise discretion in the premises, thus recognizing primary obligations as paramount. Other sayings upon this topic will be found under Oregon.

Bro. Grainger reprobates the practice, in election of officers, of one member casting the vote of the body. It would not be suffered in this climate.

He notices the death of Past Grand Master, M. W. Pleasant A. Holt, M. D.

The interests of the Orphan Asylum occupies a goodly share of his attention. It appears to be meeting with favor.

Three new lodges were authorized, and twelve reported delinquent. The Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Donald W. Bain, is of our mind. He says:

The establishment of lodges with a small membership—scarcely, if any, more than a legal quorum—is of doubtful expediency.

This is demonstrated in the instance of some of the lodges (as also, in others) whose delinquency I have just reported. They have continued a meagre existence in the midst of uncertainty, struggling with difficulties, and, after a period, ceased work. There are commendable exceptions, however, of lodges established in thickly populated sections where there is abundant material to insure progress.

Some remarks which I had the honor to submit in my last annual report have a practical application here

Brother Bain never fails to present a good paper.

Brother J. H. Mills, Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum, submits a very clear statement of its condition. His "conclusions from experience" will interest home readers:

For ten years we have been walking in the light of the lamp of experience. By this time our conclusions ought to be valuable to ourselves and to others. Some of them at least should be recorded for future guidance.

1. There should never be any plastering in a school building, because it is needless, expensive and dangerous.

2. The easiest of all problems is how to run a public institution for the benefit of its officers. As a caoutchouc string often unties itself, so this problem undisturbed will solve itself.

3. The hardest of all problems is how to run a public institution for the benefit of its inmates. Many wise and good people have long been, and are still, at work on it.

4. The clause allowing the Superintendent to make exceptions to the required ages for the admission of children, ought to be rescinded. It has been our most fruitful source of confusion, disturbance and injury to the orphans. Let the Superintendent have his orders, and be required to obey them. The Grand Master can easily make all proper exceptions.

5. It ought to be unlawful for any Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum to accept any gift for his own benefit, except by permission of the Grand Lodge. His salary should be sufficient for the comfortable support of himself and family, and he should be freed from the insidious temptations of those who are willing to pay him individually for the privilege of making money out of the institution under his charge. Whenever a gift, without suspicion of corruption, is offered, the approval of the Grand Lodge can be easily obtained.

As a rule, officers of a public charity can find a place for contributions, and without being chargeable with extravagance, or a disposition to neglect their own welfare. When a person hungers in any direction, he don't allow conventionalities to stand in the way of appetite. This reminds us of an anecdote of Governor, and brother, DeWitt Clinton. While his pet project, the Erie Canal, was being constructed, he, with a corps of engineers, went out to examine progress. Coming to the cabin of an early settler, at the close of a stormy day, he asked for shelter. The good woman of the house explained that her husband was absent for food, and that she could not provide the party with ordinary comforts. The Governor insisted upon camping upon the floor, and went to rest with a bowl of milk and a crust of bread for his evening meal. In the morning the same fare was hospitably offered, and during a pleasant chat with their busy entertainer, she remarked: "I expect my husband home to-day. He started last evening for a neighbor's, ten miles distant, to get some sausage skins." "Then you have sausage meat?" said the Governor. "O yes, but no skins," replied the good woman. "Well," chimed in the Governor, "we

will relieve you of all embarrassment. Just roll some of that meat into balls, cook it nicely, and *we* will furnish the skins." Public institutions are, as a rule, quite as obliging.

The system of District Deputy Grand Masters was urged but rejected. We think this a mistake.

A brother having been disciplined for "refusing to pay for a still," was reinstated.

That the Grand Master might be in a condition to visit lodges, three hundred dollars was appropriated for his expenses in such direction.

No report on correspondence.

M. W. Bro. Robert Bingham, Bingham School, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. Donald W. Bain, Raleigh, Grand Secretary.

KENTUCKY, 1882.

Perusing the able address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, William H. Meffert, it was impossible to repress a smile, when we found him urging compliance with a constitutional provision, requiring the proceedings of the Grand Body to be read in lodges "as soon as possible after their reception." It is not our good fortune to be personally acquainted with the distinguished brother; nevertheless, will wager a *keg*, that he is the most practical joker in Kentucky. The reader will imagine the labor of the average Master, in undertaking to comply with this demand upon physical resources. A moderate volume could be disposed of in a few months, but to besiege the huge affair before us of 508 pages, would be certain to induce the "laxity and looseness" of which the Grand Master complains.

On the 17th of October our venerable sister was eighty-three years of age, surrounded by the representatives of a goodly number of constituent lodges and Past Grand officers—such prominent Craftsmen as Morris, Todd, Pettit, Fitch, Tilden, Sadler, Leathers, Bassett, (present Grand Secretary), Thomas, Wilson, "Old Crow," (the short for Croninger), Woodruff, Grant, &c. We should be glad to give every name that has given the Grand Lodge of Kentucky so much prominence, but neither time nor space for the purpose are at our disposal.

The address of the Grand Master is a paper of value. He treats with much precision and clearness every subject engaging his attention.

Included in his decisions is one that insists that a party elected to the degrees in a neighboring Grand Jurisdiction, but removing to Kentucky without receiving them, where elected, is the material of the lodge within whose bailiwick he now resides. From the language of the Grand Master, it is taken for granted that, had the application been rejected by the Kansas lodge, Caseyville Lodge would have been without powers in the premises. We do not comprehend the logic of the proposition, that an election does not, with equal propriety, make the petitioner the possession of the electing lodge. In every Grand Lodge there is a point provided for in proceedings upon an application for the degrees, that bars its withdrawal. In Illinois, this point is reached when the petition has been received and referred to committee. After such reference the petitioner is not only within the territorial, but is also personally under the jurisdiction of the lodge, and from which latter he cannot be relieved except by waiver of such jurisdiction.

The sixth decision, that the election of a member, Master of a lodge, who had not served as Warden, was void. During our occupancy of the Grand East, a few years since, a similar result in an election took place, and we were asked to sanction an installation. The dispensation was declined unless accompanied by a written acquiescence of members qualified for the position. Upon the reception of the paper, together with the unanimous vote of the lodge, a dispensation was granted, and the Master elect installed. The matter was treated as though the lodge was without a member eligible to fill the chair, as in cases of lodges organized under dispensation. No member can be compelled to serve as an officer.

The Grand Master complains that a considerable number of members dimit, and others suffer discipline rather than pay dues. Some, he says, are of the opinion that over-much assessment in the interests of the "Home," is one cause of the trouble; while Brother Meffert takes the view, that the foundation of much indifference is found in the incompetency of officers of lodges, who fail to interest brethren in the work. Well, both of these suggestions may influence some, but the prime cause of trouble in this direction arises from the fact of too many lodges. When a Grand Jurisdiction has a surplus of organizations, the dollar becomes of more consequence than adaptability or qualification of petitioners.

A very kindly donation was made to sufferers from yellow fever in Pensacola.

During the past year, three Past Grand Masters of the jurisdiction have been called home. Most Worshipful Brother John Boyd Huston, died November 10th, 1881; Most Worshipful Brother Bryan R. Young, May 13th, 1882, and Most Worshipful Brother William B. Allen, April 23d, of the same year.

The Grand Master gives considerable attention to the "Home." It appears to be increasing in strength and permanency.

Past Grand Master, Bro. Hiram Bassett, Grand Secretary, presented an elaborate report. He performs a large amount of duty at a compensation that would keep an Illinois official hunting cheap beans. Aside from ordinary expenses, he

depleted his purse by providing a jewel for the most complete annual return from lodge secretaries.

Bro. H. B. Grant, Grand Representative of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Utah, submitted a communication, indorsing the position taken by that body upon the polygamy question. It is an able paper, and upon the motion of M. W. Rob. Morris, the Grand Lodge declared "polygamy a crime against the moral and Masonic code, and that this Grand Lodge sets itself before the world as denouncing and utterly condemning the same."

The following singular case is found in the report of the committee on grievances :

Your committee has also considered the appeal of W. B. Allsbrooks from the action of Reliance Lodge, No. 380. Your committee is of the opinion that said brother has no right to an appeal, for the reason that the record shows that he was not, at the time of said trial, a member of said lodge, but a member of a lodge of a sister state, to wit, member of Hampton Lodge, No. 137, of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. The committee recommend the following resolution :

Resolved, That said appeal be dismissed. Adopted.

Perhaps the case has not been correctly stated ; otherwise we cannot understand by what science of reasoning the Grand Lodge determined that appellate jurisdiction does not follow the jurisdiction and conclusions of the constituent lodge. To us it is remarkable *fraternal* law that avows the authority of a lodge to discipline a sojourner from another grand jurisdiction, and then deny him the right to be heard, on appeal. Our convictions are, that, if the jurisprudence of the Grand Body will not admit of appeals in such cases, it should not insist upon disciplinary jurisdiction. One position seems entirely incompatible with the other.

In another case, in which a member, an installed officer, was dimitted from his lodge, it was held that the dimission was void and that the brother was indebted for dues. If the brother remained unaffiliated, there would not be an objection to the opinion. If, however, the brother had been admitted to another body before being made aware of the error of his lodge, how would the matter then stand ?

The following amendment to the constitution was adopted :

"Provided said payment be made within one year after his suspension, but if the dues be not paid within one year after his suspension, the suspended brother can only be restored upon application to the lodge which suspended him and a unanimous ballot, as is required in case of other applicants for membership in the lodge," and respectfully recommend the adoption of said amendment. Adopted.

We regret to see that appeals from the decisions of the Grand Master are entertained.

The attention of the Grand Lodge was largely occupied with propositions to reduce salaries, dues from lodges, and mileage and per diem. P. G. M. Brother Pettit displayed his brazen battle-axe, but to no purpose. A like effort has been

frequently made in Illinois; but lodge representatives want to come to headquarters once a year at the expense of the Grand Lodge, and *come they will*. It is a pleasure to know, however, that the finances of our sister jurisdiction will justify a discussion of the subject.

The Grand Master gets an allowance of \$300, and the new Committee on Correspondence \$200. The latter, Brother James W. Staton, succeeds Bro. Rob Morris. He comes to the front, like most modest men, rather apologetically—more so than necessary. Reading his work, we are impressed with his sturdy good sense and practical ability.

He quotes a decision of the Grand Master of Alabama, that "For one to get into such a state of intoxication as to be unable to attend his lodge meetings, and to remain in that condition for several days, is un-Masonic and an offense against Masonic law;" and truthfully replies:

So it seems, according to the Grand Master's decision, that it is not enough for *one* to be *intoxicated*, but he must be enough so "as to be unable to attend his lodge meetings," and then he must "remain in that condition for several days" before he has committed any "offense against Masonic law. Well, we are old fogey enough to believe that when a Mason gets drunk, to use a plain term, he has committed a Masonic offense, and is a fit subject for Masonic discipline. It is not necessary for him to be drunk for several days to constitute an offense. We do not wish to be understood as advocating the doctrine that lodge discipline should be enforced because a Mason has in an evil moment so far forgot himself as to get drunk, but first try gentle means, and let that charity which "speaketh no evil" be fully applied before strong measures are adopted. But we must demur to the doctrine that it requires "several days" to complete the offense.

He dissents from the organic law of the new Grand Lodge of Arizona, that permits a lodge, if so disposed, to bury a Mason (with Masonic honors) suspended for non-payment of dues. Masons seem to forget that suspension absolute, for *any* offense, is a positive termination of his relations to the Fraternity during the existence of the disability. If, therefore, it is justifiable to extend such courtesies to a person with whom we cannot have *Masonic intercourse*, why should we decline to perform mortuary services over the remains of a person expelled?

He is of the opinion that a Master elect, member of a chapter, is sufficiently obligated for the discharge of his duties. In our jurisdiction this reprehensible practice of tolerating a *fourth* degree in the lodge, has been abandoned. Prior to this it was held, that a degree of the chapter was without moment, sense, or significance to the Craft, from the fact that the former is not a Masonic body, but an organization of Masons acting in the absence of official relations with the Fraternity. The Grand Lodge therefore demanded that the *degree* should be conferred by actual Past Masters. In his review of Florida, Brother Staton disagrees to the preposterous proposition, that the arrest of a lodge charter works, *per force*, the suspension of its members. He thus replies:

From this decision we must beg leave to dissent. We have always understood it that the suspension of a lodge by the Grand Lodge works merely to suspend the functions of a lodge, and does not affect the rights of individual Masons in the least. But to speak plain, we do not believe in any such

thing as the suspension of a lodge, except the arrest that may be ordered by the Grand Master, which, of course, can only go to the next communication of the Grand Lodge.

If a lodge incur the displeasure of the Grand Lodge by a flagrant violation of the supreme law, we believe that the only penalty is a forfeiture of its charter. If suspended, and that works the suspension of the individual members, how can the lodge make any provision for the removal of the penalty of suspension, since all their Masonic rights are forfeited?

A distinguished Masonic jurist uses the following language:

"To arrest the warrant of a lodge is simply to forbid its communications, and to prevent its members from congregating for the purpose of Masonic labor or business, under the authority of the warrant. But otherwise the condition of the lodge remains unchanged. It does not forfeit its funds or property, and its members continue in good standing in the Order."

His notice of Illinois is very fraternal. He compliments both Grand Master Scott and Brother Brown. He notices the fact that the latter is not in unison with the views of his Grand Lodge in the organization of new Grand Bodies. We have discussed this question in reviewing Missouri. In this matter Bro. Brown is very much off-color.

He gives a few lines of dissent upon the practice of disposing of decisions of Grand Masters in too great haste, and approves the plan of Maine, in reporting upon them the succeeding annual—a good plan. We are inclined to doubt the propriety of abrogating the conclusions of that officer, during his occupancy of the chair.

This is what he says upon the proposition to interdict Masons from having fellowship with other so-called Masonic bodies:

It seems to us that there is just as much sense in prescribing what church a Mason shall attach himself to, as to say what branches of the Masonic fraternity he shall attach himself to. What do the great mass of the Craft know about Masonry above that of Master Mason? Simply nothing at all. Well, then, not knowing anything about the teachings of the so-called higher branches, what is the sense of meddling with that which they know nothing about? We are no advocate for an accumulation of degrees, for the truth is we believe that everything that is essential to the real good of Masonry is embraced in the three symbolic degrees, yet there are others who want more, who believe in show, high sounding and double and twisted titles, and all that. We say, let them be gratified. If they are willing to pay their money for these things it is nobody's business, and the sooner Grand Bodies quit meddling with these things, the sooner these troubles will come to an end.

The suggestion appears elsewhere, but we again propound the question, and for the reply of Brother Staton—by WHAT AUTHORITY FROM THE CRAFT do you convey the esoteric rituals of the lodge in organizations, officially, unknown to it? Would it not be quite as justifiable to employ the same usurpation in ANY association of Masons, unknown to and without authoritative kin to the Fraternity? The totality of *Masonry* is embraced in the symbolic lodge, and we are strenuously opposed to the proposition (although long endured) that a Mason is warranted, in the light of his obligations, in practicing the rituals of the lodge in any other manner or form than that provided by the fundamental law. Are we not correct? If so, why are not *Masons* authorized to inquire into a custom that is jeopardizing the welfare of the Institution? In this connection we quote the remarks of our cotemporary found in his review of Massachusetts:

We are no advocate of the so-called higher degrees of any persuasion, believing, as we do, that all that is practical in Masonry is embraced in the degrees over which Grand Lodges exercise jurisdiction. But when Grand Lodges undertake to define what is and what is not Masonry in the higher degrees, we think they are traveling beyond their sphere. We know, and so does every other Mason know who attends Grand Lodges frequently, that there is generally the largest proportion of the representatives of every Grand Lodge, only Master Masons, or at farthest, Royal Arch Masons. Now, in the name of common sense what can these representatives know about the legitimacy or illegitimacy of any degree beyond their sphere? We do not believe in Grand Lodges introducing and legislating on matters in which all the members can not take part in the discussion understandingly; and as Grand Lodges are composed of *Master Masons only*, it seems to us it would be better that they speak a dialect which all can understand. If Masons have vanity and curiosity enough to want 96° suffixed to their names, they have just as much right to do so as they have to suffix 33° or K. T.

A person may affix 96°, 33°, Royal Arch or K. T., to his sign manual, but would the Grand Lodge of Kentucky permit its Grand Master, or other officers, to use such distinctions in the official affairs of the Craft?

Bro. Staton is not of the opinion that a Mason can be deprived of a Masonic right in the absence of a hearing; that if a Mason's God and Bible are dispensed with, there is nothing left of Masonry, although in another connection, under Ohio, he does not seem quite so clear upon the subject; is not an exclusive jurisdictionist, and does not like the one ballot system; thinks we have too much law, more than the average attorney can comprehend; believes in the exclusive sovereignty of Grand Lodges; does not think it proper to charge dues to a suspended member during the life of the penalty; thinks that public installations are unobjectionable; does not advocate the recognition of the so called Grand Lodges of Ontario or New South Wales; is of the belief that any attempt to coerce unaffiliates into membership is all wrong; dissents from the view that three members of a lodge should constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; comes down upon profanity, and thinks there is too much of a disposition to wink at such infractions of the moral law; comes to the conclusion that the son of a bond woman cannot be made a Mason; that a brother should be permitted to dimit at pleasure, a doctrine to which we can never assent. Our profound regards for your immediate predecessor.

M. W. G. D. Buckner, Lexington, Grand Master.

M. W. Hiram Bassett, P. G. M., Millersburg, Grand Secretary.

W. H. B. Grant, Louisville, Assistant Grand Secretary.

IDAHO, 1882.

Fifteenth annual communication was held in Boise City, September 12th. Lodges all represented—nine.

The Grand Master, M. W. Brother F. E. Ensign, was not present at the opening of the Grand Lodge, but subsequently appeared, stating that ill health had prevented his assuming the duties of his position. It is somewhat singular that the Grand Body refrained from all allusion to the address of the Grand Master. At the conclusion of his remarks he placed the gavel in the hands of the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Brother L. F. Cartee, who presided over the deliberations of the Grand Lodge. The report of the latter is confined to two or three matters of local interest.

R. W. Brother George H. Davis, Deputy Grand Master of Minnesota, was a visitor, and, presumably, had a good time.

The report of the Grand Secretary is a sharp and crisp business paper. He notices an application for a new lodge, but the papers being informal, were returned.

It is very satisfactory evidence of the Masonic character of this jurisdiction to find the brethren caring for orphans. The reports of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer show a provision, in this direction, of \$900.

The adjustment of misunderstanding between the Grand Lodges of Missouri and New Mexico is noticed.

Action upon the application of the new Grand Lodge of Arizona for recognition, was deferred.

Glad to see that a Committee on Correspondence was appointed. It is hoped that it may be heard from another year. Brother E. A. Stevenson is chairman.

M. W. Bro. L. F. Cartee, Boise City, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. James H. Wickersham, Silver City, Grand Secretary.

MISSOURI, 1882.

A very correct likeness of our deceased brother, Most Worshipful Samuel H. Owens, P. G. M., adorns the volume before us. He died on the 22d of February last, one of the best beloved of a long line of distinguished Craftsmen who have presided over the Masons of that jurisdiction. He was taken from us in the vigor of an active manhood. It would be difficult to measure his loss. Funeral services were conducted by Most Worshipful Alex M. Dockery, Grand Master. *Beatae memoriae*. The following paragraph from the report of the committee appointed to draft a memorial will be of special interest to many friends in Illinois :

As a Mason, he was fraternal and philanthropic, sagacious and enthusiastic. He hurled no snow-balls in debate, but with the force of a catapult projected his argument upon the defense of an antagonist or a wrong. As to when he first beheld the "light" by which Masons work, we are not advised, but, from his initiation, he became thoroughly impressed with its beauties, and as more light broke in upon him, he became an active, earnest worker on the Temple. He was no drone in the hive. He passed, with increasing credit, the several chairs, until, in 1872, he was elected Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. He had been chairman of several of our standing committees, and, after retiring from the East, was restored to his position as chairman of the Committee on Grievance, and held the position until his death. His views were always well matured. He was a stranger to all mere parliamentary finesse, disdained neutrality, and always confronted his adversary with his visor lifted. In May, 1881, he was chosen Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, having served in the several subordinate offices. He was the leading spirit in, and the first Eminent Commander of Prince of Peace Commandery, No. 29, of Knights Templar, at Jefferson City. He was a Companion in Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; a member of St. Louis Lodge of Perfection, No. 2; and a Scottish Right Mason of the Fourteenth Degree. His lodge and chapter membership were in California. He was also Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of United Workmen, and—though weak and enfeebled from the disease then upon him—attended its annual session about a week before his death.

The sixty-second annual communication was held in St. Louis, October 10th.

Grand Master Dockery authorized *fifteen* new lodges. *One* application declined. He did not have any decisions to report. He notices the removal of the Grand Secretary's office to new quarters. Brother Vincil can now be found at 620 Chestnut Street, St. Louis.

The Grand Master mentions the pleasant conclusion of the difficulty with New Mexico, without comment; also the fact that Past Grand Master Scott acted as intermediary for the belligerents.

The condition of the Craft is represented as gratifying, and Bro. Vincil, Grand Secretary, much complimented. Finances corpulent.

The report of the Grand Lecturer, Bro. Allan McDowell, assures us that drunkenness and blasphemy are on the wane. He is also of the opinion that young men should be more conspicuous in lodges, and given greater opportunities in governing and ritualistic affairs. In all this he is quite correct. It is too often the case that egotistical old brethren are so much impressed with their importance, that they cannot be induced to believe that they would be much more appreciated as counsellors than in the active duties of the lodge.

It is a pleasure to notice that our Grand Master, Daniel M. Browning, was cordially welcomed to Grand Lodge by Grand Master Dockery. Bro. Browning, in personal appearance, is rather more captivating than his immediate predecessor, Bro. Scott, but in a sewing society or class-meeting the latter has decided advantages. They must settle such controversies between themselves.

The first new business before the Grand Lodge was the repeal of a resolution adopted the year previous, prohibiting lodges from the joint occupancy of halls with other than Masonic organizations.

Upon a special report of the Committee on Correspondence, Bro. Vincil, the new Grand Lodge of Arizona was accorded fraternal recognition.

R. W. Bro. J. W. Ferris, District Deputy Grand Master, was *instructed* by several brethren of his bailiwick to present a resolution to Grand Lodge, declaring "the traffic in liquor, as a dramshop keeper, and all persons engaged in such business are declared to be ineligible as petitioners" for the degrees. This was referred to a special committee, that reported :

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Brothers Ferguson, Ellis and others, respectfully submit that, in their opinion, it would be an innovation upon the principles of Masonry for this Grand Lodge, by legislation, to add to, or take from, the moral or physical qualifications, the possession of which has ever been held requisite to entitle any profane to be initiated into the mysteries of Masonry. The law declaring habitual drunkenness a Masonic offense, is explicit, and any lodge refusing to sustain temperance as one of the cardinal virtues of Masonry, is derelict in duty. If any of our brethren become, or are, the victims of intemperance, they are subject to discipline for a violation of their moral and Masonic obligations. It follows, then, that those who keep saloons ought to be held amenable for the violation of the principle of Masonry.

We recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the business of saloon keeping is hereby declared to be a Masonic offense, and those engaged in that business are liable to be dealt with for un-Masonic conduct.

The report met the approval of Grand Lodge. Straws? For the life of us, however, we can't understand why the purchaser is not equally as guilty of an offense as the vender. It is impossible for us to comprehend the distinction.

The committee on "Industrial Home" was unable to mature a "plan by which could be carried out the establishment of the institution." The committee was continued. Well, such organizations are magnificent on paper, but unless ample means are *first* secured, such enterprises have invariably proved too burdensome for the stability and unity of Grand Lodges. This is history that has repeated itself in every instance where Grand Bodies have become involved in liabilities that their constituents were called upon to liquidate.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances had several cases to adjudicate. It is observable that business difficulties occupied considerable attention. In this jurisdiction, these commercial adjustments are not permitted to lodges. In such cases we require that "fraud" shall not only be set up in charges, but that specific acts shall be *set forth* and *established*. It is not admitted that inability to pay an indebtedness is an offense, notwithstanding it may have been contracted with a serious promise to pay at maturity.

The Committee on By-Laws considered the following :

"Every member shall pay the annual dues of three dollars. *Provided*, That when a brother shall have been a member, in good standing, of this lodge for twenty years in succession he shall be exempt from dues."

The conclusions of the committee were adopted, thus :

While your committee fully appreciate the charitable feelings of the brethren of this lodge towards their aged brethren who have borne the heat and burden of building up Masonry in St. Joseph, and, fully believing in the object of the amendment to be praiseworthy, still we cannot approve it, as it is in direct conflict with the law of this Grand Lodge ; and, therefore, recommend the

lodge to rescind it. But would suggest to the lodge, that, as the dues become due, they can, by resolution, remit the dues of all those they desire.

The Committee on Charity make several appropriations, but are inclined to the belief that :

A majority, at least, of your committee are convinced that it was never contemplated in the organization of Grand Lodges, that they should become a medium for distribution of charity in individual cases ; and, if encouraged, it will ere long necessitate the creation of a Pension Bureau, and take this noble work out of the hands of subordinate lodges, whose peculiar province we think it is to provide for such cases. Having, however, regarded these cases as of such peculiar surroundings as to warrant an appropriation, the Grand Lodge could not now reject them without great hardship.

Owing to the plethora condition of the treasury, it was ordered :

That there be refunded to such of the lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction as have paid annual dues for the year 1882, a sum equal to twenty-five per cent. of the amount so paid by them as Grand Lodge dues for said year ; and that the Grand Secretary be authorized to carry this resolution into effect.

We generally dispose of our surpluses in other directions.

The Report on Correspondence is by our very able and highly prized brother, John D. Vincil, Grand Secretary.

In his review of Arizona, he says :

Aztlan Lodge, located at Prescott, A. T., working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of California, was not represented at the formation of the new Grand Lodge. In reading the proceedings and finding said Aztlan Lodge not among the formative elements, we concluded at once there was another chance for a row on the sovereignty of jurisdiction issue, *a la* New Mexico. Our purpose was at once formed to let the new candidate for recognition severely alone. Upon examining the list of lodges and members, in the appendix, we found Aztlan Lodge at the head of the list, and numbered one. The inference was that said lodge had given in its adhesion to the new order of things *ad interim*, and accepted the situation. A circular from the Grand Secretary, since received, proves our conclusion to be correct. To make assurance doubly sure, we wrote to Right Worshipful Brothers Alex. G. Abell and Dave J. Miller, Grand Secretaries, respectively, of California and New Mexico. From these brethren we have replies that settle the claims of the Grand Lodge of Arizona to recognition.

From the foregoing it would appear that Bro. Vincil assumes the untenable position, that if a single lodge had dissented, the organization of the Grand Lodge of Arizona could not have been consummated, although the large majority of lodges had determined otherwise.

All are gratified beyond measure that barriers to fraternal relations between the Grand Lodges of New Mexico and Missouri have been removed, but it does not follow that difficulties of a like character will not come to the surface in the future. So long, therefore, as such possibilities are to be apprehended, is it not wise to admit facts and law that lie at the foundation of all representative government ?

Is it not true that lodges upon this continent are, as a rule, organized upon an established principle that the will of the majority, under forms of law, is to be accepted as the lawful conclusions of the entire community ? Upon *no other* foundation could a representative government be established or perpetuated.

From the earliest records of the Fraternity, no tender theory, that the will of the minority should be supreme, has ever had a resting place, excepting in the domain of morbid sentimentalism, or in the less to be admired determination that selfishness or pride of pre-conceived opinion should be insurmountable obstacles to the general welfare ; neither has it been surmised that the majority, acting within the sphere of recognized authority, have imposed unlawful burdens upon the minority ; because the fundamental principle at the basis of all representative dominion assumes that the minority surrenders certain natural rights that the entire community may be uniformly and successfully governed. Not a representative association upon earth was ever, or can be, reared upon any other foundation. It is not, therefore, a gratuitous assumption, but it is an axiom in delegated political, ecclesiastical or fraternal organizations, that the will of the majority, recognized by the written statute, or provided by common law, (and appropriately expressed) is, and necessarily must be, governing.

Grand Lodges of Symbolic Masonry are independent sovereignties, and can only come into existence by and through the common law of organization, for the reason that there does not exist a power that can dictate through a written statute ; therefore, when a brother inveighs against the common law, and triumphantly asks that the written law for the organization of Grand Lodges be pointed out and identified, submits to a criticism that is anything but creditable to his intelligence ; because he necessarily confesses ignorance of the fact that the common (or unwritten) law is of the same force in Masonry as that defined by its constitutions. So also in the state. The common law of England is a system of jurisprudence coming of *usage*, and thus distinguished from legislation, and is of the same force in this country as there, except where contravened by our law-making powers. The common law, therefore, for the organization of Grand Bodies of the Craft, must be found in the general *usage*. There is not any controversy touching the facts of general *usage* in this regard. The majority of lodges (not less than three) occupying a specific territory, in which a Grand Body does not exist, have asserted and maintained the right of grand organization by virtue of the common law of the Fraternity. When such organization, regularly formed, receives the recognition of a majority of the Grand Lodges of the world, it is *de facto* and *de jure* a supreme body within its jurisdictional limits.

We do not now bring to mind but three Grand Lodges that have offered serious opposition to the law ; and these, after finding that the legitimate sequences of their assaults upon recognized guarantees to civil, religious and fraternal liberties was naught but anarchy and barbarism for the future, have gracefully accepted the well-known conclusions of the Masonic and liberty-loving world.

To us it appears senseless platitude to assert that Grand Lodges cannot be authorized except on the assent of all the lodges of a State or Territory. If this doctrine has remote claim to respectability, it would with equal force apply to the internal government of grand and constituent bodies. When a proposition before the Grand Lodge of Illinois is adopted by a majority vote, why the impropriety of the minority crying out : "Stop selfishness and usurpation, and try brotherly love." If the lodge of which I am a member concludes to amend a by-law, or to make appro-

priation of its funds contrary to my judgment, would I not be called upon to cry out : "Stop coercion and try Masonry?"

We do not wish to be disrespectful of the opinion of others, but when it is seriously insisted that one lodge can successfully defy the expressed will of four hundred and ninety-nine of the same territorial jurisdiction, in providing government for the general welfare of the whole, we must characterize the position as wanting in a knowledge of law, and a bold defiance of and a declaration of hostility to every principle of representative Masonic government. There is not, nor has been, any such law in Free Masonry, and it seems to us that the brother who asserts it is making a supreme effort to exhibit scanty acquaintance with law and justice.

A perfect unity of thought in human welfare would be admirable. It would be a magnificent, inspiring spectacle to see the Fraternity of one jurisdiction a unit in methods for man's elevation. It would be quite as gratifying to see theological barriers broken down, and the Christian church marching upon a single objective point, without a thought of the distinctions that now mark so wide a separation in dogma and method ; but not until the "lion and lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them," will earth witness men so disregardful of their opinions, that the judgment of *one* will be taken as the judgment of a community.

Whether it has been wise in the Creator that men are constituted as they are, is not the question that we are dealing with, but we are considering the broad fact that they *will* exercise the prerogative of individual opinion ; and so long as this is true we must submit to the only line of procedure that can secure the largest liberty consistent with the well-being of the whole. *This is Masonic unity* ; and the Mason or lodge that attempts to commit us to a tyranny, by holding that a single dissent is a bar to organization—the *only hope for constitutional unification*—has but a limited conception of the laws of our being, or the *absolute* necessities of our race.

The foregoing is not intended as a reply to Bro. Vincil, but to the unwarranted assumptions of our immediate predecessor, Bro. Brown, with whom Bro. V. *appears* to be in sympathy, simply because his Grand Lodge has so directed.

In his review of Florida he dissents from the conclusion that members of a defunct lodge (that has suffered an arrest of charter) are, by virtue of this act of Grand Lodge, suspended of their Masonic rights. This very unwise and unjustifiable species of proscription does not find any warrant in the fundamental principles of the Institution. Brother Vincil well says :

We do not believe a brother can be placed in the position of a "*suspended* Mason" by the act of a Grand Master or a Grand Lodge arresting the charter of his lodge, and not give him the benefit of a trial. This looks too much like trifling with the sacred right of lodge membership and Masonic life. If a brother should die while standing "towards the Fraternity in the position of a *suspended* Mason," such suspension, caused by arrest of charter for dereliction as to dues, he is denied Masonic burial, and his family cut off from all charity and sympathy. If brethren fail to pay lodge dues, let the lodge discipline them, and not leave it for the Grand Lodge to punish indiscriminately and without trial all who happen to be in arrears when the charter is arrested. In killing an *organization* for delinquency, by arresting the lodge charter, the Grand Lodge should not inflict Masonic *death* upon the individual members of the organization. Arrest of charter is to end

a *delinquent corporation*. Any law that goes beyond this, and destroys the life of members of the Craft without trial, is as unjust as it is un-Masonic. The conviction has been growing on us for years, that Masonic life is too easily ended and summarily disposed of, in these modern days of rapid movement. We may have become indifferent to its worth and sacredness by the growing disregard for human life and rights, now so alarmingly prevalent.

Several pages are devoted to the mention of Illinois. He thinks life of too limited proportions to get up a respectable summary of the record for 1881; is rather complimentary to both Brother Grand Master Scott and Brother Brown; thinks the latter a good writer, but regrets that he did not have larger latitude! Wishes that he may have opportunity for a "fuller say," and that he might be "turned loose," to give the world an idea of the extent of his possibilities; thinks his work well done, but too full for the general reader to grasp if he has other thoughts that claim attention.

Reviewing Nevada, he says: "Wish we could meet with an oration that would make Masons better men; teaching them to fear God and keep His commandments; to reverence His name and law, abstain from profanity, drunkenness and vice in all its forms. * * * The trouble is, our grand orators *orate* too much."

Our private opinion is, that the vast majority of such productions benefit the printer only. Men of this busy age are rarely disposed to be satisfied with theories in matters that are of vital concern in the practical affairs of life. Show men of sense, by *our example*, the goal to an honorable ambition, and they will follow rather than listen to disquisitions embodying naught else than attractive rhetoric. Such papers are good in their way; but when we take hold of the facts of moral existence as the grand objective features of our Institution, uncertain sounds are not of any significance in the direction of our aims. We shall have occasion to refer to this subject before our work for the year has been concluded.

Brother Vincil has been converted to the practice, in some jurisdictions, of dual membership. Listen to him:

And the same was adopted. So we withdraw our opposition to the custom of dual membership. We discover new beauty and usefulness in the law or rule tolerating it. It is a charming idea, and dazzles us. Then it is so serviceable. A want quite general can be so easily remedied. One brother can hold office in "both lodges" at once. The lodges, by doubling up, can have all the bright workers employed, and their talents utilized. The lodges will thus have a good opportunity to get better officers than under our rule. Then some brethren will be able to secure office in lodges away from home, where they are not so well known and appreciated. Some prophets are without honor in their own country or neighborhood, but away from home they can spread themselves "like a green bay tree." Give them a chance. Let them spread. Let the brethren "fill any office in the gift of either or both lodges at one and the same time." Give them plenty to do, it will prevent rust. Besides, it will always be so convenient for one brother to fill offices in "both lodges at the same time," and enable him to do justice to both. Added to all, will be the encouragement to members of one given lodge to fit themselves for office and duty, when a dual member from another community can "come over and help us" by taking office away from them. The only remedy for them will be to play the dual act and go from home to get office and post up for the work.

We have never given much attention to the matter, neither have we had an experience that will justify very positive conclusions. In the light of what knowl-

edge we have upon the topic, there does not appear insurmountable objections to a Mason holding membership in a dozen lodges, if he is so inclined; nevertheless, it may be that practical experience has demonstrated otherwise. Light in this direction is asked for.

Rather late perhaps, still we do not desire to pass in silence the very good oration by R. W. James W. Boyd. The conclusion of his discourse will interest our readers:

We have heard that Masonry is grand because she is old; but Masonry is old because she is grand. She has withstood the ravages of time, the revolutions of ages, the unrelenting crusades against her, because she is founded upon a philosophic basis. Masonry is no insurance association; not disparaging or underrating the benefits of insurance, she has nobler, grander ends to accomplish. She is that imperial Institution which carries lessons of true manhood, devotion to women, loyalty to truth into every hamlet within our borders; she is that permanent Institution whose example has actually called into being almost every other benevolent order which exists to-day; she is that imperishable Institution which takes by the hand the brother who has fallen in this battle of life, that kindly raises him to his feet again, that gently brushes from his brow the dust of defeat, and encourages him to go forth again to the conflict with renewed strength and a firmer determination to accomplish something in life; that noble Institution, which in the silent watches, unmolested, carries joy and gladness to the lonely and desolate of earth; that immovable Institution, which, by her tenets and cordial virtues, draws, unbidden, to her sanctum sanctorum the high, the low, the rich, the poor, and numbers them all alike, her own plighted sons and workmen; that imperious Institution, which, by her sublime principles, unswerving faith and noble deeds, challenges the admiration of all men.

We are Masons, not for what we may get, but for what we may attain, what we may do for others. This is her glory; this is what makes Masonry the synonym of charity throughout the civilized world; this is what will shed brighter and yet still brighter luster upon her fair name, as the centuries, one by one, shall be added to the past, even down to "the last syllable of recorded time."

M. W. Charles C. Woods, Kansas City, Grand Master.

R. W. John D. Vincil, St. Louis, Grand Secretary.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1882.

This Most Worshipful Grand Lodge met in Vinita, Cherokee Nation, Nov. 9th. Eleven lodges represented, two absent; Most Worshipful Brother Charles E. Gooding, Grand Master, presiding. His address is made up, principally, of notices of special dispensations, and sundry decisions. He recommends an increase of the Grand Secretary's salary. It was so ordered, and that distinguished functionary,

Past Grand Master Murrow, is rejoicing in prospective wealth. It is a real pleasure to know that he is appreciated. Within our knowledge, he has been of supreme importance to many interests of that jurisdiction.

The Grand Master must be a minister, and fond of "sewing circles." Hear him:

I would recommend to the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction the Eastern Star Degree. Your loved ones who are not permitted to meet with you in your devotion as Masons—wife, mother, daughter and sister—can meet with us around that altar as sisters of the Eastern Star. The lesson is a beautiful one, one that is intended to raise our thoughts from this sin-cursed earth to that land which all true Masons hope to reach.

The Grand Lodge growled dissent; still, "where there's a will there's a way." Write to our Past Grand Master Scott upon the subject.

Bro. Gooding devotes considerable attention to the drunkenness and profanity of his jurisdiction. A year ago, we came across, in Washington, a Mason who knew much of the Masonry of Indian Territory. He did not give a very flattering representation of its ethical status. The language of the Grand Master does not, therefore, remove a rather unfavorable impression, then gathered, of the weaknesses of many of the so-called Masons of his jurisdiction. While we are much gratified to know the character of the Grand Master, and his contempt for debauchery, still, displaying such delinquencies in public addresses will never remove the stigma upon the good name of the Fraternity. The Grand Master is the sovereign of his dominion, and *upon him* rests the responsibility, in a great measure, of its reputation. He may be, morally, one of the best of men, yet if he fail of duty to his constituency, his value will be measured with but little difficulty. It is not only necessary that the ruler should be a good man, but a man of stern, unflinching determination to compel obedience to law. If a lodge embraces men of un-Masonic character, and has not the courage to bring them to the bar of justice, it is the plain, imperative duty of the Grand Master to order discipline; and should the command be disregarded, close the *thing* up. We are fully alive to the duty of Masons to employ every means consistent with the professions and dignity of the Craft, to reclaim the fallen; nevertheless, there is a point beyond which a Craftsman cannot extend his fraternal, charitable disposition without inducing a reflection upon the integrity of the whole Masonic fabric. We give it as an opinion, sanctioned by a fraternal experience of thirty-five years, that, if the Grand Master will hold lodges to a strict accountability in this regard, he will soon cleanse his kingdom of an element that may soon work its disgrace or dissolution.

The Grand Master is "proud" to inform his brethren of but one death in the membership of the Grand Lodge.

Cherokee Lodge, No. 10, submitted three propositions, as follows:

First—Is the introduction of ardent spirits into our country so serious an evil as to make it the duty of all good citizens to meet it with active opposition?

Second—Is it so serious an evil to the Masonic order and our tenets, as well as to ourselves as Masons, as to make it the duty of all good Masons to meet it with active opposition?

Third—What methods are feasible and practicable?

They had been discussed in lodge, and the conclusion arrived at that the first two were correct. The third was referred to Grand Lodge, where it was properly decided (as we gather from the record) that, as individuals, Masons should employ their best exertions to promote the welfare of a community, but as lodges, we should not be engaged in urging civil legislation, or acting with other organizations upon particular lines of morals.

The report of the Grand Secretary is elaborate, bringing to the attention of the Grand Body each of its varied interests. He recommends the recognition of the new Grand Lodge of Arizona, but takes occasion to make a remark that seems to place him in sympathy with the sickly sentimentalism of the few, who would make the organization of a Grand Lodge entirely dependent upon the caprice of a single lodge. *Unity in Masonry* is a submission to the will of a majority. This is the law of representative governments—the law of Masonry; and it is a little singular that a Mason of so much good sense as Bro. Murrow, should be found embracing a wretched deformity. A discussion of the subject will be found in the review of Missouri, and other jurisdictions.

The circular letter of R. W. Christopher Diehl, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Utah, reviewing the Mormon question, is published. The expressions of Bro. Diehl were unanimously approved. Quite correct.

The Committee on Education make a very sensible report. In common with all good Masons, they recognize the importance of caring for the orphanage of the Fraternity; but being warned by the experience of older jurisdictions, they would not recommend an organized charity in that direction.

After some discussion, the rituals of Arkansas were adopted. Minimum for degrees fixed at thirty dollars. No report on correspondence. We hope for one another year.

M. W. Harvey Lindsey, Eufaula, Grand Master.

M. W. J. S. Murrow, P. G. M., Atoka, Grand Secretary.

WISCONSIN, 1882.

Grand Lodge was held in Milwaukee June 13th. Only seventeen lodges were unrepresented. The printed proceedings are adorned (that's exactly our meaning)

with an elaborate likeness of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother E. C. Chapin. We should fail in a contest with him for supremacy in a chapter of the "Eastern Star," unless the engraver has been seduced into misrepresentation. We had supposed, moreover, that Brothers Collins, Bouck, Carpenter, Suessmilch, Woodhull, Palmer and Cottrill were about the average of Wisconsin beauty. Glad to find that we have labored under a misrepresentation.

The address of the Grand Master is largely in advance of the average of like productions. He writes sententiously and without attempt at display, and says, with a great deal of force and truthfulness, that the character of a Grand Body is dependent upon the quality and qualifications of its officers. He assures us of harmony throughout the jurisdiction, and what is quite as gratifying, that the grave, for two years, has not claimed a member of the Grand Body. A remarkable exemption, truly. His mortuary record of other Grand Lodges embraces such names as Brethren Mackey, Austin, Potter, Crowe, Ton, Bower and Owens. Every one of these distinguished brethren is mourned by the Fraternity of the globe.

Two new lodges were authorized, and special dispensations limited to exceptional necessities.

The Grand Master notices the surrender of two charters, and expresses the opinion that other lodges should do likewise, or unite with neighboring bodies. "Better," says Bro. Chapin, "have one strong, healthy lodge in a good location, easy of access, than two or three weak ones." A wise conclusion.

Lodges earnestly responded to the call for relief by their Michigan brethren.

We quote four of the decisions of the Grand Master :

1. *Qualification.* If at the time of the election there can be found no Past Master or Warden who will serve as W. M., if elected, the lodge present may proceed to elect a W. M., from their number, whether having served as Warden of the lodge or not, and when so elected and qualified, may be installed.

2. *Number requisite to open lodge.* In the absence of a constitutional provision, three Master Masons, members of the lodge, one of whom is at least a Warden, may open a lodge of Master Masons, and when so opened may transact business.

3. *Physical disability.* If the disability is such as to prevent the petitioner from meeting the requirements of the ritual, and also from acquiring the means of subsistence, he is disqualified.

Whether the fingers of the left hand being so cramped and drawn inward, or a man with a dislocated hip joint, causing one limb to be nearly two inches shorter than the other, or the loss of a finger or two off the left hand, amounts to such disqualification, is for the committee and W. M. to determine, subject to the above rule.

4. *Qualifications for W. M.* Each lodge is to be the judge of the qualifications of the brother elected W. M. He should receive the P. M. degree before and not during the ceremony of installation.

The first was sanctioned, and properly so. The second also met with favor. The third was pronounced correct, under the organic law of the Grand Lodge. The Committee on Jurisprudence make a dash at the law, and insist upon a literal con-

struction of the landmark. Space is not at our disposal for the entire paper, but enough is given to exhibit the persistency and intensity of the chairman of the committee, P. G. M. Gabe Bouck :

It is our duty, by our obligations, to transmit to our successors the landmarks of the Order as we received them from our predecessors.

It is only by the observance of and obedience to the ancient landmarks, the established Masonic law, and the imperative command and solemn injunction of the fathers, "Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set," that the excellent tenets of our Institution have been transmitted from generation to generation, through a succession of ages, pure and unimpaired.

Already the workings of this section indicate results that in the end will not only be injurious but disastrous to the Order.

The M. W. G. M. has decided that what constitutes physical disability under this section must be determined by the committee and the W. M. of each lodge. Consequently each lodge will have its own rules.

In one lodge it will be held that a wooden leg is no disability ; in another, that it is.

In one lodge, that a leg six inches short is no disability ; in another, that it is. And so on as to different degrees of disability that may arise.

The recognition of the doctrine that a Grand Lodge can change or modify the ancient landmarks unnecessarily, will produce discord and confusion between the brethren, between lodges, and between the Grand Lodge and lodges.

Its tendency will be to lessen the influence of the Grand Lodge ; lessen it in the estimation and respect of the Craft. The intelligent and conscientious member of a lodge will be placed in this dilemma :

His duty, as a rule, is to obey the edicts of the Grand Lodge.

The universal Masonic law says that he must obey the ancient landmarks. That these landmarks can never be changed.

That the imperative command and the solemn injunction of the fathers are : "Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set."

Which must he obey ? There can be but one answer.

He must obey the ancient landmarks, the great constitution of Masonry throughout the whole world.

It does not appear that the Grand Lodge assented to the conclusions of the committee.

Upon the right of visitation, the Grand Master determined that, in the case of a Master of a lodge applying for visitation to another lodge, he had a right to be received therein, though a member objected. This is, as we understand the question, entirely at variance with general established usage, and so thought the Jurisprudence Committee. Our sympathies are not with the regulation. In another place in this report, mention is made of the subject, and the position advocated, that the spirit of the Institution demands of an objector his reasons, and that the lodge should be the judge of their validity.

The Grand Master concludes his address with a lengthy eulogy upon the merits of the Grand Secretary, and recommends a considerable advance of compensation. The *Trustees* concurred in the recommendation. The same officials

recommended the discontinuance of Schools of Instruction, and the payment of mileage and per diem to permanent members of the Grand Body. Both propositions disagreed to.

The report of the Grand Lecturer, P. G. M., M. L. Youngs, is an interesting document. He gives the number of lodges visited—twenty-five; the condition of each, with prospects for the future. This same efficient officer was called into Dakota, and complimented by the authorities of that jurisdiction. P. G. Master, Bro. Cottrill, seems to be on the war-path. He introduced an amendment to the constitution, providing that the words "Grand Lecturer, and all provisions concerning him, be stricken out of the constitution wherever they appear." The Grand Lodge did not acquiesce.

Among the many wise enunciations of the Committee on Jurisprudence, are the following:

2d. Relative to the resolutions of Bailey Lodge, in regard to the treatment of the Hebrews in Russia, your committee most sincerely sympathize with these unfortunate people, and deprecate and condemn the treatment of these people by the Russian government and the Russian people, yet from the long, well-established rule and policy of the Order to confine itself strictly to the purposes and objects of Masonry only, and not to interfere in matters not appertaining thereto, and particularly those appertaining to political action, your committee recommend that this Grand Lodge decline to take any action in the matter as a Grand Lodge.

3d. The resolutions of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, and Independence Lodge, No. 80, in regard to disclosing the proceedings of lodges by publication in newspapers:

The law upon this subject is well settled, and should be strictly enforced. All proceedings of a lodge should be kept strictly secret from the world. These resolutions do not declare in what lodges these abuses prevail. If in their own lodges, such lodges have ample power to suppress such abuses, and should not ask the Grand Lodge for relief. If outside of their own lodges, their request is well made. We recommend that the whole matter be referred to the M. W. Grand Master, with instructions to investigate the same, and to enforce the law, put a stop thereto, and if necessary to cause to be disciplined lodges or Worshipful Masters of lodges where such abuses prevail. There should be no half-way work in the matter.

An amendment to the constitution was presented and laid over for one year, providing that an application for a dimit (except to unite with another lodge) must not be considered except at a subsequent regular meeting, and not then granted except with the unanimous approval of the lodge.

The law of Illinois is one extreme, that permits a member to go out of his lodge upon his election, if in good standing; and the proposed amendment referred to is another extreme, and quite as objectionable, in providing for unanimous consent.

Grand Lodge dues fixed at forty cents *per capita*.

Twenty schools of instruction, of two days each, were ordered.

The necessities of Brother Scott, 94 years of age, were provided for.

Following the transactions of the regular communication, is the record of a half dozen or so of specials for a variety of purposes. Several fine addresses are pub-

lished; but not finding anything among them from Bro. Woodhull, we turn to his rather brief but attractive report on correspondence. He is one of the best thinkers of the Craft, and it is a serious misfortune that he cannot find time necessary for this department of his duties.

In his review of Alabama, he publishes a series of postulations from Bro. Beers, upon which it is attempted to justify the error of that Grand Lodge in recognizing the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales." Here they are:

- 1st. Because when it was founded the territory was Masonically unoccupied.
- 2d. Because the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was established by the duly appointed delegates from thirteen warranted lodges of Free and Accepted Masons.
- 3d. Because in its establishment every care was taken to follow closely in the footsteps of those Grand Lodges which have been established in other portions of the British Dominions, and which Grand Lodges are duly recognized by all Grand Lodges as being *Sister Sovereign Grand Lodges*.
- 4th. Because since the establishment of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales its subordinate lodges have and are increasing in numbers, there being now twenty-five lodges under its jurisdiction, all being in the highest state of accord and prosperity.
- 5th. Because while the lodges under the English constitution have not as yet given in their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, it is solely to be attributed to the fact that the District Grand Master of the English constitution here has prohibited them from so doing under the penalty of suspension and expulsion.
- 6th. Because prior to the erection of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales this territory was Masonically unoccupied, and as the erection of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was effected by thirteen Masonic lodges, and that every lodge in the territory had due and timely notice, and every step was taken in a just and lawful manner, the erection of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was lawful, and consequently it is entitled to recognition as an Independent Grand Lodge.

1st. It is a gross error to say that the territory of New South Wales was "Masonically unoccupied," unless it is a fact that the lodges in existence, when the so-called Grand Lodge was called into being, were clandestine. If this be true, the fabric that Bro. Beers is attempting to support is not worthy of a moment's consideration. The truth is, however, there existed a large number of lodges in the territory, chartered by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, thirteen of which—an insignificant minority—assumed to establish a Grand Body.

The third annotation is entirely without foundation, because the common law of the Fraternity demands, as in all representative governments, that the majority of lodges can only determine the propriety of Grand organizations. Not a Grand Lodge of the British possessions, upon this continent, so far as our knowledge extends, perfected such organization until a majority of bodies determined upon the enterprise.

The fifth assumption of Brother Beers is also without value, because the *fact remains* that a majority of lodges *did not* accede to the conclusions of the minority. The sixth theory is equally fallacious, because a *notice* by a minority that a Grand Body was to be organized, could not force adhesion upon the large majority

opposed to the movement. When a majority of lodges, in existence at the time the so-called Grand Body was organized, tender it their allegiance, it will be time enough to consider its legitimacy. Some brethren are frantic in efforts to establish a precedent that will be certain to involve them in perplexity, sometime.

We desire to call particular attention to Bro. Woodhull's reply to an unwarranted assumption :

The report on correspondence is by Bro. Wm. R. Singleton.

He believes, with a committee of our Grand Lodge, that no case once adjudicated should have a rehearing. It is true our Grand Lodge adopted such a decision, and that too in the face of the fact that at the time of the previous decision it was impossible for the interested parties to be present and vindicate their interests. Our doctrine is that the Grand Lodge cannot consistently put a padlock upon its own mouth. There is no doubt in my mind that the Grand Lodge acted hastily in the first place, and very unwise in the second instance. We believe any Grand Lodge has a right to review its action when it pleases, and upon any subject which is of interest to the Craft at large. Decisions of a Grand Lodge are not final. It can review its acts at any time upon the same principle that it can amend its constitution. If, as in this case, a seeming wrong had been committed, it was not only in the power, but the duty of the Grand Lodge to rectify it at the earliest moment possible. There is but one law in Masonry that we can recognize—justice and equity.

In reply to Bro. La Rue Thomas, Kentucky, he asks how it would be possible to *open* and transact the business of a lodge with three members. Pertinent question, truly. It may be true that under the old operative organization, from which came our ritualistic allusions to the subject, three Masons could "meet upon high hills or in low vales," transact business and make Craftsmen; but when the speculative succeeded the operative, a ceremonial was established that made such meeting places impracticable, and a corps of officers absolutely necessary to the lodge. Will any Mason tell us how a degree, under our present system, can be conferred by the Master, S. and J. Wardens, without Deacons and Tyler? How do brethren propose to open a lodge with Master and Wardens alone, and comply with rituals authorized and commanded by Grand Lodge? How would Wisconsin or Kentucky enforce the ceremonial *they have ordered*, if three members are permitted to open a lodge and transact the *entire* business of such an organization? Our opinion is, that if Kentucky, Illinois, or Wisconsin have lodges that cannot, once a month, get seven members together, they should be discontinued.

To conclude the subject, if any Grand Lodge wants the change proposed by Bro. Thomas, it should adopt a ritual to meet the emergency.

He quotes a Philippic of Bro. Drummond, who supposes that some "stage-struck idiot" conceived the idea of making "the conferring of the third degree a spectacular drama," in the use of robes, &c. The first of our knowledge of this kind of thing, we witnessed in Ohio a number of years since, which leads us to think that the explosion was designed for Bro. Carson. Bro. Woodhull is correct in saying "that the action of the lodge constitutes dimission, the certificate being only evidence of the record." This is the correct doctrine also, touching charters.

We appreciate his kindly mention of Illinois, and for his complimentary notices of the work of P. G. M., M. W. Bro. Scott, and Bro. Brown, our immediate predecessor.

M. W. Lewis E. Reed, Ripon, Grand Master.

R. W. John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee, Grand Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1882.

The eleventh annual communication was held in the city of Victoria, B. C., June 17th, Most Worshipful Brother, Coote M. Chambers, in the Grand East. His address is rather brief; does not discuss principles, but confines himself to the registration of a few official transactions. He is very hopeful for the future, and sanguine in the belief, that when the large improvements now in progress are completed, the Fraternity of British Columbia is certain to reap large advantages. Nothing would be more gratifying than to know that his expectations are to be fully realized.

It appears that a dispensation is necessary to have mortuary services. It is something unusual, we think, that a lodge is not permitted, without authority from a Grand Master, to bury its dead with Masonic honors.

The following decisions are of record:

1st. Has a lodge the right to admit to membership any one who has not resided 12 months in this or any other jurisdiction under the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, but who has been an itinerant resident of the Province for several years?

"Provided any candidate has resided 12 months in the Province, and his residence transient, any lodge can make him by adopting the usual course."

2d. Are there any means by which a lodge can confer the honor of Past Master upon a brother without passing through the chair?

"To confer the honor of Past Master on any brother who has not been duly elected as Master of his lodge, would be at variance with the ancient landmarks."

3d. Is a man that stammers eligible for the degrees of Masonry?

"If the defect of speech produced by stammering would not disable the applicant from imparting to others instruction, or the secrets of the Craft, said applicant is eligible."

The Grand Master notices the taking away of many brethren of other jurisdictions, and that we have elsewhere noticed. He also speaks of the pleasant termination of difficulties between the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Quebec, Missouri and New Mexico.

The report of the Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Edgar Crow Baker, is much the best paper of the session. His statements are clearly presented, and reflect credit upon his Grand Lodge for its care in the selection of officers. Constituent bodies are fairly prosperous.

It is a pleasure to find a report on correspondence. The committee review the proceedings of thirty Grand Lodges, and although but little space is given to any, yet home readers will find much that will be instructive. There is nothing that can, (in the absence of printed proceedings) give Craftsmen so clear an understanding of practical Masonry as a judicious report on correspondence, even though made up of extracts. It is to be hoped that our brethren of the committee will extend the field of their labors, because it does not want in *ability*.

It is observed there was a general desire for constitutional tinkering. The less of this kind of legislation, the better for the Fraternity. Such is our experience. Efforts were made to dispense with the "Board of General Purposes," substituting committees. They were not successful.

M. W. Henry Brown, Victoria, Grand Master.

R. W. Edgar Crow Baker, Victoria, Grand Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1882.

The quarterly communication of this venerable and important jurisdiction was held in Boston on the thirteenth day of September, Most Worshipful Grand Master, Brother Samuel Crocker Lawrence, presiding. There was present a large representation of lodges. There were also present many brethren who occupy a large place in the history of the Craft of the continent, and well known for their erudition and Masonic graces.

The printed proceedings of the new Grand Body, the M. W. Grand Lodge of Arizona, were laid before the Grand Lodge, together with a letter from Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Geo. J. Roskrue, asking fraternal recognition. The papers were referred to a committee, and upon its report the request of the new organization was fraternally conceded.

The following amendment to the Grand Constitution was adopted: "Every officer of a subordinate lodge shall wear a blue velvet collar trimmed with silver lace, or a white metal chain collar upon blue ribbon, of such pattern or patterns as shall be approved by the Grand Master, from which shall be suspended the jewel of the office in silver."

The most touching incident of the session was a brief address by R. W. and Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D. D. A few months prior to the present communication, and on the anniversary of his eightieth birthday, the Grand Secretary presented Brother Paige with the congratulations of the Grand Body. His response is published by order of the Grand Lodge.

The committee on by-laws objected to an amendment to the by-laws of St. John's Lodge, of Newburyport, making members "liable to watcher's duty," and in the event of failure to comply with a demand for such services, a fine was to be imposed for the dereliction. The objection was sustained. We clip a paragraph from the report of the committee :

We find a growing tendency to recognize the claims of the sick and needy through provisions in By-Laws ; and, so long as they keep within proper *Masonic* bounds, we shall most cheerfully recommend their approval. But we must constantly bear in mind that Masonry is not a *benefit* society, in the common use of that word, as applied to the very many societies now existing, and which make *benefit* the key-note of their claims for membership.

Amen. The Grand Master addressed the brethren, and stated that, with payments by lodges that had voted to commute the capitation tax, the Temple debt would be reduced to \$85,000. He made an earnest appeal to the nine thousand members who had not voted upon the subject. We wait with as much patience as possible the result of what promises to be an interesting controversy. This is it :

The Recording Grand Secretary called attention to the fact that since our last quarterly communication the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had celebrated, with considerable pomp and circumstance, its sesqui-centennial anniversary, so-called. He stated at some length the grounds on which that Grand Lodge claimed to antedate its organization, and the arguments against that claim. He expressed surprise that so slight an attempt was made, by the numerous orators on that occasion, to set before the Fraternity the evidence on which it was proposed to overturn the opinions generally entertained as to the early history of Freemasonry in this country. While he believed that this claim, and the grounds on which it was attempted to be supported, had received but little countenance from well-informed brethren, he was of the opinion that longer silence on the part of this Grand Lodge might induce the belief among other brethren that we acquiesced in the assumption of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and that there was nothing to be said on the other side. He accordingly moved that a special committee of three be appointed to prepare and present to this Grand Lodge, at our next annual communication, if possible, a full statement of the evidence and arguments for and against the claim of our Pennsylvania brethren that there were in that Province regularly warranted lodges and a duly constituted Grand Lodge at a period earlier than such bodies are known to have existed in the Province of Massachusetts.

In seconding the motion, R. W. Charles Levi Woodbury alluded to the fact that, whatever might be the opinion as to the priority of existence of the bodies named, there could be no dispute that Massachusetts could fairly claim the earliest known member of the Craft on this continent. In support of this statement he read the correspondence between a committee of the first lodge in Boston and Gov. Jonathan Belcher, as set forth in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1871, page 376, showing that the Governor was made a Mason in 1704.

We do not know of any person that would be likely to maintain a claim to membership anterior to that of Brother Fletcher, except, perhaps, Brother Vaux. A special communication was held in North Attleborough, September 18th, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of a new house of worship, Grand Master Lawrence officiating. Mention was made of the occasion, that we might have an opportunity to

place before the Craft a section of an address delivered by R. W. Bro. Charles Levi Woodbury, one of the most accomplished Masons of the period. It is abundantly worthy of the reader's attention :

Masonry existed and cherished these ceremonies in Job's days. Mark the inspired text :
"Then the Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind, and said, Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? Declare if thou hast understanding. Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it? Whereupon are the foundations fastened? or who laid the corner-stone thereof; when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy?"

Whether Job was an Arab or not, it is still clear the Lord speaks to him as a builder, and uses the technical terms of the Craft. So also the inspired Isaiah says :

"Therefore, saith the Lord God, Behold, I lay in Zion a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner-stone, a sure foundation." And again : "Judgment also will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet," etc.

The symbolizing of faith by the Masonic corner-stone continued into the organization of the Christian Church, and St. Peter says, "Wherefore also it is contained in the Scriptures, Behold I lay in Zion a chief corner-stone, elect, precious, and he that believeth on him shall not be confounded. Unto you therefore which believe he is precious; but unto them which be disobedient, the stone which the builders disallowed, the same is made the head of the corner."

I might rest here; but lest it should be answered me that Jerusalem is not the mother of the art of building in stone, I shall reveal a little more, even at the risk of wearying you.

Assyria and Egypt contended for dominion over the ancient Palestine, and from one or the other she received her civilization and her arts. It is but a score of years since, for the first time within more than two thousand years, students have dug up and deciphered the live records of Assyrian days of splendor and power.

It appears now that the corner-stone was regarded in Babylon and Nineveh, seven and eight hundred years before the Christian era, with the like veneration by the people that it is now held in here.

Nay, more than that, a regular corner-stone has been found, which enclosed within it a box containing inscriptions substantially in the same method *then* as you have practiced here to-day. At Khorsabad, in 1853, Mr. Place dug up a large stone chest, which enclosed several inscribed plates; it was a regular corner-stone—these plates—one was a little golden tablet, one of silver, one of lead, one of copper, one of tin, the sixth was of alabaster, the seventh inscription was on the chest itself.

The inscriptions show it was laid by Sargon, the mighty king, etc., etc., "who reigned from the two beginnings to the two ends of the four celestial points." I could say much more on Assyria did time permit. Egypt has the oldest Masonic live records known to the world. There are no other known writings as old as the inscriptions on the walls of some of her temples, made by her Masons thousands of years before the fall of Jerusalem.

The sacred ceremony of laying the corner-stone of temples devoted to piety was there devoutly observed. We have many accounts of her king assisting in this Masonic ceremony, and, curious to say, there is yet extant a very full account of the ceremony itself as performed by the Masons and King Thotmes III, about sixteen hundred years before the Christian era.

The whole inscription stands to this day at Karnak, and can be seen by any visitor. I know the meaning of the inscription from its translation by M. Brugsch, the distinguished Egyptian antiquary.

The dedication of the building through this ceremonial was as solemn as the devout souls of the Egyptians could make it, and the king himself, Grand Master for the occasion, presided, in part; but as the inscription records, the unseen hand of the Divine One grasped the hammer, and lent his aid to lay that stone true and trusty.

The annual communication was held in Boston, December 13th. Grand Master Lawrence delivered a very scholarly address. He congratulated his hearers upon the remarkable prosperity of the Fraternity, and does not find anything "in the records of the past year which need shake our well-grounded faith in the growth and perpetuity" of the Institution.

He notices the loss of several brethren to the Fraternity, the most prominent being R. W. Brother William Sutton. W. Bro. Artemas Hale died at the age of ninety-eight years and nine months, and seventy years a Mason. Brother Franklin Chase was of the same age, and died after a service of *seventy-five* years in the ranks of the Craft.

The visitations of the Grand Master were numerous, and, of course, occupied a large share of his attention. In calls upon lodges he directed his efforts to the reduction of the Temple liability, and succeeded admirably. Only \$24,000 remains to be provided for. During the past year this liability has been abridged from \$100,000 to its present proportions, aside from paying the ordinary expenses of the Grand Body. The Masons of Massachusetts will not soon forget the successful financeering of Grand Master Lawrence. He was *unanimously* re-elected.

As some of our readers may not understand the nature of this Grand Lodge indebtedness, or the methods employed for its extinction, we will briefly state: (1) It came of building the Temple in Boston, at a cost of about \$500,000; (2) in 1879, the Grand Lodge, seeing no other way out of financial embarrassments, imposed a tax of one dollar *per capita*, for fifteen years, upon the affiliated membership of the jurisdiction. Subsequently it was determined to commute this tax, and members, so desiring, could pay ten dollars, and thus be relieved of further responsibility. A few lodges decline to commute—but a few. Grand Lodges that are liable to become enamored of large enterprises, will learn lessons from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and others, that did not, in the first instance, comprehend the perplexities that large obligations entail.

Included in the special warrants of the Grand Master, are five cases of *healing*. The language of one is the language of the whole: "To R. W. Baalis Sanford, D. D. G. M. of the Nineteenth District, to formally heal Theodore L. Marvel, who, *through no fault of his own*, had received the degrees irregularly." (Italics ours.) In other words, a person receiving the degrees in a *lawful* lodge, is not, necessarily, a Mason. This is a doctrine peculiar to Eastern brethren and not respected elsewhere, so far as our knowledge extends. It is held in Illinois, that the lodge is responsible for bad or irregular work, but not the innocent party to the transaction. If the Grand Master had declined to mediate Brother Marvel, what becomes of him? "If a lodge of our jurisdiction should confer the degrees upon a person without eyes, or without limbs, it would be held that he was a Mason, if "through no fault of his own," he had acquired the distinction. How would the Grand Master "heal" a case of the kind, with the law of physical qualification staring him in the face? If the lodge was unauthorized to confer the degrees, how would it be possible for the Grand Master to legalize a palpable overthrow of a landmark? The lodge

is guilty of an offense, and not the guiltless initiate. So it seems to us. The rights of the latter are intact.

The Committee on By-Laws report a case wherein a lodge had provided for a Relief Committee, and an assessment of one dollar per annum for a relief fund. The committee declined to approve these provisions, wisely concluding, thus :

Your committee feel that there are many objections to this manner of doing business, and, in addition to the points made in our last report, that may be applied to these amendments, we mention first, that there is a new Masonic offense created by having two kinds of dues ; and from this double assessing, difficulties would be liable to arise in attempting to define charges, in case of non-payment of either. It would seem much better to have but one kind of dues, and those made large enough (aided by voluntary contributions), to cover both the expenses and charity of the lodge. Second, the important duty of collecting dues, and keeping a proper record thereof, should be confided to one man, not to eleven, and the Secretary is the recognized Masonic officer for the performance of that duty.

Your committee do not intend to interfere with lodge by-laws and regulations any more than seems absolutely necessary ; but as the representatives of the M. W. Grand Lodge and therefore conservators of true Masonic principles and customs, we feel obliged to report against any and all innovations that conflict with what we understand to be true Masonic ideas, no matter how strongly they may be endorsed by other societies.

As the Grand Body adopted the views of the committee, we are constrained to inquire, very respectfully, if it is not quite as legitimate for a lodge to impose additional (other than regular) dues upon its members, and for specific purposes, as for the Grand Lodge to do the same thing? The latter places a tax of one dollar per capita upon its constituents to meet particular demands upon its treasury, and in the next breath pronounces it unlawful for a lodge to act upon the precedent.

Brother Brown, our immediate predecessor, alluded to the action of Massachusetts, June 14, 1882, in formally determining that the chapter, council, commandery, and bodies of the Scottish Rite, should be acknowledged as parts or sections of the Masonic family ; and that Masons of that jurisdiction were interdicted from associations with all other organizations assuming to be Masonic. This is not a new question to the writer ; and as it involves propositions of grave importance to the Fraternity, we have asked two of our most able writers, Past Grand Master Robbins, of this State, and Grand Master Speed, of Mississippi, for contributions upon the subject.

This action of our sister jurisdiction brings into prominence questions that this committee has so frequently submitted to its readers, not only in former reports, but while at the head of the Grand Lodge of our State. More than ten years ago, we propounded to a distinguished brother, M. W. DeWitt C. Cregier, Past Grand Master, the following query : " By what authority does a Master Mason communicate the secret rituals of the lodge in any other manner or form than that provided by its fundamental laws ? " The conversation occurred in a commandery during its opening ceremonies. It was then suggested that, if it was lawful for that association of Masons to employ such rituals, it could not be objected that any organization, made up exclusively of members of the Fraternity, was not equally entitled to like authority. From that time to this neither the brother mentioned nor ourself have been forgetful of the conclusion there entertained—that we were not justified, by any law of the

Craft, in divulging or making known any part of the esoteric work of the lodge that would sanction the idea, so unfortunately prevalent, that the commandery was an acknowledged section or division of Masonry. If this position cannot be vindicated, then there is nothing that can interpose an obstacle to a body of Masons (of any name, organized for any purpose,) to use *any or all of lodge ceremonials* with a view to establishing claims to fraternal relationship. Should it, therefore, be found that the multiplicity of degrees and orders that are constantly coming into existence, and being forced upon the attention of Masons, find their chief warrant to notice in the indifference of Grand Lodges in maintaining control over its affairs, is it not time to take a position that shall not only reflect the dignity and importance attaching to our good name and independence, but that shall protect brethren from impositions that are constantly being thrust upon their attention, as *Masonic*? Masons have an inalienable right to become associated with any laudable organization, nevertheless we do not believe that they should be permitted to carry *any part or portion of the lodge* with them, (or for any purpose,) *except with the sanction of the governing body to which they owe allegiance.*

We are not yet prepared to say that the methods of Massachusetts in this direction are the most advisable, still it is a step in the direction of the solution of a serious problem that is now fairly and squarely before us. *Ogni medaglia ha il suo reverso.* We listen.

M. W. Edward P. Burnham, Past Grand Master in Maine, was welcomed.

The customary stated communication was held December 27th. Officers elected at the annual meeting were installed. Past Grand Master, M. W. Brother Robert Morris, was in attendance. He made a very pretty speech in response to the welcome of the Grand Master. After making customary appropriations to the charity fund, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment. One hundred and sixty brethren participated; one who had been a Mason fifty-six years, another fifty-eight years, and still another, *sixty two years*. Others were present who, though not quite as aged, have contributed greatly to the intellectual wealth of the Fraternity—such Masons as Grand Master Lawrence, Past Grand Master Gardner, Grand Master of Templars, Dean, Past Grand Master Doyle, of Rhode Island, Past Grand Master Woodbury, and R. W. Bro. Marshall. The record of that feast occupies forty-five pages of printed proceedings. It would be a pleasure to give the affair entire, but must content ourselves with a brief extract from the speech of the occasion, by Rev. Bro. Charles H. Leonard, Senior Grand Chaplain:

I have hinted only a little concerning *prudential* advantages, and I need not add that, real and worthy as they are, they are yet the lowest. Held aright, carried aright, not in the pocket or hand, like my old passport, but in the mind and in the heart, no door of good can remain closed to you! With what does Masonry endow the young man who comes to her altar and follows her guides? I answer briefly: She gives him three things,—*Truth* for his mind, *Love* for his conscience, and *Life* for his soul; that is, she comes to him, first, with her wise and tender *instructions*. She explains. She opens her most secret heart to him. She so speaks, in wisdom old, and yet always new, that his thought is enlarged as well as quickened.

Next, she not only *explains* the best ethics of life, but she *encompasses* the child she adopts with new moral sanctions and powers, so that he walks forth engirt by fresh help and reinforced for

every new emergency. And, last, she exalts him into new *life*, for no man can *know* the principles of Masonry, by assimilation of what every Mason must be taught, without coming into nobler relations with his fellows ; indeed, into new and finer relations with nature, art, and every pure expression of our human life.

If I were to add another word, it would be simply this : that the grandest result of the Masonic principle, teaching and action is the birth of character,

We here give communications from Past Grand Master Frederick Speed, and from Past Grand Master Joseph Robbins, heretofore alluded to :

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 20th, 1883.

My Dear Bro. Gurney :

Your request for my views regarding the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, determining the Masonic degrees which that body recognizes as legitimate, was duly received, but a variety of causes, not necessary to detail, has delayed a reply.

I have been strongly inclined to concur in the Massachusetts view of the matter. I utterly dissent from the opinion so often expressed, that a blue lodge Mason can have no lawful knowledge of the legitimacy of other degrees in Masonry. True, he does not derive that knowledge from his own experience, but he received it from others in whose credibility he reposes confidence. Few of us can, of our own knowledge, testify to the existence of such a place as Jerusalem, but we nevertheless know that there is such a place, because those in whom we place confidence have been there and testify to its existence. The Entered Apprentice relies upon those who confer the degree of Fellow Craft upon him ; so does the Master Mason upon those who give him the Royal Arch degrees, and act upon their assurance that he is not participating in a clandestine body. But on the other hand, why are not those brethren who testify to the legitimacy of the Memphian Rite entitled to the same confidence ? How can those of us who are not in possession of those degrees pronounce them illegitimate, when we know nothing more about them than the great majority of blue lodge Masons know of the Royal Arch, the Council and Commandery, which are recognized as lawful bodies ? The argument against the Memphians is equally cogent against all the others. Is not the Ancient and Accepted Rite recognized by all intelligent Masons as Masonry, upon the unsupported—so far as the majority are concerned—statement of those of us who have been honored by having those degrees conferred upon us, that they are so ? I do not even know whether the Rite of Memphis is built upon the superstructure of the three Ancient Craft degrees, but presume it is so, and if it is, I am at a loss to understand why it is that, standing upon the same basis as the Royal Arch and the Scottish degrees, they are not to be regarded as upon an equal footing, our knowledge of them being no more or less than that which we have of the Capitular, Criptic, Templar or Ancient and Accepted degrees.

The difficulty is to be found in the all-important question as to how far the thing is to be permitted to go. The safety of the Masonic institution demands that the line shall be drawn somewhere. If the multiplication of degrees is to go on indefinitely, the whole Order will be brought into contempt. To my mind there is something absurd in the very number of degrees of the Memphian Rite, which provokes a laugh whenever the "thing" is mentioned. The lessons they convey must be either very thinly drawn out, or the amount of wisdom contained therein something fearful to contemplate ; but it is no good reason for condemning them because that is the way they strike me. Other Masons—men just as good as those who assured me that the Royal Arch was Masonry—also assert this to be Masonry. If the principle is admitted that a Grand Lodge may lawfully strike the one out of existence, are we not at the same time conceding the right to it to hurl a decree of excommunication at the other ?

It seems to me that the proper thing would have been to have forbidden the working of any degree not now worked, and in that way to have prevented the mischief from extending itself, for mischief the multiplication of degrees most assuredly is. But even this is open to objection, for what right has the Grand Lodge to say that I shall not become a member of any other organization which may choose to receive me ? If it may lawfully prescribe what other organizations I may join, why may it not also determine for me the cut of my coat ? It has the same authority for determining

this as it has to say that I shall not be an Odd Fellow or a Knight of Pythias. But I suppose it will be contended that it is confined to the regulation of my Masonic affiliations; but this brings us back to the starting point—who is to determine what are and what are not Masonic affiliations; or, in other words, what are and what are not "Masonic" degrees? The Grand Lodge surely has no proprietary interest in the word "Masonic," and such being the case, it must of necessity leave it to those who have received those degrees to determine whether they are genuine or spurious Masonry; and yet, as I have before intimated, the safety of the Institution itself may demand some action, and who is to take it, if the Grand Lodge does not? This brings us face to face with perhaps the real merits of the case. I do not know what harm, if any, the Memphians, Eastern Stars, *et id genus omne* have done. They do not flourish in these regions; I hope they never will. Those of you who have seen the "animal" can best judge whether it is dangerous and ought to be muzzled. From the description I have seen of it, I should suppose that it is something on the order of a giraffe—too long drawn out for use or ornament.

Very truly and fraternally yours,

FREDERICK SPEED

HON. THEODORE T. GURNEY,
Chicago, Ill.

M. W. and Dear Brother:

I have your request for my views on the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts concerning certain parasitic bodies called Masonic, had at the Quarterly Communication of June 14, 1882.

I have carefully read and re-read the proceedings referred to, and I do not see how the action can be viewed as otherwise than stultifying, misleading and mischievous. The Grand Constitutions were amended by adding the following:

"SEC. 24. WHEREAS, this Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the various States and Territories of the United States and the Governments throughout the world; and whereas, it admits the following-named organizations to be regular and duly constituted Masonic Bodies, namely:

The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States; the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Royal Arch Chapters and other bodies under their jurisdiction; the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States; the Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the several States and Territories, and the Councils under their jurisdiction; the Grand Encampment of the United States; the Grand Commanderies of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Commanderies under their jurisdiction; the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States, of which Henry L. Palmer and Albert Pike are M. P. Sov. Grand Commanders respectively, and the various bodies under their jurisdiction;

Now, therefore, it is hereby declared that any Mason who is hereafter admitted, in this jurisdiction, into any other orders, as Masonic, whether called the Rite of Memphis or by any other name, is acting un-Masonically, and for such conduct shall be liable to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and shall be ineligible to membership or office in this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 25. Any Mason in this jurisdiction who shall hawk and sell any of the degrees, so-called, hereinbefore forbidden, calling them degrees in Masonry, may be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

This extraordinary *non sequitur* was supported by an elaborate report from the pen of R. W. Bro. Charles Levi Woodbury; and considering the difficult nature of the duty to be performed it could hardly have been assigned to apter hands. This duty was to determine how, under cover of an ostentatious show of maintaining the right of the Grand Lodge to control every organization calling itself Masonic, within its territory, that Body might be made to practically abdicate that position, and suffer itself to be thrown into the scale, as a mere makeweight, in a quarrel between rival bodies, each having precisely the same shadow—and only the shadow—of a claim to the Masonic name, without hurting both the belligerents; in other words, to devise plausible excuses

for the proposed action whereby a pretended crusade against pinchbeck might be made to squelch out those dealers in base metal who had not got beyond the peddling stage, and still protect the mock-auction concerns whose proprietors had got fore-handed enough to throw away their packs and settle down in fixed abodes, had waxed rich and therefore respectable—a sensitive class which of course can't abide the sight of an itinerant vendor of any description, but who turn with especial loathing from one who don't handle its brands.

Of course, too, the itinerating Peter Funk looks forward to the time when he shall have a shop of his own from which he can look down on somebody, but as yet he has not got established, and has no powerful friends at court; and if it be also his misfortune to have started in business just at a time when the established houses in his line begin to suspect that the market has about all of that class of goods it can carry, he must not be surprised if they combine to "freeze him out."

In this instance he attempts to start in business at just such an inopportune time, and finds himself dragged into court not only to be sentenced to a moral pillory, but to get some inkling of why Justice is said to be blind; for he sees his equally guilty rivals in business, who largely compose the jury, complacently inject into his sentence a certificate of good character for themselves.

I have attributed the report of the lubricating committee to Bro. Woodbury, not only because he was chairman of the committee, but from internal evidence, both of a positive and negative character. The former is to be found in its style, and the latter in the absence of any reference to an important matter that would certainly not have been overlooked if Past Grand Master Gardner, whose name is appended, among others, to the report, had taken an active part in its preparation.

In his address at the annual communication, in December, 1871, Grand Master Gardner said:

"Moses Michael Hays was elevated to the position of Grand Master for the express purpose of consolidating in the Grand Lodge all the high grades, powers and sovereign rights, which this distinguished Mason brought with him from Europe. * * * I know of no grade in Masonry known to him, including those of the Royal Arch and the Temple, which at some time have not been domiciled in the bosom of our Grand Lodge; and although the Grand Lodge has not for years exercised any control or power over them, I know of no absolute and solemn relinquishment of the right to control and direct them, should occasion to do so ever arise."

Both because the report treats these "grades" as independent powers, and because it nowhere hints at so brilliant a stroke as the elevation of the individual who carries in his pocket the high grade, or power, or sovereign right, known as the Rite of Memphis, to position of Grand Master, so that this last Cardiff Giant might too be domiciled with the valuable collection of *bric-a-brac* already reposing in the bosom of the Grand Lodge, it seems tolerably certain that Bro. Gardner did not have a hand in its make-up.

When a committee is selected whose report is presumably intended to enable the Grand Lodge to act intelligently upon a grave matter like this then pending—one that touches the very foundations of Masonry—it is reasonable to expect that it will present something above the level of what might be looked for in a political manifesto striving to make the worse appear the better reason in order to discredit an opposing party with the electors. Argument is not to be objected to, but the first requisite of such a report, if it is to be of value as a guide to action, is that it shall give facts. This being done, it is perfectly proper that the committee should draw such deductions therefrom as they will warrant, and enforce its own views with all the force of argument it can command. It does something more than fail of its duty when it suppresses facts essential to a correct understanding of the questions at issue, or so interweaves baseless assumptions with truisms as to confuse the uninformed. Whether the Massachusetts committee has done this, let the following answer:

WHAT ARE MASONIC INSTITUTIONS?

"The gravest part of this duty of maintaining the cohesion of Freemasonry devolves upon the Grand Lodge. In this view it inquires what are Masonic institutions other than the Grand Lodges? They are understood to be regular and duly constituted organizations for the practice of Masonic mysteries, built upon the basis of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, admitting none to initiation who are not already initiated into Masonry under the auspices of a regular Grand Lodge, who are eligible to membership only whilst they retain their Masonic character in such Grand Lodges,

and who forfeit it when expelled from such Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge does not charter them, regulate their ritual, or prescribe their legislation. So far as they are a Chapter, an Encampment, or a Council, they are independent bodies. Because they are independent the Grand Lodge must consider whether the allegiance they ask from the Fraternity will be injurious to that due to itself as the sovereign representative of the Fraternity.

The Grand Lodge acts upon such independent bodies as one nation acts on another, by treaties of fraternity and peace, or by declaring non-intercourse, or by absolute embargo; but on the members of these bodies within its jurisdiction it acts directly with all the power of the whole of Free and Accepted Masonry of the jurisdiction.

It is only by the tacit or direct consent of the Grand Lodge that such independent bodies are permitted to seek for initiates or to make proselytes among the lodges of its jurisdiction, or that any Mason in its allegiance is permitted to enter or remain in the ranks of such a body. When that is cut off such a body must die.

When the conduct of such an independent institution disturbs ancient landmarks, or interferes with the policy of the Grand Lodge in a way that jeopardizes the peace, harmony, or interests of her Masonic fraternity, it is clearly the duty of the Grand Lodge to protect her landmarks and Fraternity adequately to the injury menaced, even by denouncing any further recognition of the body, and by expelling all of her Masons who remain in the offending body, should such a course be thought necessary.

It is an old and sound doctrine that there is no Mason within the boundary of the State who is not within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, and amenable to it for his conduct.

Your committee are a little emphatic on this, that it may be seen that Masonic intercourse and recognition for more than one or two generations has been, and now is, extended by the Grand Lodge to the Chapters, Encampments, and Councils declared by the amendment to be regular, and in our lodge-rooms their members receive all the privileges of visiting brethren in good standing. We have often accepted the escort on public occasions of some of these bodies, have provided accommodations for all of them, and in every way exchanged the courtesies and associations usual between independent bodies related in a similar manner."

At the outset we have the assumptions that there are Masonic institutions other than Grand Lodges. Of course there are the lodges, but this is not what the committee means; it refers to Chapters, Commanderies, and Councils, and these it says "are understood to be regular and duly constituted organizations for the practice of Masonic mysteries." Understood by whom? Not by any Masonic student who has obtained even a smattering of the true history of these bodies. It is a fact that they are regularly and duly constituted under their own regulations; but the language used is designed to convey the impression that they are lawfully constituted under some Masonic canon, and this is not the fact. The statement that they are organizations for the practice of Masonic mysteries is pure and groundless assumption, so shown, in truth, by the very next sentence of the report, which says that "the Grand Lodge does not charter them, regulate their ritual, or prescribe their legislation." No organization can practice Masonic mysteries that is not chartered and regulated by the Grand Lodge; not only because the Grand Lodge is the ultimate sole and exclusive repository of authority in Masonry, but because outside of those taught in the lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry, logically, historically, and as a matter of fact, there are no *Masonic* mysteries to be taught.

The sole claim of these bodies to be called Masonic is the fact that their inventors and organizers, and their successors, were Masons before they created or joined them. Suppose the founders of Odd-Fellowship had been Masons—and for aught I know they may have been—and had determined to admit none to their society who had not previously been initiated into Masonry; would the system they constructed have been entitled to be classed among Masonic mysteries? It would have had precisely the quality, no more, no less, which the committee recognizes as giving to certain institutions "other than Grand Lodges" a claim to the Masonic name.

I say *certain* institutions because the rule don't always hold good either with the committee or the Grand Lodge. The Memphis rite which the Grand Lodge anathematizes builds upon the foundation of the Master Mason in precisely the same manner as the so-called Scottish rite, and the

Capitular rite, which it recognizes, and which the committee says "are widely known as having long and loyally co-operated with this Grand Lodge in useful Masonic work." Ay! There's the rub. It is because these bodies have been long in existence, have accumulated money, and have been found convenient partners in some speculations outside of legitimate business, that their neighbors agree to cover the bar sinister on their escutcheon with a thick coat of whitewash, and compound for it by denouncing a younger and weaker bantling, begotten in the same bed, born of the same parents and marked with the same stripes, as a predestined and irredeemable bastard.

These bodies, which, for the purpose of securing their recognition, the committee in one portion of its parti-colored argument assumes to be independent, while in order to find grounds for legislating against their twin sister it feels obliged to show in another portion that they are not so, came into existence at a time when the Craft was not as well able as now to determine the question of their legitimacy. Few, if any, of the Craftsmen knew anything about Masonry except by oral tradition, a method, let it be borne in mind, by which the inventions of yesterday come to the mind of the novice to-day with all the force of long established truth; and what an important factor this must have been at that time can be measurably appreciated when we reflect how many there are among the Fraternity to-day, intelligent as men, but without Masonic reading, who accept the legends of the ritual as historical fact!

Books there were none, or next to none, from which any accurate knowledge of Masonry could be obtained. Even after so-called histories of Masonry began to appear they were valueless except as curiosities. For a long time they were written chiefly from the imagination, as fancy or self-interest dictated. Masonic periodical literature did not exist, and, above all, committees on correspondence, which have done more for the wide dissemination of a true knowledge of the history of Masonry than any other agency, had not been thought of. Had they existed, they would have been short of material, for the students who have given us anything reliable in Masonic history, who have applied to Masonry the modern methods of historical investigation, belong wholly to the present generation of Masonic writers. Those who preceded them were as a rule either too ignorant to know that these parasitic bodies were not Masonic, or were personally interested in keeping up the pretence that they were.

Under such circumstances, with no one to undeceive him, when the Craftsman was approached by some professedly learned brother with what purported to be a higher degree in Masonry, something that promised more light, it is no wonder that he accepted it as a real acquisition to his store of Masonic knowledge. Not to such would it occur to inquire how it happened that when all the Masonry in existence when the first Grand Lodges were formed had been brought under the absolute and exclusive control of these bodies, at a later date other bodies could turn up possessing "Masonic mysteries" of which the Grand Lodge knew nothing.

And so these bodies, which are said to have so long co-operated with Grand Lodges notwithstanding one of them—the so-called Scottish Rite combination—has claimed equal authority with the Grand Lodge in the control of Masonry,—these bodies grew, attracting to themselves the bright inquiring minds of the Fraternity, the class of minds that would naturally come to the front in the lodge, until it has come to pass that most of the Masons who shape matters in Grand Lodges are also members of some of them, influenced more or less by their traditions, and biassed by their fellowships. W. Bro. Alfred F. Chapman, in discussing the amendments on the floor of the Grand Lodge, struck the core of this subject of their reflected influence on the Grand Lodge, when he asked: "If there was not one of us that had a degree above the third, should we have been promoted to legislate about things we cannot possibly know anything about as Master Masons?"

To these two things—the general ignorance, at first, among the Craft of the fact that these bodies were teaching as Masonry something that was not Masonry, and, as this fact became more apparent, a failure to see that the Grand Lodge was in any way responsible for it, until, in the second place, their interests had become so strong, and their membership had obtained such a controlling influence in the Grand Lodge as to be able to dictate its policy,—to these two things is due the tacit consent of the Grand Lodge to their existence, a consent without which, as the committee correctly says, they must die.

But it is not true, as claimed by the committee, that the Grand Lodge acts upon these bodies "as one nation acts upon another, by treaties of fraternity and peace, or by declaring non-inter-

course." Treaties presuppose the existence of at least two sovereign powers to make them; and declarations of non-intercourse presuppose the existence of an intercourse to be interdicted. Outside of the realm of opera bouffe it never happens that a nation makes treaties with a portion of the people within its borders, engaged in the by-play of calling themselves a nation at the same time that they continue to be confessedly its loyal subjects. Nowhere but in Massachusetts now, and at the time that report was written nowhere on this continent, was there a Grand Lodge that admitted that a power in Masonry co-equal with itself—as a power capable of making a treaty must be—could exist within its territory; on the contrary, there was not one that did not in its constitutions declare itself to be the sole and exclusive authority within such domain, in all matters pertaining to the Craft.

With other Grand Lodges alone can, or does, the Grand Lodge make treaties; only against them, or their constituent lodges, can it declare non-intercourse, for that best of reasons that there is elsewhere no intercourse to interdict, and can be none. Individual members of the Grand Lodge may have intercourse with each other in other bodies to which they mutually belong, and may call it Masonic if they please to tickle themselves with that kind of a straw, but the Grand Lodge as a body can have no intercourse with any organization making a single condition unknown to the Masonry which is the equal birthright of every member on its floor; and to assume that such intercourse exists, or is possible, is a confusion of terms, a groundless pretence which can have no effect but to mislead.

But not only in this indirect way does the committee seek to instil the idea that the Grand Lodge can have Masonic intercourse with bodies outside of Masonry, but further on it directly asserts that it has and does; "that Masonic intercourse for more than one or two generations has been, and now is, extended by the Grand Lodge to the Chapters, Encampments and Councils declared by the amendment to be regular, and in our lodge-rooms their members receive all the privileges of visiting brethren in good standing."

The semblance of truth in this makes its essential untruth all the more mischievous. Their members do receive all the privileges of visiting brethren in good standing, but it is simply because they *are* visiting *brethren*, and not because they are Companions, or Sir Knights. They come as Master Masons in good standing, and as such receive the privileges to which they are entitled. Whether they belong to any other society is neither asked nor known. They may be Knights Templar, or Knights of Pythias, or Knights of Honor; and it would be just as true, and no more untrue, to say that they receive the privileges of the lodge because of their membership in the last-named bodies. We have only to bear in mind that if they were expelled from the Commandery and the Chapter they would still continue to receive in our lodge-rooms all the privileges of visiting *brethren* in good standing, and the misleading character of the committee's statement becomes so plain that he who runs may read. This disingenuousness, when treating of these "established" parasitic bodies, runs through the whole report.

In discussing the duty of the Grand Lodge in the premises, the committee presents a summary of the usual arguments against "the multiplicity of self-constituted and secondary degrees that cling to Freemasonry," of which evil it says "it is a serious question whether it has not already become a grievance in many ways, and requiring the regulating hand of the Grand Lodge." Taking care to omit the one argument which could justify Grand Lodge interference, and to which I shall refer hereafter, it then proceeds to say that "the force due to these suggestions exerts its energy on the toleration of further additions to the number of these derived and secondary organized rites!"

And so the required regulating of that which has already become a grievance turns out to be a formal recognition of the regular and duly constituted character of that grievance, for the assigned reason that "the settled habits of our Fraternity, derived from our wise predecessors, have long encouraged the illustration of certain of its mysteries by organizations now thoroughly incorporated into the system of Masonry, each moving in harmony and unison in its own orbit around the Grand Lodge, regularly as planets move around a central sun," which astronomical assumption, when brought down to earth and translated into the language of fact, resolves itself into this: That the claim of certain parties that they were illustrating certain Masonic mysteries, although without foundation, had for various reasons been so long tolerated that these attached bodies had become like the fly in the fable, which, alighting on a wheel, imagined itself an important part of the mechanism.

Still referring to these harmoniously revolving planets, the committee says: "The two evils now beginning to afflict Freemasonry are not of their making. One is the hawking of degrees in pseudo bodies, with new rituals, professing to be Masonic. Second, efforts to establish rivals to Masonic bodies already in existence, and to wage within our membership a contest with the older and well-established bodies for recruits to fill their ranks."

Now both of these things are precisely those which these well-established pseudo bodies have been doing for more than one or two generations. With new rituals, falsely professing to be Masonic, they have hawked degrees whenever the appearance of a rival pseudo body made it necessary to "bear" the market. The committee, in its search for plausible grounds for the kind of interference it recommends, refers to the strain brought on the lodges many [twenty] years ago in consequence of a division "in one of the regular Masonic bodies," (and parenthetically I may remind you that this "regular" was one of these harmoniously revolving planets of the Massachusetts solar system,) but it does not seem to have had its attention called to the striking example of atavism which then occurred—an outcropping of the original but supposed-to-be-outgrown hawking propensity. Bro. Chapman, who was one of the most active participants in that fight, has not forgotten it, for in referring to it he confessed to having conferred the degrees on more than a thousand brethren during its continuance, and I presume at a rate not higher than that for which they were offered to me, by both parties to the contest, during a brief visit to Massachusetts, and also repeatedly offered to me by the rival factions in Illinois, viz, twenty dollars for the lot, or sixty-two and one-half cents apiece! Perhaps the Memphis ritters can sell their wares even cheaper—and I suspect that this accounts, in a measure, for the milk in the cocoa-nut,—but however this may be, I submit that soliciting sojourners who never expressed any curiosity to examine them, to buy "Masonic" degrees at three and nine-pence apiece, savors of hawking.

And as to efforts to establish rivals to Masonic bodies already in existence, this same body that peddled degrees for a fraction of a dollar each has openly claimed that it had the right (but simply waived it for the sake of harmony,) to establish blue lodges and confer the three degrees of Masonry! Albert Pike, the head of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, a few years ago threatened to do so in certain contingencies; the same Albert Pike whose Supreme Council is specifically recognized in the Massachusetts amendment, notwithstanding Bro. Chapman pointed out that he vouched for the Masonic character of the so-called Rite of Memphis, and moreover was engaged in peddling a new degree alleged to be Masonic—the "Royal Order of Scotland." If the organic law of the Northern Supreme Council did not, like that of its southern congener, bind it to keep up the pretence that in refraining from conferring the three degrees of Masonry it simply waived, but did not abandon, its right to do so. No authoritative paper that I am aware of, emanating from that division of the Holy Empire, ever permitted itself to disturb the impression generally prevailing among Masons that it did, until within a very few years, when in the person of Bro. Josiah H. Drummond it found an executive head with enough nerve and enough loyalty to Masonry to openly repudiate the absurd claim. So much for the novelty of these evils, and the claim that the "well-established" pseudo bodies are not responsible for them.

The committee truly says that in the rituals of the legitimate and ancient bodies all of true Masonry that can be taught by rituals is already included; but this is only a half-truth. It is equally true, and it is a truth that the Craft has a right to know, that all of true Masonry that can be taught by rituals was already included when no bodies claiming to be Masonic, save the Grand Lodge and its constituents, were in existence. For all the committee says, and for all it is careful not to say, it might be supposed that bogus and pseudo Masonry was a new thing. For instance:

"Counterfeit organizations, claiming to be the legitimate and well-known bodies whose names they usurp, have lately sprung up and been pressed by adroit schemers on blue lodge Masons with large appeals to the cheapness of the degrees they offer. Counterfeits are never cheap to the honest taker. The unwary do not recognize that this cheapness is because the parties offering the degrees know it to be bogus, and that it will not enable the receiver to gain admittance into the great and respectable Masonic fraternity it falsely purports to represent."

And so on to the end of the chapter. The heinousness of counterfeiting counterfeits is dwelt upon, but not one unqualified word against the original counterfeiters; no warning against all

varieties of advertising shiplasters printed in imitation of honest notes, and labeled "Masonic" in prostitution of the credit of a great Fraternity.

The argumentative portion of the report concludes thus :

"Your committee, therefore, report as their conclusion that there is no doubt of the constitutional power of this Grand Lodge to control the intercourse of the Freemasons living within its jurisdiction, with any professed Masonic body, either within or without the jurisdiction; nor is there a doubt of the authority of this Grand Lodge in its discretion to recognize, or refuse recognition to, or even to declare clandestine or illegal, any organization that may claim to be Masonic in its character."

No one will question the correctness of the first of these propositions. If in the second the committee had placed the word constitutional before "authority," the proposition would have been technically correct even if taken to mean what the committee may fairly be assumed to have intended, that whatever the Grand Lodge declares to be Masonry is such whether it be a part of what it originally inherited or not; because the Massachusetts constitutions do not, like those of other Grand Lodges, recognize any obligations to respect the ancient landmarks. Although the committee may assume that because the constitution is silent on the subject the Grand Lodge may lawfully declare anything under the sun to be Masonry, it remains true that the Masonry of Massachusetts still teaches that truth is the foundation of every virtue, or did down to the time when I was made a Mason; and so long as it teaches, even if the Grand Lodge repudiates the landmarks by which all other Grand Lodges acknowledge themselves circumscribed, that body will still be under a moral obligation not to deceive the Craftsmen of its obedience. It has the power, in its discretion, to recognize, or to refuse to recognize, bodies of Masons engaged in teaching genuine Masonry; it has the power and it has the right to destroy, if need be, bodies of Masons, clandestinely so engaged, or bodies falsely teaching as Masonry that which is not Masonry; it may have the power, but it has not the right, to declare that black is white, or, by stamping modern imitations with its approval, to aid in giving currency to a fiat Masonry which is no more the genuine than irredeemable fiat money is the real coin which it promises to pay. Throughout the whole report runs the assumption that because the Grand Lodge has the power where *Masonry* is under discussion to decide what is correct and what is not, it also has the right to declare something else to be Masonry, something entirely foreign to the Masonry of which it is the sole and exclusive conservator, and the conservation of which is the sole excuse for its existence. The same assumption runs through the speeches of the supporters of the amendment, notably in the speech of Past Grand Master Nickerson, who closed the discussion. He asks: "Are we at the mercy of the sweet will of any brother who may choose to start a Masonic degree?"—and explains: "If it is not Masonry, the Grand Lodge has nothing to do with it. The addition of the word *Masonic*—the building upon the foundation of the Master Mason—brings the new organization under the control of the Grand Lodge."

While it is clear that the Institution ought not to be at the mercy of the sweet will of any brother who may choose to start a Masonic degree, it is also tolerably clear that as a result of the doctrine that his Grand Lodge can declare that to be Masonry which is not Masonry, that body is tolerably completely at the mercy of brethren who have done just that thing. Not much is wanting to complete their control, when they are able to insert in its constitution a provision that of those who have built upon the foundation of the Master Mason and labelled their fabric *Masonic*—this being the only claim any of them can make to orthodoxy—only those who belong to their particular set shall be eligible to office or membership in that body. After that it seems hardly worth the while to enact that only those who *do* belong to some pseudo body shall be thus eligible.

After giving various estimates of the number of degrees that have been thus started, superimposed upon the foundation of the Master Mason, the highest estimate reaching a thousand or more, Bro. Nickerson asks: "How much of this tomfoolery can the Masonic institution stand?" Manifestly the line must be drawn somewhere. He draws it at forty-one degrees; and as an excuse for dragging the Grand Lodge into a contest as to whether this brood, or some other forty-odd, which like them—whatever value their teachings and fellowships may otherwise have—are equally tomfooleries when taught and practiced as Masonry, shall have a monopoly of proselyting among Masons, he feels obliged to denounce as a heresy—a greater than which could not be proclaimed—the doctrine that the Grand Lodge has nothing to do with anything but the three degrees in Masonry.

It was not necessary in order to find ample and impregnable ground for the Grand Lodge in any action required to protect the Masonry of which it is the sworn guardian, to resort to the logical absurdity of claiming that it had, or could have, anything to do with a possible or probable something which a portion of the members on its equal floor does not *know* to exist, and about which it is not necessary that any of them should know anything in order to a full discharge of any duty that a Grand Lodge of Masons can impose. Not because the Grand Lodge has aught to do with anything but the three degrees of Masonry, but because it has everything to do with those degrees, their possessors, and the manner in which they discharge the responsibilities imposed by such possession, is that body amply armed for the protection of its heritage.

What are the essential functions of a Grand Lodge, if it is not on the one hand to see that the mysteries of which it is the custodian are organized, taught, and practiced only in lawful lodges of its own creation, and on the other hand to expose and prevent the teaching as Masonry of that which is not Masonry?—and what excuse is there for its weakly surrendering its trust when all those who might possibly offend in either of these directions are members of its constituent lodges and within the reach of its decrees?

Not in the absurd claim of a right to “regulate” bodies which it does not charter, of whose ritual it can have no knowledge, and whose legislation it neither prescribes nor supervises, but in its power to disintegrate any body built upon the foundation of the Master Mason, lies the unassailable strength of the Grand Lodge’s position. It may not say what these bodies shall do, but it may say that there are certain things which Master Masons shall *not* do.

It goes without saying that the Grand Lodge has full power to say that none of its mysteries shall be practiced by bodies not of its own creation; and if bodies exist claiming to be organized for the practice of Masonic mysteries, it knows that they are either practicing mysteries which belong to its exclusive charge, or that their claim that they are teaching *Masonry* is an imposition on the Craftsmen of its obedience.

If the Grand Lodge has reason to believe that bodies exist that are practicing its mysteries, it is its province to recall to their forgotten duties the Masons who compose them, and warn them that those mysteries cannot be lawfully practiced except it be within a just and lawfully constituted lodge of its own creation; if it does not believe they are practicing these, or any of them, but accepts the otherwise inevitable conviction that their claim to the possession of Masonic mysteries is but a pretence designed to impose upon the Craftsmen, it is its duty to protect the latter from imposition by reiterating the fundamental fact—the fact for which the Grand Lodge stands, if it stands for anything—that *there is no Masonry outside of that known to the charges of a Freemason and the first Grand Lodge, viz., the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason.*

At the time the first Grand Lodge was formed not one of the pretended Masonic degrees conferred by the pseudo bodies recognized by the Massachusetts amendment was in existence. From that day to this, every Master of a lodge, including the Masters of Massachusetts lodges, has been solemnly required to promise, as a condition of investiture, “to discountenance imposters, and all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry,” and to “admit that it is not in the power of any man, or body of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry.”

Not less than one hundred and fifty-eight Masters and Past Masters in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, not contented with the tacit countenance heretofore given to dissenters from the original plan, pointed their solemnly-assumed obligations by voting to take them under the protecting wing of the Grand Lodge, and, so far as their dicta could accomplish it, make the wholesale innovation of adding more than forty degrees to the Masonry defined by the immemorial law—the Charges of a Freemason.

I said at the outset that the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was stultifying, misleading and mischievous. It is as stultifying in its terms as we have seen it to be in its relations to law, logic and history. This is apparent enough on its face, but becomes more glaringly so upon a restatement. The preamble reads: Whereas, this Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the various States and Territories of the United States and the governments throughout the world [*the three degrees*]; and whereas, it admits the following-named organizations to be regular and duly constituted Masonic

bodies, namely: [Here follows the names of bodies professing to confer no less than forty-one degrees] Reduced to its lowest terms this would read: "Whereas, this Grand Lodge recognizes but three degrees in Masonry, therefore it recognizes forty-one."

The alternative interpretation—and indeed it is the only possible interpretation if we take the Grand Lodge at its word when it declares that it recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of Grand Lodges—is that the right of the long list of bodies named, to confer those degrees, is explicitly recognized. Of course those of us who view these matters from the inside know that this is not what the preamble was intended to mean, but it is what it *says*, and it is the sort of verbal straddling we might look for when a body attempts to ride two horses going in opposite directions. But the stultification goes deeper than the mere verbal profession and denial of a trust in the same breath, and involves unfaithfulness to the trust which is the essence of its existence. The Grand Lodge is the sworn guardian and protector of Masonry, and when it permits its ward to be deprived of its own, or compelled to share it with another, it abdicates its high position, whether it claims a suzerainty over the pretender or not. No ostentatious professions of loyalty will hide the essential treason when it receives the honor of a virgin queen as a sacred charge, and smirches it with the slander that she is the mother of a bastard line.

The action is mischievous because when an old and honored Grand Lodge drifts from the moorings to which every Grand Lodge on this continent has steadfastly held through stress and storm, the loyalty of the Craft elsewhere receives a strain; mischievous because as a precedent it will confuse the perceptions of the coming Craftsmen as to the proper functions of the Grand Lodge; mischievous because it deludes the Craftsmen of to-day with the false notion that the Masonry of the lodge is incomplete; mischievous because it teaches that Masonry can exist as such when its broad and catholic basis is narrowed to the limits of a sect; mischievous because it teaches that Masonry can exist as such when its representative character, rooted in the landmarks, has given place to government by an oligarchy, holding the reins by a life tenure; mischievous, and worse than mischievous, because it is the formal and practical assertion of a doctrine which strikes at the very foundations on which the sense of Masonic duty rests—the doctrine that becoming a member of the Grand Lodge absolves a Mason, while acting in his official capacity, from his obligations of personal fealty to the unchangeable law.

Yours fraternally,

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

THEODORE T. GURNEY, Esq.

M. W. Samuel Crocker Lawrence, Boston, Grand Master.

R. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston, Grand Secretary.

MONTANA, 1882.

The Craft of this westward jurisdiction came together in Butte City, September 23d, to place the memorial stone of a new Masonic edifice; Most Worshipful Brother, Thomas M. Pomeroy, Grand Master, officiating. The annual communication was held in Deer Lodge, October 3d. Grand Master Pomeroy concluded his official report, and said: "Something within me seems to admonish me that my work is ended; that I shall never meet you again in Grand Lodge assembled. So feeling,

I now invoke upon this Grand Lodge, and every brother here assembled, the choicest and richest of heaven's blessings. May you each and all so work, that the Grand Master above shall approve your work, and welcome you to the Celestial Lodge with a 'well done, good and faithful servant, enter ye into the joy of your Lord.' At the conclusion of the transactions of the session the following note, by the Grand Secretary, appears :

"Past Grand Master Thomas M. Pomeroy, after having installed the new officers elect, was taken violently sick with an attack of pneumonia, on the evening of the same day, and, after four days' sickness, died October 9th, 1882—so swiftly realizing his own presentiment and prediction that he should never meet his brethren again in an earthly lodge."

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held October 12th, and all that was earthly of a good man and Mason was consigned to its last resting place, M. W. Grand Master A. J. Davidson, presiding.

A memorial page is devoted to the memory of the departed Grand Master. Not much appears to be known of his early life or Masonic history. He was a native of Massachusetts, and became a Mason in that jurisdiction. He settled in Montana during the year 1866. Being a bachelor, he devoted his energies to the Fraternity, dying beloved and respected by his fraternal associates. His portrait accompanies proceedings.

His annual address is quite brief, and only makes mention of a few official acts. He declined a petition for a new lodge, except that the proposed officers appeared before him, and exhibited qualifications for their respective positions. This is something new; nevertheless, some regulation of this kind, rigidly enforced, would be of great importance in the welfare of the Craft of every grand jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge did not accept the suggestion. Sorry.

The report of the Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Cornelius Hedges, is of local interest only, except the vote of lodges to reduce the pay of representatives and dues. The result was not (as was supposed) unexpected. Four lodges favored the suggestion, but seventeen were boldly *for* the proposition to deplete personal revenues.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was taken into the fold of Grand Lodges.

The circular of Brother Diehl, Utah, is published. The position occupied by the brethren of that jurisdiction was thus endorsed :

Be it resolved, by the Grand Lodge of Montana, in session at its eighteenth grand annual communication, that it hereby expresses its full approbation of the position occupied by the Grand Lodge of Utah, in relation to the Mormons, their pretended belief and vile practices, believing the touch of Mormonism polluting, and any tolerance or affinity with it degrading to the pure and elevating principles inculcated by Masonry, and will cheerfully accede to the request of our sister jurisdiction by publishing her circular letter on the subject.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted, providing that annual communications of the Grand Lodge "shall not be opened, nor shall any business be trans-

acted therein, unless a majority of the chartered lodges of the jurisdiction be represented ; but a smaller number may meet and adjourn from day to day until a constitutional quorum shall attend." This is all well enough ; still, if three lodges, being in majority, can organize a Grand Body, it is difficult to understand why the same number of lodges should not be acknowledged a quorum under any circumstances, if the number of representatives present are ample to fill "the stations."

Deer Lodge, No. 14, banqueted the members of the Grand Lodge, and were thanked for their generosity.

Two hundred dollars was appropriated for Grand Lecturer, and a like sum to the retiring Grand Master, for official expenses.

The well-known and accomplished Grand Secretary, Bro. Hedges, submitted a clever, adroit report on correspondence.

In his review of California, he brings to the surface an axiom that should never be absent from the thoughts of any Mason. In a complimentary notice of the many brilliant and good men that have shaped the destinies of that jurisdiction, he says : "There is a contagion in noble examples and grand workmanship that helps to perpetuate itself, that pours inspiration into all who touch the mystic emblems and are assigned to fill the several stations honored by a line of illustrious workmen." It has been the supreme thought of thirty-five years of active experience in the various branches of the fraternal household, to impress this truth upon all.

He thinks that Bro. Hill is rather nervous over the failure of some Grand Lodges to recognize the propriety of reimbursements for care and money bestowed upon members of their constituent lodges. It never is popular to insist upon a principle that *seems* antagonistic to generous impulses ; but the fundamental law of *Masonic charity* is too plain and positive to admit of misunderstanding. Notwithstanding this, if the brethren of the Pacific coast claimed remuneration of our lodge for disbursements in behalf of a sick and dying member, we should not hesitate one moment in heeding the demand, not because the claim rested upon any law governing in the case, but because it would be a graceful recognition of fraternal generosity, so much to the credit of our California brethren. We can bring to mind a score of cases where relief has been afforded to members of our lodges who, at home, could not have established fraternal claims to a particle of consideration, from men or Masons. As Bro. Hedges remarks in his notice of Colorado, the "Telegraph is an antidote." See Oregon.

He does not admire cheap Masonry, and thinks with us that dues of members, and from lodges to Grand Lodges, should be ample for charitable expenditure. A large number of lodges in Illinois could not keep a brace of rats from starvation, if their treasuries were their only reliance ; while others, particularly our German lodges, charge up more to their charity account than it costs for their running expenses. A lodge that exacts but one or two dollars for annual dues cannot be of much consequence to itself or the Fraternity.

He, very properly, dissents from the views of our District of Columbia brethren, thus :

The Jurisprudence Committee wrestled with a case wherein a lodge in Washington Territory expelled a member of a district lodge and afterwards restored him. The committee think an affiliated Mason should be tried in his own lodge, and only in case that he refuses to do so does the lodge of the place of sojourn acquire the right to proceed to trial. We think this doctrine unsound in principle as inconvenient in practice. Where the offense is committed is the place where the law should be vindicated. It is where the witness can appear in person that guilt or innocence can best be established. Masons are all peers, and a trial by peers can be had in one place as well as the other, for that. It is the rule of the law that offenses should be tried where committed, and only among half civilized peoples does this rule change. Masonic lodges should follow the usages of enlightened communities.

Illinois is kindly noticed. He devotes considerable attention to Bro. Brown's Report on Correspondence, and says :

After treating all with an impartial fullness, he advises, as what is most needed, a systematic, general visitation of all the lodges, keeping the lodges out of debt, and making prompt collection of dues. In closing, the writer regrets having to omit so much that he intended to say. He makes the same complaint about having to condense as those who have attempted to do the same thing in one-tenth of the space. It is no wonder that there were not enough type of one kind in any office to do this job. Bro. Brown deserves the credit he claims of being the champion of *true blue* Ancient Craft Freemasonry. May his shadow never grow less !

He compliments brethren Robbins and Luckey for their well-prepared papers, and thinks that Grand Master Scott could say in conclusion, "The gavel with which you invested me one year ago I return to you untarnished."

He makes the following thrust at Missouri :

The address of Grand Master Stubblefield was mostly a summary of official acts. His decisions were few, and not altogether sound. Such a service of summons, we think with the committee, was unimpeachably good and regular. But in the case where fourteen ballots were cast by twelve members, we prefer the position of the Grand Master to that of the committee. Such a ballot was not merely irregular, but void, and the announcement made on the strength of it as void as the ballot.

The mixing up of three or four funeral ceremonies is repulsive almost to the verge of desecration, and should be prevented by all means. Joint occupancy of halls is not so bad, but ought not to be encouraged.

Under New Jersey, this is found :

Among his numerous decisions, which were unanimously approved, we should dissent from No. 9, unless qualified so as to apply to cases where the suicide was committed by one at the time insane. Deliberate suicide is as great a crime as murder, except as an escape from what is worse than death.

To treat with equal honor those who have lived honorable lives and died honorable deaths, and those who have died in the commission of the greatest of crimes, is to cheapen and degrade our ceremonies, to deprive them of all significance.

Bro. Hedges does not urge joint occupancy of halls with other organizations, but believes that we should not accept favors that we are not disposed to reciprocate ; does not think it a *joke* if a Mason, in anger, flourish a pistol in the face of another ; would not vote for the suspension of a brother, after he had passed away ; notices

the presentation to Bro. Abell; does not agree with the Grand Master of Colorado, that a lodge of one Grand Jurisdiction cannot confer the third degree for another; favors a ballot for each degree; concurs in the opinion that an Atheist cannot be a Mason, or rather, that he should be expelled; thinks that if officers of a lodge cannot attend Grand Lodge, that members should be permitted to elect representatives; does not like the idea of publishing disciplinary proceedings; does not favor the idea of allowing three members of a lodge to open, and transact business; hopes that some person will write up the history of "temple building" and its results; thinks that the recent legislation of Massachusetts should not apply to the "harmless degrees" of the Eastern Star; regrets that the brethren of Maryland should arrest the charter of a lodge that could not afford to meet in the temple and pay rent, and expresses pity for a Grand Lodge that *has a temple*: cannot see that affiliation requires a unanimous vote, and is of the opinion that a "social hour" at lodge meetings would not hurt.

M. W. Ansalem J. Davidson, Helena, Grand Master.

R. W. Cornelius Hedges, Helena, Grand Secretary.

CONNECTICUT, 1883.

There are Grand Secretaries who look kindly upon reporters, the most conspicuous among them being R. W. Joseph K. Wheeler, who with *customary* alacrity furnishes his readers with the printed proceedings of his Grand Lodge (held on the 17th and 18th of January,) on the 12th day of February! This jurisdiction has the happy faculty of securing business men who can push quill or printer with equal facility.

An emergent communication was held in Torrington, April 13th, and a lodge hall dedicated, M. W. James H. McCormick, Grand Master, officiating. This same elegant-looking (on paper) Grand officer assembled the Craft in Hamilton, June 16th, and consecrated another hall to the Fraternity. The ninety-fifth annual communication was held in New Haven January 17th. But one lodge was without representation, and none *misrepresented*, of course.

The address of the Grand Master will not admit of adverse criticism. It is not only well written, but its earnest tone indicates both zeal and discretion. He reports unusual prosperity, and is devoutly thankful that "no officer, member, or Past Grand officer of this Grand Lodge, has been removed by death during the year."

He reports a few weak lodges struggling for an existence, and concludes the

topic with the opinion that, if the number of organizations were considerably reduced, the Institution would grow in power and influence. In this he is entirely correct; and we are pleased to know that the subject is getting the attention of so many Master Workmen.

Brother McCormick notices the "Masonic Charity Foundation Fund." We are not acquainted with the details of its construction, but sincerely hope that any movement in such direction may meet with abundant sympathy and support. He also notices the "Masonic Veteran Association," and recommends that its proceedings be published at the expense of the Grand Lodge. Why could not such an association embrace the English-speaking jurisdictions of the continent? It is to be hoped that some brother will urge the idea—some person who has time to devote to the subject.

The Grand Master notices releases of jurisdiction over candidates at the request of other Grand Masters. We could never understand why such matters should not be confided to lodges in interest.

Included in his dispensations is authority, in two instances, to install brethren Masters who had not served as Wardens. In the matter of "rotation in office," he is emphatic in objection to the proposition that, because a brother holds a subordinate position, he is amply qualified to govern. It is too frequently damaging to encourage this presumption; nevertheless, brethren are so generally tender-hearted that they will suffer injury to the lodge, rather than wound the feelings of an aspiring member who has been faithful in other positions. There is one point made by the Grand Master in this connection, that should not be overlooked. He says: "Lodges should never forget that the world will judge by the character and conduct of those who have been selected as officers, and it is perhaps just that they should; for the fountain can never rise higher than its head." Plant this thought in memory, brethren. Would you enjoy doing business with an establishment controlled and directed by cheats and frauds? What measure of respect would you entertain for a church supervised by persons of known infidelity to their professions? The rule is not without exceptions, but in the large majority of cases it is safe to determine the character of a lodge by the officers chosen to represent it before the world.

The reports of other Grand Lodge officers are full and satisfactory.

The circular letter of R. W. Bro. Christopher Diehl, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Utah, upon the Mormon question, is published without comment. We are rather surprised that our Connecticut brethren did not let fly a projectile at the monster. When we come to that jurisdiction, it will be our pleasure to give the creature some attention.

Further on, it is found that the charity fund, heretofore mentioned, contemplates an institution for the care of aged and indigent of the Fraternity. \$6709.89 has been collected, but \$100,000 is thought necessary to insure success. The commissioners having the matter in charge are both enthusiastic and earnest in their appeals. The same ideas have been entertained in Illinois, but the brethren have, as we think,

wisely concluded to forego the pleasure that such an enterprise would afford, until the Grand Body can accomplish the work without embarrassment. We were a little surprised to find the following expression :

Your commissioners assume to declare, that every contributing Mason, in case of disability or inability to provide for himself and family the needed comforts of life, has the right not only to expect, but to demand the necessary assistance from his lodge.

We "assume to declare" that neither the Grand nor constituent lodge can be made insurance organizations, except at the expense of the vital principles upon which the Institution rests. This subject has been noticed elsewhere.

The Committee on Charters was disconsolate.

The report on correspondence by R. W. Bro. Wheeler, Grand Secretary, is a forcible and candid collection of opinions from forty-four Grand Bodies—Illinois for two years. In his review of District of Columbia, he combats the unfortunate assumption that an affiliated Mason of one Grand Jurisdiction cannot be disciplined by a lodge of another bailiwick. A Mason domiciled in Illinois must obey the law of that jurisdiction regardless of his affiliation, be that where it may. The District of Columbia, Illinois, Kentucky and Maine, are sovereignties; independent, adopting their own codes and regulations, and have absolute control of Masons within their limits; otherwise the American doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty is a myth and delusion. If a citizen of Maine commits an offense in Iowa, the latter does not ask the former to try and punish the culprit. He has offended the statutes of Iowa (and *in Iowa*) and there he is tried, the penalty inflicted if found guilty, without a remote regard for his citizenship elsewhere.

The following quotation is from Bro. Wheeler's review of our jurisdiction :

This decision was the outgrowth of the action of one lodge in adopting resolutions compelling the members when notified by a committee to perform the duties as set forth in the foregoing decision. No one ought to question the act of the Grand Master in requiring the lodge to rescind such resolutions, for Freemasonry never has, and does not claim to be a benefit society, or insurance company, except from a standpoint which is strictly voluntary. We quote his language as the best argument we can furnish in support of the decision.

It is the correct doctrine, and we hope that he may call the attention of Bro. Rowe and his associates to the subject.

He thinks Bro. Brown an "intelligent debater," but sits squarely down upon his "unity" theory, and says :

It will be observed he first asks the question, and then proceeds to answer from his standpoint. He says three lodges *cannot* form a Grand Lodge when there are other lodges interested that do not assent; but we say it *has* been done frequently, and the first Grand Lodge ever organized in the world was thus formed. His argument reminds us of an old story—of one who was undergoing punishment for some trivial offense, by being confined in the stocks. While thus confined he was visited by a friend, to whom he related the offense for which he was then suffering. His friend replied; "My God! Sam, they can't put you in the stocks for that." Sam replied—using an oath to strengthen the argument—"Don't you see I, *am* here?" That is the trouble with this unity theory. Grand Lodges *have* been formed, and are now recognized, when all the lodges did not

participate in the organization. Such was the case in Connecticut, as there was a lodge by the name of Columbia, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, that was not represented or took any part in our organization, which some years after made application to become a constituent; but the petition was rejected. If Grand Lodges will return to the old custom in operation when provincial Grand Lodges or Grand Masters issued warrants in unoccupied territory, limiting their existence to the time when a Grand Lodge shall be formed, there will be no trouble.

He quotes M. W. Brother Scott quite liberally, 1882, and thinks Bro. Brown's work "a very complete report." With the Grand Master of Maryland, he is quite rigid in the matter of physical qualification.

From whatever standpoint this question is considered, it will abound in unsatisfactory and anomalous propositions and conclusions, except the ancient regulation is given a reasonably literal construction, not only as regards external but internal bodily fitness of the candidate. In Illinois it is held that he must be without "maim or defect;" nevertheless we have *never* heard of a rejection originating in an internal, functional disability, but on the contrary have often seen the degrees conferred upon a candidate who was known to be afflicted with troubles that would soon terminate his existence. The old regulation reads: "Only candidates may know that no Master should take an apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he is a perfect youth, having no maim or defect on his body that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord," &c.

Now, if we have a correct understanding of the question, the old law contemplates, among other things, (1) that the authority rests with the Master of the lodge to determine eligibility of petitioners; (2) that his conclusions are to be based upon advantages that may or may not accrue from the relations of the applicant to the lodge, and upon his ability to perform labor required of him. The modern Institution, however, has divested the Master of this official prerogative, (except to enforce compliance with mandatory law,) but recognizing him as a member of the lodge when the fitness of a petitioner is under consideration. The first part of the dictum has, therefore, been practically abandoned, by giving each member, including the Master, by secret ballot, the power to determine for themselves the adaptation of the candidate for the position to which he aspires.

Has this power any limitations? Can it be said by a Grand Lodge that its constituent body has violated any law of qualification if it confers the honors of Masonry upon a person with physical blemish that does not interfere with his powers to perform the work of the lodge? It is a recognized principle throughout the Masonic world that a man cannot be made a Mason who, by reason of a want of physical perfection, cannot exemplify its rituals. This is in harmony with the old regulation, and is the gauge of lodge restriction in the premises; unless the Supreme Body having jurisdiction specifically declares the statute by pointing out the measure of bodily imperfections governing.

We do not know of a Grand Body that has adopted any such sovereign remedy for the difficulty. If, then, there does not exist position-defining regulations by a Grand Lodge, where does the power and responsibility rest in deciding the corporeal

qualifications of candidates? There does not appear but one reply,—the lodge. How far, then, is it circumscribed or limited in its prerogatives? It will not be seriously contended that the loss of an eye, an unimportant finger, a toe from either or both feet, the loss of the external organ of an ear, and imperfections of lower limbs, (not a bar to their prescribed uses in ceremonial,) an insurmountable objection, *in the eye of the old law*, to the favorable consideration of a petitioner. This law says that the candidate must be “a perfect youth, with no maim or defect on his body;” but mark the qualification following, “*that may render him incapable*,” &c. [Italics supplied.] We are looking at this matter from the standpoint of a landmark, without consulting our preconceived opinions; although it is difficult for us to understand how a Grand Lodge can impose customary restrictions upon lodges unless in defiance of law contemporaneous with the Fraternity, both operative and speculative. Many Grand Bodies insist upon a rigid, unrelenting determination that nothing but a “perfect youth,” *outside*, shall come into the lodge, at the same time ignoring *old age* and the condition of internal organs.

Our opinion is, that in the absence of specific law upon the subject, lodges should exercise their judgment, and if complaint is made, let the Grand Body adjust the problem, *if it can*.

Brother Wheeler, in his review of Mississippi, expresses an opinion in consonance with good law, that the act of a lodge granting a dimit, severs membership, and that withholding the certificate does not change the fact of dismission.

Upon the question of reimbursement of *charity*, he says:

This is a subject that has constantly been the source of bickering and discontent, and it is time some general understanding was arrived at, though we believe it is generally conceded by the best jurists, that the reimbursement, under such circumstances, should not be expected, much less demanded, as a matter of right. The reasons are obvious. A lodge can afford to be exceedingly charitable when others eventually pay the bills, and are liable to be led into a lavish expenditure, which would not be done were they performing the same act for one of their own members.

The lodge, too, of which the beneficiary was a member, might not be able to meet such demands, and thus become crippled, and it is eminently proper that they be allowed to exercise their own discretion in the distribution of funds for charitable purposes. We are strongly of the opinion that in cases of this character reimbursement should not be demanded unless authorized by the lodge of which the recipient was a member. This is the opinion of “Eastern Brethren;” and were the case reversed, we think it would be accepted as just by our “Western Brethren” also.

Entirely sound.

Upon the Mormon question he is emphatic, thus:

The “Mormon Question” is acted upon, and the Grand Lodge of Utah receives indorsement in refusing admission to lodges of any person of the Mormon faith. We do not view this question from a religious standpoint, by any means, and believe the general regulations of Freemasonry and the ancient landmarks sufficient to cover the principle involved, without any special legislation. In the eyes of the law, polygamy is a crime, the same as theft, fornication, adultery, or murder; and those who practice it are libertines, nothing less, controlled by a licentiousness that is revolting to the civilization of the present age. We ask: Would any lodge in any jurisdiction receive a man knowingly into fellowship who was a libertine? or who had a plurality of wives? or would any Grand Lodge approve such a course by one of its constituents? We think we can answer without hesitation,

No ! The tenets of the Fraternity are repugnant to such an idea, because it *is* in opposition to the law of the country in which we live ; because it *is* libertinism, as incongruous with Freemasonry as atheism ; and the one is as irrevocably excluded as the other.

Bro. Wheeler is friendly to Grand Lodge sovereignty ; does not consent that the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales" is a legitimate organization ; is not of the opinion that drunkenness and profanity are Masonic jewels ; objects to the mileage and per diem system ; dislikes the tendency to increase lodges ; is not a perpetual jurisdictionist ; does not recognize the justice or propriety of a law that suspends Masons because of the arrest of a lodge charter. Thinks that the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario is a bogus affair ; thinks that charters for lodges in unoccupied territory should be limited, as of force, to the organization of a Grand Lodge ; is of the opinion that a Grand Lodge should provide its lodges with uniform books of account and records ; gives considerable attention to the late controversy with New York, and is thankful the controversy is a thing of the past ; does not think well of waivers of jurisdiction for cash considerations ; objects that clergymen are better than the average mechanic or farmer ; is not disposed to discuss the action of Massachusetts in defining Masonic organizations, but is inclined to the belief that it is justifiable ; objects to the word "profane" in its application to gentiles ; has not much of the milk of human kindness for the Mason that don't pay dues.

Brother Wheeler expresses other opinions, but too numerous for the space at our disposal.

M. W. Fred. H. Waldron, New Haven, Grand Master.

R. W. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford, Grand Secretary.

WASHINGTON, 1882.

We are glad to get the proceedings of our western brethren. Grand Lodge was held in Walla Walla, June 7th. M. W. Brother, Ralph Guichard, Grand Master, was taken suddenly and seriously ill before the conclusion of the session. It is sincerely to be hoped that the fears of the brethren regarding his condition may be without foundation.

His address is of considerable length, and covering a variety of topics that are of local interest. He is enthusiastic over the advantages that the Territory holds out to emigration, and concludes that it has a population of 100,000; including, we suppose, R. W. Bro. Ziegler and progeny.

The Grand Lodge was organized December, 1858. Four lodges were represented; while to-day the jurisdiction has thirty-five chartered bodies, and five U. D. M. W. Brother, T. F. McElroy, the first Grand Master, has continued an active membership, and was present to congratulate the Grand Lodge upon its prosperity. M. W. Brother, Thomas M. Reed, P. G. M., is the efficient Grand Secretary, and Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. We object that his title is not "R. W." We do not consent that he should be dispossessed of lawfully acquired distinctions, simply because he has resumed less prominent relations to his Grand Lodge. The Grand Master compliments him, and suggested an advance in salary. The Grand Lodge assented, gratified with the opportunity, no doubt.

The Grand Master notices the death of Brother, President, James A. Garfield, brethren Albert G. Mackey, George L. Blackie, and W. H. Troup; the latter a Past Grand Master of the jurisdiction.

Five new lodges were authorized.

The report of the Grand Secretary is very full. He thinks lodges, as a rule, are prosperous, with a net increase of about one hundred. Harmony prevails.

A revision of the constitution was reported and adopted.

The Committee on Grand Master's Address is headed by a Past Grand Warden of Illinois, Bro. Louis Ziegler. His friends of this State will be glad to know of his continued interest in the concerns of the Craft.

A committee was appointed to report a ritual for the consideration of the Grand Body.

The "Committee on Condition of Masonry" reported, substantially, the favorable representations of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

It is a matter of regret to find that a lodge is not permitted to express fraternal regard for a non-affiliate. It appears that a Past Master of Port Townsend Lodge had united in the organization of a new body. Subsequently, it surrendered its charter, and the members furnished with certificates provided for under such circumstances. The brother was ill at the time of surrender, and died before he was able to renew his connection with the parent lodge. It was, therefore, as it seems, *necessary* that the brethren should ask *permission* of the Grand Lodge to do honor to the dead brother. Was he guilty of an offense? This is the language of the proceeding:

WHEREAS, On April, 1881, "Strict Observance Lodge, of Port Townsend," surrendered its charter, and subsequently recommendatory certificates, under seal and attestation, were issued to its members; and

WHEREAS, Brother Loren B. Hastings, Past Master of said lodge, and formerly, for many years, a member of Port Townsend Lodge, No. 6, *who was at the date of said surrender ill, intended again to affiliate with Port Townsend Lodge, but died before he was able so to do*; and

WHEREAS, The members of said Port Townsend Lodge wish to pay appropriate tokens of respect to the memory of our deceased brother; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of said lodge are hereby empowered to take such action in the premises as may to them seem necessary, to all intents and purposes as if said deceased brother had been at the time of his death a member of said lodge.

Italics ours. There is nothing of *Masonry* in this, brethren,—not a remote shadow of the “fatherhood of God or brotherhood of man.” We may be obtuse, perhaps we are; still, we would be glad if Bro. Reed will point out the *charitable* side of such regulations. We hold that Grand Lodges are without a particle of justification, from the fundamental law of Masonic *charity*, to dictate lodges or members in such matters. More than this, we insist that such legislation is a usurpation that is fast drifting us beyond the well-established landmarks of the Institution. For more explicit mention of this subject, we refer the reader to our review of Oregon.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred the communication from R. W. Bro. Diehl, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Utah, upon the Mormon question, and which we have elsewhere noticed, report :

Your committee have carefully considered the foregoing letter and the sentiments therein expressed, and beg leave to say that they most heartily endorse the action of the Grand Lodge of Utah:

1st. Because in the organized Territories of the United States the law as enacted by the Congress of the United States is supreme. Congress having declared polygamy a crime, and having fixed a punishment for the violation of the same, the one who violates is no more guilty than the one who abets the violation of this law. No man should be made a Mason who does not obey and counsel obedience to the law of the land in which he lives.

2d. Polygamy is not only a crime against the law of our nation, but a violation of the moral judgment of modern civilization. No Masonic body should encourage a violation of law and decency, by recognizing those who have adopted, or who enjoin polygamy as a religious duty.

3d. The judicial history of Utah, especially the trial of the Mountain Meadow murderers, clearly demonstrates to the world that a Mormon is subservient and obedient to the priest-craft as established by Brigham Young. That that priesthood is at war with the laws of the United States and the civilization of the nineteenth century. That even murder is encouraged and commended if thereby the interest of their obnoxious and lawless institution may be advanced. Masonry should not receive in her folds any one who in the most remote or indirect manner upholds or encourages a system so barbarous and un-Masonic.

Brother Reed, Grand Secretary, furnishes the report on correspondence. For the two previous years the Grand Lodge had not been disposed to indulge him in perpetuating a reputation that he had acquired as an admirable reporter; but at its present session concluded that his ability in this direction was of so much importance that the expense of printing should not be an offset to the welfare and standing of the jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge is to be complimented on its good sense. Bro. Reed favors a modification of the present system of lodge representation in Grand Lodge. With us, he thinks it extravagant in cost, more so than necessary; does not look with favor upon “resignations;” in other words, that a member should not be allowed to withdraw from the Fraternity. This is not a new question, although we have not heard much of it for thirty years. So far as our knowledge extends, a renunciation has been properly followed by discipline. On the other hand, we cannot assent to the proposition that a member can, at pleasure, dimit. This subject was noticed at considerable length in our annual address, 1880.

We agree with Brother Reed, that a disability, inflicted during life, cannot be removed after death. A person disassociated from the Fraternity, whether by suspension or expulsion, is effectually dead to the Organization; and if he leaves the world in this condition, he cannot *thereafter apply* for the clemency of the lodge. We cannot conceive a justification for granting funeral honors to a man who, at the time of his death, *was not* a Mason.

The following is found under Connecticut. Grand Master McCormick said :

I have received several applications to grant dispensations to confer degrees upon persons physically disqualified, all of which have been refused. I have also refused to grant dispensations to confer more than one degree upon a candidate at the same communication; also, to receive petitions from candidates who have not resided in this jurisdiction, or in the jurisdiction of the lodge the proper length of time. I believe the Grand Master should never set aside the law, unless grave reasons exist for so doing.

To which Bro. Reed replies :

This is all well and good. But, without any attempt at being critical, may we ask : Can a Grand Master, under any circumstances, without authority of the Grand Lodge, "set aside the law?" He is the creature of the Grand Lodge under the constitution, and in the exercise of his powers does not, to our mind, rise above its authority in any degree. He can or *should* only grant dispensations under its prescribed limitations, except in cases, or contingencies, which the written law and clearly defined landmarks fail to reach or to specially provide for; and then only when, in the nature of justice and Masonic propriety, the exigencies shall clearly demand relief. Thus far his *prerogatives* go, and no farther. His functions, when the Grand Lodge is not in session, are purely executive, and in no sense can he, in our opinion, legislate for, repeal, or "set-side" laws enacted for the government of the Craft.

This is one of the questions that will never be satisfactorily adjusted, until some method is taken to bring Grand Lodges together. For years we have urged the propriety of a Masonic congress, that this and other matters of importance to the Craft may be discussed by our best minds. Our firm belief is, that if a general assembly of Grand Masters, or proxies, could take place, not only the prerogatives of such officers could be settled, but many other mooted problems would find a solution that would, ultimately, meet with assent from the English-speaking Grand Powers of the continent. We do not advocate an assembly with mandatory authority, but a body with ability to examine carefully every proposition in jurisprudence submitted for consideration, and with means to give their conclusions to the Masonic world. By a careful reading of Bro. Reed's remarks, it will be seen that he is hostile to something that he fails to define. We give them for the only purpose of drawing attention to the foregoing suggestions. It is not creditable to our great Fraternity to find disagreements that should, and can be, easily settled.

Brother Reed very properly dissents from the position of Grand Master Larner, District of Columbia, that a petitioner for affiliation, some time before rejected for the degrees in that jurisdiction, but subsequently made a Mason in Alabama, "could not be considered a regularly made Mason." It is here held, that though a lodge confers degrees upon an applicant *without limbs*, still he is a Mason. The Grand Body can in such cases discipline its constituent lodge, but cannot undo the act, notwithstanding the irregularity.

In his review of the foregoing jurisdiction, Bro. Reed combats an old vagary of Bro. Singleton's, that an offense committed by a member of a lodge of the District of Columbia, but within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Washington, cannot be inquired into, except by the lodge of which the party is a member. Bro. Singleton has suffered considerable mental torture in this direction; still he may live through it all. Touching appeals—any member of a lodge, in Illinois, is at liberty to appeal to the appellate jurisdiction. The one supreme purpose of a Grand Lodge is to compel obedience to the fundamental law that guarantees to a Mason all the rights with which he becomes invested. Therefore it is that the Grand Lodge of Illinois permits a member to bring his grievances to its attention.

Brother Reed reviews our jurisdiction pleasantly. He accuses P. G. M. Scott of being "a faithful and efficient officer;" at the same time expresses the opinion that Bro. Robbins exhibits much ability in matters of jurisprudence—referring particularly to his report of 1881, upon the question of Grand Lodge sovereignty. He thinks, however, that

This question is here certainly very ably presented by Bro. Robbins, and it may appear at a casual glance that his position is unassailable. We are as firmly bound in our views in favor of the "American doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty" as we think it possible for any one to be. We believe that a Grand Jurisdiction once *fully* established is, "and of right ought to be," *supreme, absolute and exclusive*. And yet we are compelled to differ with Bro. Robbins in some of his conclusions in connection with this question.

Affirming this sovereignty and absolute power of a Grand Lodge, it carries with it the further absolute right and privilege, unimpaired and unquestioned, so far as practice and law is concerned, to establish lodges in other territory where no Grand Lodge exists. This right, it appears to us, of a Grand Lodge to establish a subordinate outside of its own *prescribed* territorial limits, must be *denied* by Bro. Robbins or his argument is inconsistent with itself, and his position against the Grand Lodge of Missouri wholly untenable. We believe that Missouri is right in the conclusion that no Grand Lodge or pretended authority can *arrest* the charter or *force* the allegiance of a lodge which holds its power and authority to work from another Grand Lodge. Finely spun theories will not stand the test before *practical* facts. It occurs to us that the position of Bro. Robbins impeaches the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, for if the latter has not the *legal* right (we don't argue for the policy one way or the other,) to protect its subordinate in the privileges guaranteed to it in the charter, then the whole "American doctrine" of Grand Lodge sovereignty is like a rope of sand. It is a myth. No Grand Lodge can be sovereign under such *conditions*. We believe that every lawfully established Grand Lodge *should* have "supreme, absolute and exclusive" jurisdiction within the political boundary of the territory wherein it exists, and also the right to establish lodges in other territory where no Grand Lodge has assumed sovereign authority; but until it has acquired that supremacy by the free and voluntary assent of all the lodges affected by such assumed authority, the fact of declaring it so does not make it so. Yet, in our opinion, if it has been regularly organized by a majority—three or more—of the lodges within the open territory, it is a regular and lawful Grand Lodge and *entitled* to recognition as such. Its *absolute* supremacy is co-extensive with its subordinate lodge jurisdiction, and extends over all matters pertaining to the establishment and organization of new lodges and their government within its prescribed territorial limits.

Our distinguished brother appears a trifle muddled. He seems to be of the impression that a Grand Lodge is invested with sovereignty beyond its territorial boundaries. To make the illustration clear, we will take the case between Missouri and New Mexico. He would insist that, because the former had planted an organization in Silver City, by virtue of some law, it had obtained *territorial* sovereignty therein.

The common law upon the subject does not warrant any such conclusion, for the reason, that *any and all Grand Lodges* of the world have the same rights with Missouri in the premises. A territory without a Grand Body is open *to all*, and if it had been the pleasure of Washington or Illinois, each could have established lodges side by side with the creation of our sister jurisdiction. Territorial sovereignty, therefore, cannot exist, or be maintained by a Grand Lodge, by reason of having a lodge therein. Such jurisdictions are entirely *concurrent*, and leaves Brother Reed without an inch of ground to stand upon when he says: "Its *absolute* supremacy (Grand Lodge) is co-extensive with its subordinate lodge jurisdiction in unoccupied territory, and extends over all matters pertaining to the establishment and organization of new lodges," &c. The whole tenor of his remarks will justify our interpretation of the paragraph. It is quite certain, however, that he is of the opinion that the sovereign power of Missouri extended to and embraced the lodges in question.

Furthermore, the supremacy of a Grand Lodge is not *absolute* over a lodge it has authorized, in unoccupied territory. If this were a fact, a lodge thus situated could not unite in the formation of a Grand Body without the assent of the parent. The common law of the Fraternity makes provision for the organization of Grand Bodies; and where the questions involved are considered in the light of uninterrupted practice, there will not be any difficulty in arriving at correct conclusions. See Missouri.

Brother Reed thinks that our immediate predecessor has given the world a report of "great interest and value." He cannot accept Bro. Brown's "unity" theory, and thinks it entirely "at variance with the common law of Masonry;" still he will insist that a single lodge may disobey!! He thinks also that there is no necessity for more than one ballot for the three degrees; is not an admirer of the perpetual jurisdiction theory; is particularly friendly to the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales. If the organization embraces a majority of the original lodges of the bailiwick, there may be justification for its recognition.

M. W. Joseph A. Kuhn, Port Townsend, Grand Master.

R. W. Thomas M. Reed, Olympia, Grand Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND, 1882.

The volume upon our table is embellished with a likeness of R. W. Brother Tracy P. Cheever, deceased, also one of the present Grand Master, M. W. Brother Thomas Vincent. Brother Cheever was an honorary member of the Grand Lodge,

and at the time of his death, the Corresponding Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The first business of this semi-annual communication of November 21, 1881, was the consideration of a report from the Committee on Grand Officers' Reports, reviewing and sustaining the action of the Commissioners on Trials, wherein a question arose as to the status of a Mason who had united in the formation of a new lodge, but having declined to sign the by-laws of the creation, (after the reception of its charter) insisted, therefore, that he was not a member thereof, and could not be subjected to its discipline. The committee, through P. G. M., M. W. Thomas A. Doyle, say :

At the time of the granting of the charter of Jenks Lodge, by-laws of subordinate lodges were not required to be approved by Grand Lodge, and although Jenks Lodge upon returning its dispensation to Grand Lodge submitted therewith a proposed code of by-laws, the Grand Lodge took no action thereon. At that date also a dimit could not be granted to a member of a lodge until he had applied to and been accepted by another lodge. This requirement, in the case of a new lodge, had to be set aside by the Grand Master so far as to permit dimitts to be issued to members who were to be constituted into the new lodge.

All persons so dimitted became, by the act of constitution by the Grand Master, members of Jenks Lodge, No. 24, and there was no necessity for them to affix their signatures to the by-laws which at that time were not in force and could not be, for the reason that Jenks Lodge under dispensation could not adopt by-laws, neither for itself nor the lodge that was to be.

After the constitution of the lodge all persons thereafter admitted must conform to the requirement of signing the by-laws if such a provision existed therein or was required by the lodge.

In Illinois we should have further determined, that a Mason uniting with a lodge by dimit or otherwise, and assuming the functions of a member by participating in its deliberations, cannot be relieved of the responsibilities of membership, simply because he has omitted to comply with law that demands his signature to lodge by-laws. It seems to us that a signature is but an acknowledgment on the part of the member of the action of the lodge, and its absence cannot be of absolute force in determining his relations thereto; because it is universally the case, so far as our observation has extended, that the Secretary is at fault if the member elected (or advanced to the degrees) has not executed his part of the contract. This being true, how could a disability be imposed by declaring an election invalid, in the presence of the fact that the lodge is to be charged with the dereliction, and not the candidates? It is doubtless correct, that if an applicant declines, or neglects (after notification) to comply with the law, then his further relations to the lodge can be readily determined.

Bro. Doyle, from the same committee, reports upon the transactions of the Grand Secretary. He refers to two topics presented by that officer; one of which, in the smaller and older jurisdictions, must necessarily, by and by, be a source of considerable perplexity. The committee do not suggest any modification of law to meet the case, but reiterate the announcement of Bro. Baker, that the membership of the Grand Lodge comprises *one tenth* of the membership of its constituent lodges.

The other topic is the increasing disposition to non-affiliation. In former reports we have often alluded to the subject, and have urged the views presented by

Bro. Doyle, as particularly efficacious in strengthening the bond of fraternity. It is hoped that our readers will read the suggestions of the distinguished and practical committee :

In the former days the "social element" prevailed throughout the lodges, and the brethren were thereby drawn to the lodge room at every communication. The call from labor to refreshment meant something, and the office of Steward was no sinecure. When the convivial bowl was banished from the lodge room, dues were no longer required, and the custom fell into disuse. The fathers seemed to feel that because the social glass was banished there was no need to provide a substitute therefor, and so Masonry came down to us robbed of the social element which had characterized it.

Your committee uses the two terms "social glass" and "social element" advisedly, because it does not believe that they are synonymous or need to be. The social element can exist in the lodge room to-day, and be as productive of harmony and brotherly love as it ever was in the olden time, without a drop of wine or punch, or other intoxicating stimulants being used in connection therewith. The troubles arising from the modern system of dues are, in the opinion of your committee, chiefly attributable to the fact that the brother does not feel that he is receiving a return for the amount he is called to pay. The lodge demands his money, and what does it offer in return? Masonry is a social, charitable institution; it is not a *beneficial organization* which promises a certain specified, fixed return for a certain, specified, fixed sum paid into the treasury of the lodge by her members. The province of Masonry is to bind man to his fellow man, and to bring together in a common brotherhood men of every "country, sect and opinion." This is its mission, and its members should seek to accomplish its purpose by every means at their command. Instead of driving members out of a lodge the effort should be to retain them within its influence. That the present system does not do this prompts the inquiry as to where the defect is, and why the number of unaffiliated Masons is so rapidly increasing. The committee unhesitatingly declares that the trouble is mainly within the lodge room, and in the manner in which the affairs of the lodge are conducted. In a jurisdiction so small as this there ought not to be any difficulty in changing the existing order, and the committee deems it proper to suggest a mode which it believes to be worthy of trial. The principal object which a Master of the present day seems to have in view, is to add to the permanent funds of his lodge rather than to increase in the members thereof a love of Masonry and the lodge, and an ardent zeal for the prosperity of the Institution.

At a recent annual meeting of a Masonic body, the report of the Treasurer showed an increase during the year in the permanent funds of several hundred dollars, and an expenditure for refreshments of less than sixty dollars. Far better would it have been for Masonry if the items had been reversed. The Masters of lodges seem to fear that those who are to come after us will not be able to take care of themselves, and hence every effort must be made to provide funds for their maintenance. The dues are used to pile up funds for posterity, while the lodge room is made as cheerless as can be, and the members tired of climbing up to the meetings only to find a cold and unsocial assembly, ask for a dimit, and abandon Masonry. The committee urges upon the Craft the necessity of trying a change of tactics, and it earnestly begs that the Masters adopt as a rule that the work of the lodge shall be so arranged that there may be at each stated communication an hour of social intercourse about a table on which shall be some simple refreshment, and where the members may be made acquainted with each other. Let there be, three or four times each year, a meeting at which the members with their families may be present, with such invited guests as the lodge may select.

Experience in other departments of the Fraternity justifies the conclusions of Brother Doyle. The one particular charm of the Commandery, is the social feature of its organization. Of course, there are other causes for defection of membership; but it is quite true that the absence of an *elementary power* in the Fraternity, like the social, operates with fearful force against our best interests.

Bro. Doyle, in his Report on Grand Master's Annual Address, dissents from the following opinion of Bro. Vincent, to-wit :

7. The Master of a lodge sent me a letter purporting to come from a member of his lodge objecting to three profanes becoming members of the lodge, and asking to have his objections recorded. The Master informed me that the names of these three persons objected to were not at that time before the lodge.

I replied that the letter referred to was not, in my opinion, an objection within the meaning of the constitution of the Grand Lodge, for several reasons :

First. Because there was no proof that it came from a member of the lodge, and to be a valid objection it should be made personally either to the Master, or to the lodge when open in due form.

Second. Because an objection can have no weight unless made *after* a ballot has been taken and found to be clear, and no objection can be valid previous to the action of the lodge. In the case referred to the member could equally as well object to the lodge ever receiving any new members or doing any Masonic work, as to the three persons whom he specified. I decided that no notice whatever should be taken of the letter ; it should neither be read in the lodge nor placed upon the records.

His objection is as follows :

The committee believe it to be the duty of each lodge, and of every member thereof, to exert all their influence and to exercise all their power to prevent the admission of unworthy material into the Institution. Furthermore, that a member has a right and it is his duty to object to the admission of a profane into Masonry whom he believes to be unworthy, as well before the presentation of the petition, or after its presentation, as after it has been acted upon by the lodge and a clear ballot had thereon. That such objection, made verbally or in writing to the Master, must be heeded and must be made known to the lodge at a proper time.

If A B shall hear that the petition of C D, whom he knows or has reason to believe to be unfit to be made a Mason, is to be presented to his lodge, and he cannot be present at the communications of said lodge, it is his right and his bounden duty to notify the Master of the lodge that he objects to such a petition being granted, and to the conferring of the degrees of Masonry upon said C D.

Upon receiving such information from A B, it is the duty of the Master, if it be in writing, signed by said A B, to use every means in his power to verify the authenticity of the letter, and whether verified or not, the fact of the receipt thereof should be by the Master made known to his lodge whenever action is to be taken upon the petition, should such a document be presented to the lodge.

Your committee cannot admit that an objection made to the admission of certain specified profanes can be compared with an objection made to persons not named. The stopping of a certain given person is not by any means to be classed with the stopping of a profane wholly unknown to the objector.

We believe that both the Grand Master and committee have been hasty in their conclusions. It is not good law, so we think, that an objection, to be properly before the brethren, *must* be presented to Master or lodge, while in communication. On the contrary, it is our opinion, that an objection to initiation or advancement, presented to the Master at any time, should be considered. In the second place, we entirely agree with the Grand Master, that an objection to conferring degrees, prior to the ballot, should be disregarded. The committee do not appear to take exceptions to this part of the decision, but to this concluding sentence—that “no notice whatever should be taken of the letter ; it should neither be read in the lodge nor placed upon the records.” The rule of procedure in considering the reception of petitions for degrees seems to settle the question at issue.

Mr. A petitions for the degrees. The application is received and referred to a committee. Now, if Brother B is convinced that the petitioner is unworthy, and thus expresses himself to the Master, it is the plain duty of that officer to submit the information to the committee which had been appointed to *represent the lodge*, and for the express purpose of investigating the character and qualifications of Mr. A. This is the particular function of that body, and it therefore becomes not only the duty of the Master, but of every member of the lodge, to aid it in arriving at correct conclusions, by giving into its possession any information bearing upon the case.

It appears entirely inconsistent with immemorial usage, that the Master or other member should assume to discharge the office-work of an investigating committee. There is ample time after the report is before the lodge to correct, *by ballot*, any error into which the committee may have fallen. We could never be induced to come before our lodge, if we were so authorized, with a paper objecting to the reception of a candidate, which had been in our possession during the life of the investigating committee, and which we had failed to place in its hands. The very fact of such failure would be *prima facie* evidence of a want of confidence in the integrity of the committee, which a Masonic body *could not tolerate*. If, as Bro. Doyle puts it, "A B shall hear that the petition of C D has been presented to the lodge," it is doubtless the duty of A B, if he has any ground of objection to the reception of the candidate, to present his conclusions to the Master or brethren; then that officer or member is equally obligated to furnish the committee with the information thus coming into their hands. If this is not true, an investigating committee is not of any importance whatsoever; in other words, the investigating committee is the tribunal of first resort, and before which all information touching the character of a candidate should be introduced. The lodge has so determined, by provision for such committee, acting in its behalf, and so long as a petition is in its hands, neither the Master nor member can interfere. Members may present objections to a favorable report, or evidence that the candidate is undeserving of consideration. This the committee can weigh in accordance with their convictions of duty and obligation to both brethren and candidate. The position, therefore, is entirely fallacious, that an objection to a petitioner is of any force (except as heretofore indicated) unless it makes its appearance in the ballot.

Bro. Doyle also takes issue with the Grand Master as to when a member is to be considered in arrears (one year) for dues. Not alluding to the particular facts connected with the opinions of each, we have always held that a Mason cannot be *in arrears for a year* till the expiration of the second year of his indebtedness. It is true that a year's dues have accrued, but it is not the fact that he is *in arrears* for a year.

The ninety-second annual communication was held May 15th, M. W. Brother Thomas Vincent presiding. The address of the Grand Master does not present anything *assailable*. It goes to the customary committee, which reports at the semi-annual communication in November.

The Committee on Correspondence made a very brief report, holding that the committee was without authority to report upon matters not specially referred. The Grand Lodge removed the restriction, and the gratifying consequence is that the Craft will hear, next year, from our distinguished Brother Rugg.

The Fraternity is prosperous.

M. W. Thomas Vincent, Westerly, Grand Master.

R. W. Edwin Baker, Providence, Grand Secretary.

MANITOBA, 1882.

A special communication was held in Portage la Prairie July 28, 1881. Two corner-stones were adjusted, one for a town hall, and the other for a Presbyterian church edifice. The addresses, upon each occasion, by M. W. Brother, John H. Bell, Grand Master, were interesting and appropriate. It is a matter of regret to see "32°" gracing his signature. We are favored with the same class of distinction, but do not see its relation to the Craft.

The seventh annual communication was held in Winnipeg, February 8th. Fifteen lodges were represented—all the chartered bodies of the jurisdiction. M. W. Brother Bell was at his post with a comprehensive address. He gives notice of the establishment of three new lodges. It is to be hoped that this young and interesting jurisdiction may not duplicate the folly of its older sisters, by planting organizations without a critical regard for the future.

Physical qualification receives his attention. He granted a dispensation to confer degrees upon a person who had become lame—quantity not given; but not so much disabled as to preclude the possibility of giving evidence of his claims to the attention of the Fraternity. His views are thus concisely and clearly put :

The ancient regulations say that no one "should" be admitted "having a maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord and of being made a brother."

In regard to this, many of the best writers on Masonry hold that as this regulation was adopted for the government of the Craft at a period when they united the character of *operative* with that of *speculative*, such a construction should, in this age of the world, be put upon the regulation as that, when the deformity of the candidate is not such as to prevent him from being instructed in the arts or mysteries of Freemasonry, and of being able to *prove* himself a Mason, and also does not amount to an inability to honestly acquire the means of subsistence, the admission will not be an infringement of the ancient landmarks, but will be perfectly consistent with the spirit of our Institution.

There is great variety of opinion upon the subject; nevertheless, the general sentiment is crystallizing into the opinion of our M. W. brother. In our jurisdiction,

lodges are held to a rigid construction of the statute, so far as external defect is concerned, while internal disability is rarely an objection to the initiation of a candidate.

The Grand Master treats the objection question at considerable length. It is difficult to comprehend him, as it must be borne in mind that it takes two dissenting votes to reject. He says:

It is the duty of the W. M. not to initiate a candidate whom he knows or believes to be unworthy.

If an objection is made to the initiation of a candidate after a clear ballot, it is the duty of the W. M. to inquire into the reasons of the objecting brother. Objections which are purely personal in their nature, and which do not affect the character of a candidate, should not be allowed to prevent the candidate's initiation.

If the objecting brother was present at the ballot (in lodges where unanimity is required), his objection should not be looked upon with favor, unless the cause for which he objects became known after the ballot was taken. It is possible that, after a clear ballot, some facts might come to light which would show the candidate to be unworthy.

If the objecting brother was absent when the ballot was taken, he should give good reasons for his absence, or his objection would lose much of its force.

If the objecting brother refuses to give his reasons for making the objection, it is still in the discretion of the W. M. to respect the objection or not, just as he chooses. In deciding on his course of action, he should have regard to the circumstances in each case. If the objector is known to be capricious, or captious, or fault-finding, while the candidate is thoroughly reputable, he should proceed with the initiation; on the other hand, if the objector is a good member, steady and reliable, and not likely to make objection without good cause, the W. M. would be justified in refusing to initiate. Consideration should also be given to the harmony and welfare of the lodge, and it would be better not to run the risk of losing a good member for the sake of admitting one who is yet untried.

In the jurisdictions of this country, objection to the initiation of an elected candidate cannot be called in question. In many, however, the candidate is elected to each degree, so that advancement must be determined by secret vote. In Illinois, the candidate is elected for all the degrees on first ballot, consequently, when a dissent appears to advancement, he has a right (and founded on the fact that he is a member of the Masonic family,) to demand an investigation. If it is the determination of the lodge, upon the conclusion of the inquiry, that the objection is not sufficient to bar his progress, the degrees can be conferred as though no such dissent had appeared. As justification for a want of ability to comprehend the Grand Master, we quote the following:

QUESTION.—Two black balls are required to reject an applicant. The ballot, on being examined, is unanimously in favor of the applicant. Question—Is the protest of one brother sufficient to prevent the initiation?

DECISION.—The objection of one brother would have no more force than one black ball, unless he satisfied the W. M. or the lodge that his reasons were sufficient. From the fact that it takes two black balls to reject, it would follow that it would take the objections of two members for the same purpose.

In his obituary record he very fraternally alludes to the death of several distinguished Masons, and among them, the lamented Garfield:

The world was struck with horror on the 2d of July last, when our eminent and illustrious brother, James Abram Garfield, the President of the United States, was shot down by a dastardly assassin. After eighty days of brave battling for life, through scorching fever, racking pain, dreary days and endless nights, he died. All good men and true of every nation shared in the grief and mourned over the sad affliction. Public-spirited to an unusual degree; kind-hearted and charitable in the grandest sense; through all the mutations of changing fortune he maintained unsullied his Masonic character. An enthusiastic member of the Fraternity, he held active membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Scottish Rite, until the foul deed was done that caused his death. As a man and a Mason he ever squared his actions by the teachings of the Great Light, and left as their richest inheritance to his children, a reputation for honorable industry, personal probity, and mental acquirements which made his name familiar and respected throughout the world. Those who knew him best loved him most. His work was not done; yet his column was broken. His death was untimely, and his brethren mourn. To the sadly-bereaved mother, wife and children, and to the sorrowing nation of which he was the chosen chief, we offer our deepest sympathy.

The Grand Master lays a heavy hand upon the spurious Grand Lodge of Ontario, but urges that the name of the Grand Lodge of Canada be changed:—

I have only to add in regard to this matter, that I endorse the sentiments so pointedly expressed by Grand Master Graham, of Quebec, and hope that the Grand Lodge known as the Grand Lodge of Canada, but having jurisdiction in the Province of Ontario only, will have the good sense speedily to conform their name to the facts of the case, because they are well aware that there are six other Grand Lodges in Canada, peers with themselves.

The Grand Master of England, H. R. II., declined an exchange of representations, though extending fraternal recognition. He thought (through the Grand Secretary, probably,) that correspondence could be conducted in the absence of such officials.

In July, 1881, the Grand Master authorized a lodge in the Colony of Gibraltar. During August following he receives a command to vacate. Included in this rather pretentious missive, are the following paragraphs:

With reference to this action on the part of your Grand Lodge, I am directed to remind you that Gibraltar is a colony belonging to Great Britain and Ireland, and consequently under the exclusive joint jurisdiction of the three Grand Lodges of that kingdom, namely, those of England, Ireland and Scotland.

I am further directed to point out that the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was established entirely and solely to meet the Masonic wants of that colony, and certainly not with a view to founding lodges in other colonies of the British Crown—a prerogative which has not been claimed by any of the British North American Grand Lodges, and which could never be conceded by the Grand Lodge of England.

We most emphatically deny the assumption, that, *because* the Colony of Gibraltar is a possession of Great Britain, it is necessarily under the joint jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland. We do not remember of a denial of the right of a Grand Lodge to establish constituent bodies in any territory not occupied by a Grand Body. This right has been the law upon this continent for more than a hundred years; and it seems rather out of place for Mother England to assume a right not countenanced elsewhere. Under the common law of the Fraternity, the Grand Lodge of Illinois or Manitoba would be entirely justified in planting lodges in any territory, whether a colony of England, France or Germany, in the

absence of a Grand Body within that particular domain. Brother Bell recalled the objectionable dispensation for the sake of harmony, but did not concede the right claimed by His Royal Highness, the Grand Master. This was also the opinion of the Grand Lodge. The reports of District Grand Officers present a very satisfactory condition of the Craft.

We would remind our brethren that Brother Arch A. Glenn is not now a resident of this jurisdiction, consequently they are without a representative near our Grand Lodge.

Of Powers of District Deputy Grand Masters, the amended constitution provides:

The District Deputy Grand Master may summon any lodge or brother within his district to attend him, and to produce the warrants, books, papers and accounts of such lodge, or the certificate of any brother. If the summons be not complied with, nor a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued; and, in case of contumacy, he may suspend the lodge or brother, until the will of the Grand Master (to whom he shall immediately report such suspension,) be made known.

No report on correspondence.

M. W. John Headly Bell, Winnipeg, Grand Master.

R. W. Herbert Don Pri LeCappellain, Winnipeg, Grand Secretary.

CALIFORNIA, 1882.

We have a magnificent volume before us, containing more than 500 pages closely printed matter of exceptional interest to the Masonic student. Nearly two hundred lodges were represented. There were also present nine Past Grand Masters and eight Past Grand Wardens. Our readers will not need a more gratifying assurance of the prosperity of the Craft of the Pacific coast than such activity in its interests.

Grand Lodge met in its thirty-third annual communication October 10th, M. W. Brother Clay Webster Taylor, Grand Master, presiding over its deliberations. His address is an able paper, but there is so much of reports of committees, and other documents that should be noticed, that a major portion of his sayings must be passed; particularly as his decisions appear in the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence. He refers to several cases where he had been asked for advancement of candidates, objections appearing from other than members of the lodge where the work was progressing. In these instances he requested members to interpose objections. The

Grand Master was doubtless invested with plenary powers in the premises, and could have commanded the work to cease pending his investigation of the complaint, but we are of the impression that it would have placed him in an awkward position if he had failed to find a member willing to comply with what might have been construed into a tacit but unauthorized command. There has come to light in our jurisdiction several instances where brethren have objected to initiations and advancements in behalf of another member of his lodge, but it has been the opinion that *proxies* in such cases were without power, and that an objection must come personally from the member hostile to the admission of the candidate.

The Grand Master reports the Fraternity of his dominion active and prosperous ; that relations with foreign Grand Lodges are amicable, and District Deputy Grand Masters interested in their duties. But three of these officers failed to report.

The next document attracting attention is the report of the Grand Secretary, R. W. Alexander Gurdon Abell. It occupies fifteen closely printed pages, giving the most perfect record of business and duty that it has ever been our pleasure to examine. A Grand Body that should fail of appreciation of such an officer, would not exhibit a very comprehensive estimate of ability and devotion.

Three new lodges have been authorized during the year.

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Referring to the status of non-affiliates, the committee say:

In regard to non-affiliates the Grand Master decided that a non-affiliated Mason living within the jurisdiction of a lodge, whether that jurisdiction were exclusive or concurrent, had the right to offer to contribute to the funds of the lodge a sum equal to its monthly dues, and that the lodge could receive or refuse to receive the contribution; that the tender thereof would place the maker of it in good standing and give him the right to receive the courtesies and charities due to all Masons; but

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The quotation will interest home readers, and it is to be hoped that it will attract their attention. There are two propositions in the foregoing that, *Masonically*, are very objectionable.

In the first place, the Grand Master makes an unskillful attempt to relieve the lodge of a legal responsibility. The committee, in the concluding paragraph, totally dissent from his conclusions. It would appear that the astute chairman was not ready to corroborate an opinion that would cast a shadow over his legal attainments, and says that a non-affiliate paying dues to a lodge of which he is not a member, imposes a duty upon the body that it should not "be permitted to neglect." For what purpose does a non-affiliate make contributions? It cannot be said that he, by so doing, acquires any rights incident to organization. He does not become a member of the body, and of course cannot become invested with a solitary prerogative of membership. Is it not true, then, that he pays a stipulated amount as a *premium* for *insurance* against want? Brother Belcher is doubtless correct, and if the question was plainly put to him, would tell us that the contributor could command, in law, a fulfillment of the contract, implied though it may be. We submit that this is not "charity," although the geographical position of our California brethren *may*, in their minds, justify a system that places the axe at the root of the entire Masonic edifice.

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"I" am to contribute to the necessities of a brother as my means will permit, "I" (not lodge or Grand Lodge) finding the applicant "worthy" of attention. This rule of action does not interdict members from authorizing lodges to act in their behalf; neither does it interfere with lodges constituting the Grand Body the almoner, but it does declare that "I" am to be the judge in the apportionment of my effects to the needy. Moreover, under this law a member cannot, by any possibility, have *lawful* claims upon lodge or brethren. He enters the organization with the distinct understanding and knowledge that its benefits, so-called, is the charitable disposition of brethren to come to the relief of those of their household, and that any aid for him is a moral obligation on the part of his associates, dependent for development, in every instance, upon their construction of such obligation. By what fraternal law, therefore, is a Grand Lodge permitted to tell its constituent bodies that they *shall not* contribute to the relief of the needy, whether they are Masons in good standing, non-affiliate or profanes? In conclusion, we wish to say, not offensively, that our California brethren have constructed themselves into a mutual assurance association that does not find any warrant in the fundamental law of Masonic "charity."

Further on Bro. Belcher says :

It is very true, as was said by Bro. Wing, that our Fraternity is not an insurance society, but we have proclaimed that charity is the foundation stone upon which it rests; and it is certainly better that we should bury a dead brother and care for his family when perhaps neither he nor his family could, as a matter of strict right, demand any help from us, than that we should in any case fail in the performance of our full duty.

This is in fearful contrast with much of the preceding quotation.

Some of our lodges will be profited by reading this from the same author :

Even now complaints are quite too frequent that lodges within this jurisdiction do not provide for those who have a right to look to them for help, and the excuse is that they have no money in the treasury and are unable so to do; and in some of these cases inquiry discloses the fact that the lodge, with a good membership, has rendered itself helpless and inefficient for the purposes of its institution by yielding to the clamor for reduction of dues. A Masonic lodge has active duties to perform, and our idea is that, when it deprives itself of the power to perform those duties, its charter should be recalled. We want no idle Masons in the lodge, and we want no inefficient lodges in the State. A lodge must and will at some time be called upon to relieve distress, and it ought to be prepared and ready therefor. It should always have a fund on hand for emergencies, and it ought not to be permitted to neglect the care of those who properly belong to its own household. Except in rare instances, there can be no valid excuse for such neglect.

The following from the same committee, Jurisprudence, was concurred in :

The Grand Master also decides that, when a judgment of conviction for an alleged Masonic offense has been reversed and set aside by the Grand Lodge, charges for the same offense may again be preferred and the accused be again put upon trial therefor, and that the testimony offered in the former trial, with other testimony, may again be offered.

Your committee do not agree with the Grand Master in this decision, although they are aware that it is sustained by some Masonic authorities of good repute. There is a maxim that has come down to us from the old Roman judges, and which has been adopted in every modern system of jurisprudence, that it is for the public weal that there should be an end to a litigation; and, following

this maxim, that a defendant shall not be twice vexed with the same contention, whether that be in its nature civil or criminal. Your committee think that the maxim should have the same application in Masonic as in civil tribunals. On appeal from the judgment of a subordinate lodge, the accuser may introduce in Grand Lodge any additional or new evidence which he may have discovered; but when the Grand Lodge has determined that the accused ought not to have been convicted, and has vacated and set aside a judgment of conviction, without ordering a new trial, they think that its judgment ought to be final and conclusive. It is for the interest of our Fraternity that there should be some end to litigation.

The suggestion to establish a "Home" was not accepted. It would be a noble charity, brethren; still, take our advice and not engage in the enterprise till the necessary funds are provided.

Life memberships are not looked upon with favor.

We now turn back to the report on correspondence by Brother William H. Hill. It is unfortunate for our Illinois readers that it is impossible to give them the work of Bro. Hill entire.

Illinois is fraternally noticed. He thinks the address of Grand Master Scott well written, and particularly commends his tribute to the memory of the late President, Bro. Garfield. He gives our venerable Grand Master a friendly thrust, thus:

The Grand Master recommends the revocation of the edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the difficulties between that Grand Lodge and that of Quebec having been settled. In relation to the position taken by New Mexico, in regard to *Silver City* Lodge, the Grand Master sides with the lodge and with Missouri. He believes that the power that gives life can alone take it away. We doubt much whether it would be well to adopt that as an axiom in Masonry. If a culprit deserves hanging, it may not be a matter of very great importance what Sheriff officiates.

In his notice of Bro. Brown's report on correspondence, he says:

The report of the Committee on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. John Washington Brown, and is his first appearance in the ranks of the Mutual Admiration Society. In noticing last year the withdrawal of Bro. Robbins from his position, we ventured to express the hope that the mantle of Elijah might fall upon the shoulders of some worthy Elisha. And certainly it has, so far as *bulk* is concerned. Bro. Robbins was accustomed to leave the writer of this report, and *all* his brethren of the "M. A. S.," very far in the distance—number of pages being the criterion—but even he is dwarfed by his successor. The report before us, as we have already stated, occupies four hundred and ninety-eight pages, while the rest of the proceedings only fill one hundred and seventy. So it is the *tail* that wags the *dog* this time. Bro. Brown writes well and to the point, and we therefore regret that he did not give us more of the pen and less wholesale slashing by the scissors. He will do better next time, and has here our hand of hearty welcome to our society. May his flag long wave as the representative of Illinois, the successor of the thrice illustrious Robbins and Gurney.

He concurs in the opinion that a member, upon his personal examination, cannot vouch for a visitor; that an E. A., having lost a limb, was eligible to the remaining degrees; thinks that a Mason should be disciplined for drunkenness; that an atheist should be expelled; is of the opinion that the P. M. degree has no place in the lodge; reprobrates the idea of electioneering for official positions; is down on physical perfectionists; agrees with the decision of our Grand Lodge, that explanatory lectures are not the work of the lodge; does not object to public installations in

lodges, and is forinst Bro. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, in his unfortunate attempt to justify the Grand Master of that jurisdiction in granting a dispensation to confer the degrees upon a petitioner under age.

It is to be regretted that we are not at liberty to notice at greater length the proceedings of this grand and brainy jurisdiction. If our brethren of the Golden Gate continue at its head such men as Taylor, Belcher, Abell, Hill, and a score of others like these, of the past and present, California will continue one of the most prominent stars of the fraternal constellation.

M. W. Clay Webster Taylor, Shasta, Grand Master.

R. W. Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco, Grand Secretary.

ARIZONA, 1882.

The youngest of the family of Grand Lodges, held its first annual communication in the city of Tucson, November 13th, M. W. Brother Ansel Mellen Bragg, Grand Master, in the Grand East.

Five lodges, the entire number in the jurisdiction, were present by their representatives. Brethren, we bid you welcome, and with the sincere hope that your efforts for the Fraternity may have abundant success. The Grand Master reports entire harmony in lodges, together with good finances.

We give a circular from the Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Roskruge, as a scrap of history:

There are but five lodges in this Territory, and all claim allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Arizona. "Aztlan," "Arizona," and "Tucson" lodges, were at the time of the forming of the Grand Lodge, working under charters from the Grand Lodge of California; "White Mountain Lodge" was working under charter from the Grand Lodge of New Mexico; "Solomon Lodge," U. D., was working under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of California. "Aztlan" was the only lodge unrepresented at the formation of the Grand Lodge, but did, on the 3d day of June last past, through its Master and Wardens, by consent of the lodge, make the proper representation to the Grand Master (see resolution, page 49 of the Grand Lodge proceedings), and was accordingly admitted, and, being the oldest lodge in the Territory, was assigned No. 1 in the list of subordinate lodges. So that in Arizona, amongst the Fraternity, peace and harmony prevail.

The circular letter of R. W. Bro. Diehl, Utah, was presented to Grand Lodge, but action withheld. Sorry to know this.

Preliminary action was had looking to the incorporation of the Grand Body. A mistake, we think, notwithstanding so many Grand Lodges are bodies corporate.

The world was struck with horror on the 2d of July last, when our eminent and illustrious brother, James Abram Garfield, the President of the United States, was shot down by a dastardly assassin. After eighty days of brave battling for life, through scorching fever, racking pain, dreary days and endless nights, he died. All good men and true of every nation shared in the grief and mourned over the sad affliction. Public-spirited to an unusual degree; kind-hearted and charitable in the grandest sense; through all the mutations of changing fortune he maintained unsullied his Masonic character. An enthusiastic member of the Fraternity, he held active membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Scottish Rite, until the foul deed was done that caused his death. As a man and a Mason he ever squared his actions by the teachings of the Great Light, and left as their richest inheritance to his children, a reputation for honorable industry, personal probity, and mental acquirements which made his name familiar and respected throughout the world. Those who knew him best loved him most. His work was not done; yet his column was broken. His death was untimely, and his brethren mourn. To the sadly-bereaved mother, wife and children, and to the sorrowing nation of which he was the chosen chief, we offer our deepest sympathy.

The Grand Master lays a heavy hand upon the spurious Grand Lodge of Ontario, but urges that the name of the Grand Lodge of Canada be changed:—

I have only to add in regard to this matter, that I endorse the sentiments so pointedly expressed by Grand Master Graham, of Quebec, and hope that the Grand Lodge known as the Grand Lodge of Canada, but having jurisdiction in the Province of Ontario only, will have the good sense speedily to conform their name to the facts of the case, because they are well aware that there are six other Grand Lodges in Canada, peers with themselves.

The Grand Master of England, H. R. H., declined an exchange of representatives, though extending fraternal recognition. He thought (through the Grand Secretary, probably,) that correspondence could be conducted in the absence of such officials.

In July, 1881, the Grand Master authorized a lodge in the Colony of Gibraltar. During August following he receives a command to vacate. Included in this rather pretentious missive, are the following paragraphs:

With reference to this action on the part of your Grand Lodge, I am directed to remind you that Gibraltar is a colony belonging to Great Britain and Ireland, and consequently under the exclusive joint jurisdiction of the three Grand Lodges of that kingdom, namely, those of England, Ireland and Scotland.

I am further directed to point out that the Grand Lodge of Manitoba was established entirely and solely to meet the Masonic wants of that colony, and certainly not with a view to founding lodges in other colonies of the British Crown—a prerogative which has not been claimed by any of the British North American Grand Lodges, and which could never be conceded by the Grand Lodge of England.

We most emphatically deny the assumption, that, *because* the Colony of Gibraltar is a possession of Great Britain, it is necessarily under the joint jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland. We do not remember of a denial of the right of a Grand Lodge to establish constituent bodies in any territory not occupied by a Grand Body. This right has been the law upon this continent for more than a hundred years; and it seems rather out of place for Mother England to assume a right not countenanced elsewhere. Under the common law of the Fraternity, the Grand Lodge of Illinois or Manitoba would be entirely justified in planting lodges in any territory, whether a colony of England, France or Germany, in the

absence of a Grand Body within that particular domain. Brother Bell recalled the objectionable dispensation for the sake of harmony, but did not concede the right claimed by His Royal Highness, the Grand Master. This was also the opinion of the Grand Lodge. The reports of District Grand Officers present a very satisfactory condition of the Craft.

We would remind our brethren that Brother Arch A. Glenn is not now a resident of this jurisdiction, consequently they are without a representative near our Grand Lodge.

Of Powers of District Deputy Grand Masters, the amended constitution provides:

The District Deputy Grand Master may summon any lodge or brother within his district to attend him, and to produce the warrants, books, papers and accounts of such lodge, or the certificate of any brother. If the summons be not complied with, nor a sufficient reason given for non-compliance, a peremptory summons shall be issued; and, in case of contumacy, he may suspend the lodge or brother, until the will of the Grand Master (to whom he shall immediately report such suspension,) be made known.

No report on correspondence.

M. W. John Headly Bell, Winnipeg, Grand Master.

R. W. Herbert Don Pri LeCappellain, Winnipeg, Grand Secretary.

CALIFORNIA, 1882.

We have a magnificent volume before us, containing more than 500 pages closely printed matter of exceptional interest to the Masonic student. Nearly two hundred lodges were represented. There were also present nine Past Grand Masters and eight Past Grand Wardens. Our readers will not need a more gratifying assurance of the prosperity of the Craft of the Pacific coast than such activity in its interests.

Grand Lodge met in its thirty-third annual communication October 10th, M. W. Brother Clay Webster Taylor, Grand Master, presiding over its deliberations. His address is an able paper, but there is so much of reports of committees, and other documents that should be noticed, that a major portion of his sayings must be passed; particularly as his decisions appear in the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence. He refers to several cases where he had been asked for advancement of candidates, objections appearing from other than members of the lodge where the work was progressing. In these instances he requested members to interpose objections. The

Grand Master was doubtless invested with plenary powers in the premises, and could have commanded the work to cease pending his investigation of the complaint, but we are of the impression that it would have placed him in an awkward position if he had failed to find a member willing to comply with what might have been construed into a tacit but unauthorized command. There has come to light in our jurisdiction several instances where brethren have objected to initiations and advancements in behalf of another member of his lodge, but it has been the opinion that *proxies* in such cases were without power, and that an objection must come personally from the member hostile to the admission of the candidate.

The Grand Master reports the Fraternity of his dominion active and prosperous ; that relations with foreign Grand Lodges are amicable, and District Deputy Grand Masters interested in their duties. But three of these officers failed to report.

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This is in fearful contrast with much of the preceding quotation.

Some of our lodges will be profited by reading this from the same author :

Even now complaints are quite too frequent that lodges within this jurisdiction do not provide for those who have a right to look to them for help, and the excuse is that they have no money in the treasury and are unable so to do; and in some of these cases inquiry discloses the fact that the lodge, with a good membership, has rendered itself helpless and inefficient for the purposes of its institution by yielding to the clamor for reduction of dues. A Masonic lodge has active duties to perform, and our idea is that, when it deprives itself of the power to perform those duties, its charter should be recalled. We want no idle Masons in the lodge, and we want no inefficient lodges in the State. A lodge must and will at some time be called upon to relieve distress, and it ought to be prepared and ready therefor. It should always have a fund on hand for emergencies, and it ought not to be permitted to neglect the care of those who properly belong to its own household. Except in rare instances, there can be no valid excuse for such neglect.

The following from the same committee, Jurisprudence, was concurred in :

The Grand Master also decides that, when a judgment of conviction for an alleged Masonic offense has been reversed and set aside by the Grand Lodge, charges for the same offense may again be preferred and the accused be again put upon trial therefor, and that the testimony offered in the former trial, with other testimony, may again be offered.

Your committee do not agree with the Grand Master in this decision, although they are aware that it is sustained by some Masonic authorities of good repute. There is a maxim that has come down to us from the old Roman judges, and which has been adopted in every modern system of jurisprudence, that it is for the public weal that there should be an end to a litigation; and, following

this maxim, that a defendant shall not be twice vexed with the same contention, whether that be in its nature civil or criminal. Your committee think that the maxim should have the same application in Masonic as in civil tribunals. On appeal from the judgment of a subordinate lodge, the accuser may introduce in Grand Lodge any additional or new evidence which he may have discovered ; but when the Grand Lodge has determined that the accused ought not to have been convicted, and has vacated and set aside a judgment of conviction, without ordering a new trial, they think that its judgment ought to be final and conclusive. It is for the interest of our Fraternity that there should be some end to litigation.

The suggestion to establish a "Home" was not accepted. It would be a noble charity, brethren ; still, take our advice and not engage in the enterprise till the necessary funds are provided.

Life memberships are not looked upon with favor.

We now turn back to the report on correspondence by Brother William H. Hill. It is unfortunate for our Illinois readers that it is impossible to give them the work of Bro. Hill entire.

Illinois is fraternally noticed. He thinks the address of Grand Master Scott well written, and particularly commends his tribute to the memory of the late President, Bro. Garfield. He gives our venerable Grand Master a friendly thrust, thus :

The Grand Master recommends the revocation of the edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the difficulties between that Grand Lodge and that of Quebec having been settled. In relation to the position taken by New Mexico, in regard to *Silver City* Lodge, the Grand Master sides with the lodge and with Missouri. He believes that the power that gives life can alone take it away. We doubt much whether it would be well to adopt that as an axiom in Masonry. If a culprit deserves hanging, it may not be a matter of very great importance what Sheriff officiates.

In his notice of Bro. Brown's report on correspondence, he says :

The report of the Committee on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. John Washington Brown, and is his first appearance in the ranks of the Mutual Admiration Society. In noticing last year the withdrawal of Bro. Robbins from his position, we ventured to express the hope that the mantle of Elijah might fall upon the shoulders of some worthy Elisha. And certainly it has, so far as *bulk* is concerned. Bro. Robbins was accustomed to leave the writer of this report, and *all* his brethren of the "M. A. S.," very far in the distance—number of pages being the criterion—but even he is dwarfed by his successor. The report before us, as we have already stated, occupies four hundred and ninety-eight pages, while the rest of the proceedings only fill one hundred and seventy. So it is the *tail* that wags the *dog* this time. Bro. Brown writes well and to the point, and we therefore regret that he did not give us more of the pen and less wholesale slashing by the scissors. He will do better next time, and has here our hand of hearty welcome to our society. May his flag long wave as the representative of Illinois, the successor of the thrice illustrious Robbins and Gurney.

He concurs in the opinion that a member, upon his personal examination, cannot vouch for a visitor ; that an E. A., having lost a limb, was eligible to the remaining degrees ; thinks that a Mason should be disciplined for drunkenness ; that an atheist should be expelled ; is of the opinion that the P. M. degree has no place in the lodge ; reprobates the idea of electioneering for official positions ; is down on physical perfectionists ; agrees with the decision of our Grand Lodge, that explanatory lectures are not the work of the lodge ; does not object to public installations in

lodges, and is forinst Bro. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, in his unfortunate attempt to justify the Grand Master of that jurisdiction in granting a dispensation to confer the degrees upon a petitioner under age.

It is to be regretted that we are not at liberty to notice at greater length the proceedings of this grand and brainy jurisdiction. If our brethren of the Golden Gate continue at its head such men as Taylor, Belcher, Abell, Hill, and a score of others like these, of the past and present, California will continue one of the most prominent stars of the fraternal constellation.

M. W. Clay Webster Taylor, Shasta, Grand Master.

R. W. Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco, Grand Secretary.

ARIZONA, 1882.

The youngest of the family of Grand Lodges, held its first annual communication in the city of Tucson, November 13th, M. W. Brother Ansel Mellen Bragg, Grand Master, in the Grand East.

Five lodges, the entire number in the jurisdiction, were present by their representatives. Brethren, we bid you welcome, and with the sincere hope that your efforts for the Fraternity may have abundant success. The Grand Master reports entire harmony in lodges, together with good finances.

We give a circular from the Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Roskruge, as a scrap of history:

There are but five lodges in this Territory, and all claim allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Arizona. "Aztlán," "Arizona," and "Tucson" lodges, were at the time of the forming of the Grand Lodge, working under charters from the Grand Lodge of California; "White Mountain Lodge" was working under charter from the Grand Lodge of New Mexico; "Solomon Lodge," U. D., was working under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of California. "Aztlán" was the only lodge unrepresented at the formation of the Grand Lodge, but did, on the 3d day of June last past, through its Master and Wardens, by consent of the lodge, make the proper representation to the Grand Master (see resolution, page 49 of the Grand Lodge proceedings), and was accordingly admitted, and, being the oldest lodge in the Territory, was assigned No. 1 in the list of subordinate lodges. So that in Arizona, amongst the Fraternity, peace and harmony prevail.

The circular letter of R. W. Bro. Diehl, Utah, was presented to Grand Lodge, but action withheld. Sorry to know this.

Preliminary action was had looking to the incorporation of the Grand Body. A mistake, we think, notwithstanding so many Grand Lodges are bodies corporate.

The business of the session was of local interest. No report on correspondence, but one is provided for next year, by the appointment of a committee.

M. W. Bro. John Taber Alsap, Phoenix, Grand Master.

R. W. Bro. George J. Roskrugs, Tucson, Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1882.

We lay down Virginia, and take up this important and venerable jurisdiction, which has met annually, as a Grand Body, one hundred and six years. The Fraternity of our country have just cause for pride in an organization that has had within its folds so many minds that have given character to Masonry and nationality.

Grand Lodge met December 12th, M. W. Brother John D. Kennedy, Grand Master, presiding. Lodges were well represented.

The address of the Grand Master is a business paper, and exclusively devoted to matters that claim the attention of the Craft of his charge. He did not recommend the recognition of the new Grand Lodge of Arizona, only because he deemed it courtesy to await the action of the Grand Lodges of California and New Mexico, under whose authority lodges were planted in that Territory. He gives the so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales the cold shoulder. Some jurisdictions, as we think, have been inconsiderate in hasty justification of these brethren. The precedent sought to be established is pernicious, and will some day work confusion. A majority is the natural force in representative organizations, consequently Grand Lodges should hesitate before abandoning a principle that lies at the foundation of Craft Masonry.

The spurious "Grand Lodge of Ontario" is again found knocking at the door of our sister jurisdiction, and with oft-repeated results. Of Grand Orients he thus speaks:

Application for recognition and exchange of representatives has been received from Grand Orients in Brazil, Chili, Spain and Portugal, but acting upon the principles which have always prevailed in this jurisdiction, such recognition and exchange of representatives could not be accorded. Our Grand Lodge has always declined to recognize bodies styling themselves Masonic, but acting outside of and beyond Ancient Craft Masonry.

Masons hailing from countries governed by Grand Orients or Grand Councils, or any of them so-called, are entitled to receive recognition by us when they prove themselves to be regular Masons, and such reception does not involve the recognition of more than the fact that they are Masons. To refuse them recognition as Masons is to shut them out from the privileges of Masonry.

We would take issue with views embraced in the last paragraph, until it is satisfactorily explained how a person can be, lawfully, made a Mason, except by the authority of a recognized, independent Grand Lodge of symbolic Masonry. Would our distinguished brother insist, that because the Grand Encampment should assume to appropriate the rituals of the lodge and confer degrees of the Craft, that the Grand Lodge of South Carolina would recognize its work as legitimate Masonry, although performed by Masons? We do not care how or when Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite became possessed (as they imagine) of the Craft degrees; neither do we care for the fact that Grand Lodges have submitted themselves to irresponsible and unlawful authority; because the truth remains that they were without power so to do. Would Brother Kennedy insist that the body over which he presides would be justified in transferring itself to the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction? In other words, is there any Craft *Masonry* beyond, below, or outside of the lodge? It is quite true that there are Masons organized into chapters, commanderies, and bodies of the Scottish Rite, but does he know of a Grand Lodge in America that officially recognizes any of these, or any other association as of symbolic *Masonry*? He is of the opinion that so-called Masons, created by and hailing from such assumptions, are legitimate, and that their recognition does not involve a recognition of the source from which they emanated. In this he errs, grossly. To permit a person unlawfully made a Mason, and by an organization that the Grand Master cannot, in the nature of things, officially clasp hands, is a positive avowal of assent to its legal parentage. So it seems to us.

The Grand Master notices the many tributes of respect and affection of record to the memory of Past Grand Master, Albert G. Mackey. He speaks hopefully of constituent bodies, and although he cannot boast of great numerical prosperity, yet lodges are healthy, vigorous and conservative.

Four new lodges were authorized.

The Grand Lodge is suffering from financial embarrassment. Measures were proposed, which, if adopted, will abate the stringency. Biennial communications are suggested as the principal specific.

The communication from R. W. Christopher Diehl, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Utah, on the Mormon question, is published. Upon a motion made by Brother Inglesby, the sentiments embraced in the communication were heartily indorsed.

The Masonic Board of Relief, located in Charleston, is doing a good work. The reports of District Grand Officers are creditable documents. Brother Bellingher, of the Second District, properly decides, "that a brother under suspension remains a member of the lodge, but suspended from all rights and privileges, except that of appeal, or petition for restoration to the rights of which he was deprived. He is restored by a two-thirds vote, which clearly shows that he remains a member, for otherwise it would require unanimity of ballot."

Now comes Brother Izlar, of the Sixth District, with the following counter-irritant :

One John Bostock, while a member of Hope Lodge, at Barnwell Courthouse, committed homicide while in a state of intoxication. He was arrested, tried and convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. While serving out his sentence there he was dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, the lodge expecting to prefer charges against, and try him as soon as he returned, for the homicide, not having been able to do so before he was sent off. After his term in the penitentiary had expired he did not return to Barnwell, but went to Augusta, Ga. Hope Lodge desires to take some action in the matter so as to have Bostock punished, Masonically, for the homicide, and appealed to me for instructions how to proceed. I replied in substance as follows: Bostock having been erased from the roll for non-payment of dues, is no longer a member of Hope Lodge. That having moved out of the territorial jurisdiction of Hope Lodge before notice of trial and charges were served upon him, that lodge had no jurisdiction in the premises. I advised that Hope Lodge report the facts of the case to some lodge in Augusta, in whose jurisdiction Bostock now resides, that such action may be taken in the premises as may be thought proper.

It is quite probable that the effect of "striking from the roll" is not understood by the writer. We have always imagined, however, that the delinquent remained under the jurisdiction of the lodge. As it is not found that the Grand Lodge noticed the matter, it is a reasonable presumption that the (to us) singular position of Bro. Izlar was concurred in. It is an easy method of getting rid of responsibility; but not, from our standpoint, justifiable. Please explain.

A resolution was adopted that all members of the Grand Lodge, including delegates, be "required to bring with them their appropriate regalia;" but it does not seem that it is made compulsory to wear it in Grand Lodge. Where?

Once more reading the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, it is found that the Grand Lodge indorsed the ruling of Brother Izlar of the Sixth District.

Here is a quotation that may have been designed for Brother Brown :

And in the same connection your committee would heartily endorse the sentiments of our Most Worthy Grand Master, as expressed in the case of New South Wales, that the American doctrine, which teaches that the minority must yield to the will of the majority, should ever be the ruling principle among Masons, in every portion of the world, otherwise that harmony which is the special support of our Order can no longer prevail, but discord and strife would diffuse its poison in every department of our beloved Institution, to the destruction of all true virtue and harmony.

The following was propounded to the Grand Master :

1. Can a W. M. of a chartered lodge hold the position of W. M. of a lodge under dispensation?
2. If so, can he hold the position of W. M. of the lodge under dispensation after it has been chartered?

To the first question he replied : Yes, if a dispensation to do so be obtained.

To the second question he replied : No.

The report on correspondence was presented by R. W. Brother Charles Inglesby, Grand Secretary. He is much of a favorite with the guild, highly appreciated as a writer and for sound doctrine. Our jurisdiction is generously noticed, as is

the report of Bro. Brown for 1881. He also compliments Past Grand Master Scott for the opinion that the lodge is not an insurance organization, but rejects the "unity" doctrine as explained and expounded by our predecessor.

He notices a decision of the Grand Master of Arkansas, thus :

Five members of a subordinate lodge preferred charges against their W. M. The Grand Master thereupon suspended the W. M. until the next communication of the Grand Lodge, when the charge, specifications and testimony were referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances. This committee reported in favor of placing the W. M. on trial in Grand Lodge, but

"The Grand Master decided that the Grand Lodge had not the power to proceed with the trial upon the charge of un-Masonic conduct, with a view of deciding as to whether or not the Worshipful Master, as a brother, had committed a Masonic offense, and with a further view of inflicting punishment, if found guilty, but that the only question that could be decided by the Grand Lodge was, whether or not the offending Worshipful Master should or should not be deposed from office, in order to place him in position to be tried by his own lodge." There could be no appeal from the decision of the Grand Master to the body over which he presided, but having made the decision, he thought proper, as a matter of courtesy to the Grand Lodge, to ask its opinion on the decision, and the question was referred, as above stated, to your committee.

Because of the peculiar circumstances of the case in point, the committee sustained the decision of the Grand Master, but they hold that it is a landmark that a subordinate lodge cannot try its W. M. for official misconduct at any time; nor can it try him during his term of office for personal misconduct. That he is amenable for his conduct to the Grand Lodge alone, and therefore that the Grand Lodge not only has the power, but that it is its duty to try the case. The report, as we say above, is an able one, and very fully discusses the point and cites the authorities.

It is held in this jurisdiction that the Master of a lodge guilty of an offense can be tried, and if found guilty, punished. In several instances it has occurred that charges have been preferred against a Master by members of his lodge. Upon their representation, the Grand Master appoints a commission of three present or Past Masters to examine the case and report testimony. If charges are sustained by the evidence, the offender is suspended by the Grand Master of his official functions, and frequently from Masonry. This procedure is detailed because of the well-settled conviction here, that a brother, officer or member, cannot be deprived of any right except as the result of investigation. Our Grand Master would not be justified, upon the mere complaint of brethren, in deposing a Master.

We give a quotation from his review of California :

From the address we see that California has a regulation which we think should obtain in every Grand Lodge. A non-affiliated Mason has the right to tender a contribution equal to the dues of any lodge, in the jurisdiction in which he resides, and thus preserve his standing in the Fraternity. By so doing he does not become a member of the lodge, and therefore has no greater claim upon such lodge than any other non-affiliate in good standing. There may be some good reason why he does not desire to affiliate with the lodge, or he may be unable to do so, and this allows him to maintain his standing in the Fraternity.

To which we are entirely hostile, unless it is the determination to reduce the lodge to an insurance organization. A non-affiliate, making contributions to the funds of a lodge, cannot do so *for any other purpose*, but to secure a *right* to relief. Invest a person with any such *claim*, and you strike a deadly blow at the fundamental character of the Institution. A member pays dues to hold the rights appertaining to

lodge organization, but not that he thereby becomes endowed with a right of requisition upon its funds, other than is provided for in the *unwritten* law. We have heretofore, in years past, discussed this regulation of our Pacific brethren, and have yet to find remote justification for it. Why this demand upon non-affiliates, if not to provide for their wants in the event of misfortune?

Here is a quotation from the review of Iowa, and to which our unqualified assent can be given:

The committee on the Grand Master's address discuss the different classes of non-affiliates, and hold that those who are unaffiliated by reason of poverty, physical infirmity preventing their participation in the privileges and enjoyments of lodge membership, or who have been debarred from membership through the improper use of the ballot, should not be treated as wrong-doers. They therefore recommend, for reference to the Committee on Jurisprudence, a resolution to amend the by-laws. The resolution places the non-affiliate within the control of the subordinate lodge, within whose jurisdiction he is living;—and said lodge is at liberty to grant him the right of visit, burial, &c., *at its discretion*. We do not see that Grand Lodge acted upon the resolution. We have given thus much space to this matter, because in our judgment this is one of the most important and vital issues for the consideration of Masonic thinkers and legislators—and the views of so large and influential a body as the Grand Lodge of Iowa should be known and receive careful attention by the Craft. (*Italics ours.*)

Brother Inglesby is entirely willing to recognize *Masons* of any color or race; but with ourselves, declines to accept men as Masons, black, red or white, who do not hail from lawfully constituted bodies. In such matters we are rigid constructionists of law.

In connection with our criticism on Grand Orients, this is given from Maine:

The Grand Master says that it is declared and pronounced that *pure Ancient Masonry consists of three degrees and no more*. That there are other degrees of historic interest, possessing legends and symbols of great value to the Masonic student, that have received for ages the approval and patronage of our wisest and best Masons, is not denied. That it is also well known that there are a still larger number of degrees, purporting to be Masonic, that have not received their approval or encouragement, but have been in the hands of charatans a source of considerable pecuniary profit, and of course a corresponding loss to the unwary. (*Italics ours.*)

It would be a pleasure to continue a notice of this able reviewer, but our Grand Lodge says, 250 pages!

M. W. John D. Kennedy, Camden, Grand Master.

R. W. Charles Inglesby, Charleston, Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA, 1882.

This venerable jurisdiction met on the 11th day of December, the one hundred

and fifth time—the first annual, 1777. She may not be the Fraternity Mother of the Continent, nevertheless she is one of the grand old parents whom all respect.

The address of Most Worshipful Brother Reuben M. Page, is exceedingly brief. He thinks this is an age of crucial tests for Masonry, and that the increase of secret organizations should develop practical results in Masonry, by close adherence to our principles. This is well said, and it is hoped that the topic will enlist the attention of thoughtful Masons. The general tendency of this busy age is towards organizations that display compensation as an inducement to fraternization. They are well enough within the spheres of their operations, but they cannot take the place of an Institution that rests its claims to attention upon the *charitable* side of the human heart. As the Grand Master suggests, if Masons are in accord with their professions, the lodge will not fail to retain a hold upon the great heart of our common humanity. He notices the death of M. W. James Evans, Past Grand Master, and for many years Grand Lecturer. This distinguished brother bid adieu to earth February 17, 1882, after a useful and honorable career of more than four score years. A special committee declare, that "the record of his Masonic life is the record of Free Masonry in Virginia for the last forty years."

Included in the decisions of the Grand Master, confirmed by Grand Lodge, is the following: "That a lodge cannot entertain a petition for the degrees, or for membership, from a person or brother who does not reside within the jurisdiction of such lodge." Perhaps we do not understand the scope of the decision, but if it is intended to embrace non-affiliates, it would not be good law in Illinois. Here it is held that an unaffiliated Mason is at liberty to apply for membership to any lodge in or out of the Grand Jurisdiction. If a dimitted Mason should come to us from Richmond, he could petition for membership at his pleasure, and to any of our lodges, though he domicile in Chicago. During dimission he is not supposed to be a factor in organization, and for this reason it is believed that the Masonic world is open to him.

The Grand Master recommended, Grand Lodge assenting, that a uniform code of by-laws be established for constituent lodges. Our Grand Commandery indulged in like legislation a few years since. It was not found to work satisfactorily, and subsequently abandoned. It is now the rule that before the Grand Commander approves such instruments, they must come to him approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence. Brother Page concludes his address with an exceedingly pleasant tribute to the value of the R. W. Grand Secretary, Brother Isaacs. This is supplemented by various other encomiums of committees, till we outsiders find him the centre of the best Masonic atmosphere of the jurisdiction, with a \$1,500 salary.

The "Masonic Temple Association" present a very flattering condition of its finances. The investment is not so large that it cannot be controlled by the Grand Body. This is an exhibition of good sense rarely met with.

As there appeared a conflict of law upon the subject, the following amendment to "Methodical Digest" was adopted:

Whenever a subordinate lodge fails to elect its officers on the 24th day of June of any year, or on such day as is prescribed by law for such election, the then incumbents shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until their successors shall be duly elected and installed; and in the event of such failure to elect, or whenever a vacancy in the office of Warden shall occur, by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Worshipful Master of such lodge, as soon thereafter as practicable, to order the members thereof to be notified to attend its next stated communication for the purpose of electing such officer or officers.

The same instrument was further amended, thus:

No lodge shall confer a degree on any brother who is not of its household; for every lodge ought to be competent to attend to its own business, and is, without doubt, most capable of judging of the qualifications of its own members. Nor shall any lodge under this Grand Jurisdiction, initiate, pass or raise any person who is a resident of any other State or Territory in which there is a Grand Lodge, nor initiate a candidate living within the proper Masonic jurisdiction of another lodge—that is, whose residence is nearest such other lodge—without its consent; provided that where two or more lodges are situated in the same city or town, their jurisdiction shall be concurrent; and provided further, that any subordinate lodge in any of the Grand Jurisdictions adjoining Virginia, or such of them as shall assent hereto, may consider the application of citizens of this State who reside nearer by an air-line to such lodge than to any lodge in this State, and may confer the degrees upon such applicants if received, and admit them to membership to the same extent and effect as if such applicant were a resident of such adjoining jurisdiction. But this Grand Lodge reserves the right at any time to reconsider its action on this subject.

This continues to be the law of Illinois.

The Committee on Historical Sketches of Lodges, call attention to the importance of the subject, and say: "The material for the construction of these histories is constantly subject to the destruction which time or accident will inflict, and many facts and circumstances connected with men and places, valuable and interesting not only to the Craft, but to those outside the pale of Masonry, will be lost unless the invitation and recommendation of the Grand Lodge shall be accepted and complied with." It is to be hoped that the same matter may be brought to the attention of our Grand Body. Let us labor a little for the future.

The following good thing is found in the report of the Committee on Finance:

The Committee on Finance and Investment have carefully considered the application of Equality Lodge, No. 44, and Robert White Lodge, No. 67, of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, asking an appropriation to aid in the erection of a memorial window in Trinity Episcopal Church in Martinsburg, West Virginia, to the memory of our late Most Worshipful Grand Master, Edmund P. Hunter, and beg leave to report:

While we appreciate the propriety of some *permanent* memorial to the memory of our honored brother, as a precedent, we think it would be unwise for this Grand Lodge to appropriate from its treasury any amount to the object suggested; *especially*, for such amount to be used in the *mode indicated*. If, however, our brethren believe that this mode selected by them is the best, we would not be understood as interposing any objection to the *individual* subscription proposed for the purpose.

Every Mason will abundantly appreciate the motive which called forth the application to perpetuate the memory of a distinguished brother, but the method of accomplishing so desirable a purpose would be a precedent very liable to misconstruction.

Staunton Lodge, No. 13, presented the Grand Lodge with portraits of five Grand Masters of the jurisdiction, all former members of that lodge :

Past Grand Master, David W. Petteson, 1826.
 Past Grand Master, Levi L. Stevenson, 1836.
 Past Grand Master, J. Worthington Smith, 1843.
 Past Grand Master, James Points, 1848.
 Past Grand Master, W. H. Harman, 1863.

It was then ordered that the Grand Secretary be requested to obtain photographs of all Past Grand Masters of the bailiwick.

We clip, with approval, the following amendment :

That hereafter no subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction shall issue a summons to a member to show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues, but shall substitute therefor a notice or citation to appear. And it shall be the duty of the Worshipful Master, after due legal Masonic service of said citation, to take the vote of the lodge upon the question of suspension of said delinquent ; *Provided*, That nothing in the above shall prevent the lodge from granting the delinquent further time.

The reports of various Grand Officers and District Deputy Grand Masters, are full, and show a gratifying condition of lodges. Of course, some are slow and about out of breath ; but, as a whole, the outlook is very encouraging.

It is impossible to close a review of the transactions of the Grand Lodge, without referring to the history of Botetourt Lodge, No. 7. It is from an address by W. Brother Donovan, 1871. Its charter bears date the 6th day of November, 1773. It is yet in possession of the lodge, and signed by Robert Edward Petre, Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle, County of Essex, England, Grand Master. It appears that the labors of the lodge were discontinued for a considerable period, and revived in 1857. Soon after the revival, the original dispensation was found, dated in 1757. This latter authority was granted by *Fredricksburg Lodge*, showing the practices of the early Fraternity in this regard. Among the earliest of Virginia lodges, are Royal Exchange Lodge, Norfolk, 1733 ; St. Johns, afterwards Norfolk, No. 1, 1741 ; Port Royal Kilwinning Cross, No. 2, 1755, and Blandford, No. 3, 1757. Every reading Mason upon the continent will be glad of these sketches, therefore it is to be hoped that our brethren of the Old Dominion will not be remiss in complying with our demands upon their attention.

The Report on Correspondence is by a conspicuous Mason, R. W., W. F. Drinkard. Illinois for 1881 and 1882 has brief mention. Bro. Brown, our immediate predecessor, is credited with furnishing able and admirable reports. If he did not, the fault would be with himself in a disinclination to write.

We do not think there is much in the question you ask, Brother Drinkard. If a lodge confer the degrees upon a candidate without a right arm, it should have been suppressed. The brother receiving the degrees, though utterly disqualified by reason of the physical imperfection, is, nevertheless, a *Mason*. Our Massachusetts

brethren would doubtless demand a healing process; but it is held by a large majority of authorities, that a person receiving the degrees in a lodge *authorized* to confer them, is a Mason; and, unless he was a party to fraud or concealment in the matter, his relations to the Fraternity cannot be disturbed simply by reason of his bodily disabilities. The lodge is held responsible for the act, and not the innocent party to the transaction.

Bro. Drinkard cites the opinion of Past Grand Master Coles, that a Fellow Craft having a dimit from another jurisdiction is eligible to the degree of M. M. in Virginia. A dimit is the severance of lodge relations; therefore it is doubtless true that the party can seek a Masonic home as he may be disposed; but in cases where Grand Lodges decline to authorize dimits to other than Master Masons, one lodge would not be justified, except by permission, to finish the work of another. Touching the prerogatives of Grand Masters, he says:

In Virginia all of us are "prerogative men;" that is, to state it in very general terms, we believe that during the recess of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master possesses all the powers of the Grand Lodge. He can dispense with any by-law of a subordinate lodge, or any regulation of the Grand Lodge not founded upon a landmark. Neither he nor the Grand Lodge can remove a landmark. And we have never known a Virginia Grand Master to exercise a doubtful power, unless Grand Master Withers did so when after full discussion of a question, and its decision by the Grand Lodge by a formal vote, he immediately declared that he could not allow the decision to stand, and reversed it.

We thought his decision right, and that of the Grand Lodge wrong, so far as the merits of the question were concerned. As to his right thus to arrest, or reverse, the action of the Grand Lodge no question was raised by any member, though the body contained many good lawyers. We don't think the Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, who won't hold correspondence direct with any functionary below Grand Master, can crow over Past Grand Master Withers or Virginia. We have Grand Masters who *are* Grand Masters.

Bro. Drinkard is correct in the opinion, that Masons of one Grand Jurisdiction, domiciled in another, can be disciplined for offenses in the latter. This is both fraternal justice and common sense.

He quotes a decision from the proceedings of Nebraska, that the Master of a lodge cannot refuse to bring the records of his lodge into court, and thus remarks:

These decisions ought to serve as a warning to our brethren of Nebraska and other jurisdictions. No Masonic lodge ought ever to be incorporated. To have them incorporated is to render their members liable to be brought into the civil courts, and questioned concerning matters of which profanes ought never to have any knowledge, and which they can never get hold of in Virginia, nor any other State which forbids lodges to be incorporated. The Grand Master of Masons in Virginia would arrest the charter of a lodge which should even ask to be incorporated.

Correct.

Our cotemporary is not a perpetual jurisdictionist; thinks that a ballot should be had for each degree; thinks that only a majority of lodges of unoccupied territory are authorized to establish a Grand Body; was rather in sympathy with Connecticut in the recent difficulty with New York; is of the opinion that a Grand Master can

arrest the charter of a lodge "without getting it into his possession;" is forinst the bogus "Grand Lodge of Ontario;" approves of the examination of candidates for advancement in open lodge; does not sanction installations by proxy, notwithstanding it is permitted in Virginia; thinks that "lawful age" can be determined by a Grand Master at pleasure. Not in Illinois, Bro. D.

M. W. Reuben M. Page, Abingdon, Grand Master.

R. W. William B. Isaacs, Richmond, Grand Secretary.

ARKANSAS, 1882.

Grand Lodge met in special communication October 10th, in Little Rock, to conduct funeral exercises over the remains of Brother James Tunnah, who died the day previous. The deceased was held in high estimation, and died in the affections of his brethren. The committee on "Memorials of the Dead" report a pleasant tribute to his memory.

The forty-third annual communication was held in Little Rock, November 28th, M. W. George G. Dodge, Grand Master, presiding. The first notable feature of his address is the authorization of *fourteen* new lodges. One dispensation was asked for, "dispensing with time," because the E. A. had "sold out" and wanted to travel. The Grand Master declined the application, naively remarking that the subject "would *keep* until he got to his destination." Grand Master Dodge is a wag. He reports such questionings as these:

The Worshipful Master of a lodge writes: "Can we, as Master Masons, give the wives and daughters of Master Masons in good standing the Master's Reliance? And if so, why can we not give them the Silent Monitor or Trader's Degree? * * * What must I do with an Entered Apprentice who took the degree two years ago, and will not give the lodge any satisfaction whether or not he will proceed?"

The Master of another lodge writes and asks a good many questions about how to organize Eastern Star Chapters, and propounds various interrogatories as to the law and usage of the "Order."

Another writes to know if his lodge can receive the petition of a man who lives in Illinois; has been in this State six months, but does not know as he will remain permanently yet.

"Can we confer the degrees on a man with no thumb on right hand?"

A lodge, under its seal, wished authority to issue a dimit to their Worshipful Master, who during his term of office, was about to remove from the State.

"Can we (September 29) raise our dues, and make them binding as raised from the first of the year, or only for the time they were raised?"

Included in his decisions are several that are of general interest:

A brother dies while charges are pending against him. The lodge decided not to bury him with Masonic honors. I was asked if such action was not the denial of an absolute right.

I decided that the lodge had full power to take the action it did.

A Fellow Craft is black-balled for advancement. A member of the lodge "holds up his hands and says that no man shall be made a Mason in that lodge until the rejected Fellow Craft is advanced." This threat was most rigorously carried out. The Worshipful Master wants to know from the Grand Master what to do.

Answer—Have charges preferred, and expel him if the above facts are shown.

I also requested the Worshipful Master to report to me how he had carried out my order. In due time he reported that the troublesome brother had been expelled.

"A man who has been made a Mason afterwards denies the existence of a Deity, and publicly (on the streets) denounces the Holy Bible as a farce and the invention of men, and puts himself to great trouble to place infidel papers into the hands of the youth of the community. What shall be done with him?"

Answer—Prefer charges, and expel him if the facts above stated are proven.

As to the status of a brother under suspension for non-payment of dues to a lodge now defunct, "can we receive his application to affiliate with our lodge? Can we hold any communication with him, Masonically, without violation of O. B.?"

Answer—He must apply to the Grand Lodge for removal of his disabilities. He cannot apply to the new lodge in his present condition. His suspension being only for non-payment of dues, individual Masons may hold communication with him. His disabilities go no farther than the forfeiture of lodge privileges and of the right to Masonic relief. He has no right to visit the lodge.

In the case of a rejected petitioner for the degrees, formerly of this State, but now of Texas, where he petitioned a lodge for initiation, and the lodge in Arkansas which rejected him is defunct. The Texas lodge, through Brother Luke E. Barber, the Grand Representative of that Grand Jurisdiction near ours, applied to me for a waiver of jurisdiction. Acting upon the idea that the rights of a defunct lodge, as to its rejected material, survived in the Grand Lodge, I executed the written waiver of jurisdiction presented by Brother Barber.

In reply to another question, Bro. Dodge is of the opinion that when an objector expresses his objection to the initiation of a candidate, the lodge has the right to determine its validity. Our Grand Lodge dissents. It holds to the position, that when objection is made to advancement, the candidate, *being a Mason*, is justified in demanding the grounds of objection. In this event a commission is appointed to investigate. When report is made, it is for the lodge to determine if such dissent to advancement is defensible. If so, work is stopped; if not, it is continued. An objection to initiation, however, does not come under the rule by reason of the fact that a profane does not have *fraternal* claim upon the body electing him.

The Grand Master expresses the general sentiment of the Fraternity in objecting to the use of Masonic quarters by other associations. We do not cherish the senti-

mentalism, however, that a dedication transforms Masonic premises into an "Ark of the Covenant"—so sacred that the touch of so-called profanes will pollute the edifice. The ceremonial is pleasant and profitable, but we cannot be induced to believe that brick, rocks or planks undergo transubstantiation by virtue of ceremonial.

Bro. Page is eminently sound in his views of the "business relations of Masons." It is too frequently the case that business difficulties are sought to be adjusted in lodges. It has, therefore, been determined in Illinois, that such misunderstandings shall be transferred to the courts; and that lodges cannot take cognizance of charges involving business, unless *specific acts of fraud* are set up in charges and specifications.

Brother Dodge notices the decease of P. G. M. Brother John F. Hill. He died in March, 1882.

St. John's College occupies the attention of the Grand Master. Like every other enterprise involving expense or indebtedness, it is not adequately cared for. If we understand the legislation upon the subject, the property of the institution is to be sold and proceeds used in the erection of a Grand Lodge Hall.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the position of the Grand Lodge of Utah in the Mormon embroglio. Correct.

R. W. Bro. W. H. H. Clayton delivered a brief oration. A selection is given to notice an error into which, as we think, he has fallen :

Vice is as un-Masonic as sin is ungodly. The vicious cannot be Masons. Masonry delights in perfectness—morally as well as physically. She looks as much to the heart as to the limbs ; if the limbless man cannot be a Mason, neither can the heartless man. She demands of her votaries that they shall be "good men and true." In her sanctuary she has reared an altar, dedicated to the moral virtues, and he who kneels at this sacred shrine should himself be virtuous. Unless Masonry is highly moral, it is nothing. It is an association which seeks for those pleasures and enjoyments which can only be gathered from fields of high moral culture. Its aims, its objects and its purposes are such that while it extends its charity to all mankind, and labors for the elevation of the human race in whatever condition it may exist, it does not propose to do so, nor indeed can it, by throwing open its doors and gathering to its bosom the vicious and the vile. With us the term "My Brother" is of too tender and affectionate a nature to be thus defiled. We do not deny—but, alas ! it is too often and unfortunately true—that among us there are men whose moral character and practices bring shame and disgrace upon us ; men who are neither good nor true ; who seek the Order and use it for vile purposes ; who, dishonest and corrupt themselves, bring their contaminating and debasing influences into our very lodges, and thrust themselves obnoxiously upon us and demand to be treated with all the courtesies of the Fraternity. When I meet such an one, am I required to extend to him the right hand of fellowship—take him to my bosom and call him my brother ? If so, I certainly have the right to demand of all the lodges in the land that they be careful whom they admit, and bar the door of Masonry against all save men of honor. What right have you to thrust on my fellowship a dishonest man ? What right have I to bind to you, by three-fold cords, a disreputable poltroon ? What right has any lodge to force on the Fraternity a man who is not a gentleman nor a fit associate for honorable men ?

We deny, without mental reservation, that a Mason is under any obligations whatsoever to recognize a member who is so thoroughly debased that his presence is

a reproach to the Institution. The fundamental law of charity will be found in the rituals of the final degree of the lodge. If they are consulted, the question of responsibility is easily determined; because if I am permitted to pass judgment upon the "worthy" character of a Mason in one instance, it will not be denied that the application of the law, in any direction, cannot be called in question. This is a personal responsibility, however, and one which neither lodge nor Grand Lodge have control.

Finances of the Grand Lodge were assuming healthy proportions.

There is an absence of a report on correspondence. Brother Dodge had too much care upon his hands, as Grand Master, to prepare one, but having been reinstated in his position we are promised another specimen of his skill next year.

M. W. Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Grand Master.

R. W. Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA, 1883.

The Grand Lodge met January 16th, and for the fifty-fourth time. The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Brother William E. Anderson, is an excellent paper. It is without the verbosity sometimes characteristic of such documents, while treating topics discussed with a clearness and discrimination rarely met with. He decided that a lodge was invested with authority to try a member for an offense committed prior to initiation. We have never questioned the prerogatives of a lodge in this direction, notwithstanding there are differences of opinion upon the subject. Our opinion rests upon the admitted right of the lodge to determine for itself the question of its membership. This right, in its largest recognized sense, presupposes the power to cleanse the lodge of impurity, without regard to time or place—when or where the law of the jurisdiction had been violated. More than this, a candidate understands from the statute which he hears expounded from the first to the third step, inclusive, that he is to obey the moral law, and the fact that he is at the time of his reception living in open violation of law, which he had transgressed the year before, is not an objection to his arraignment. Civil law, in Masonry, is not governing in disciplinary proceedings, or ought else, except where its provisions run parallel with the fundamental principles of the Institution. Masonic jurisprudence looks to the welfare of the Fraternity. That welfare is inseparably associated with its good name, and our opinion is, that if its reputation is periled by the presence of a member, who at the

time of his initiation was guilty of an offense, unknown to the brethren, that they are entirely justified in instituting a reconsideration of the act of admission; particularly if the offense be of a character which, if "known at the time of balloting, would have been a bar to acceptance."

We are not of the opinion, however, that a lodge should be allowed to discipline a member for an offense, known to members at the time of his introduction. In such case the lodge should be held responsible to superior authority.

The Grand Master also decided that a lodge could not "transact business or work on the Lord's day."

He reports the case of a Chilian Mason, applying for affiliation. It was referred to the Committee on Correspondence, Bro. Dawkins, who reports:

As to the matter referred to this committee at this Grand Communication, it appears that a brother, A. de Lono, resides in the jurisdiction of Dr. Felix Varela Lodge, No. 64, holding satisfactory evidence, (a diploma) of his having received the three degrees of symbolic Masonry in a lodge at Lima, in Peru, in 1861, that he has failed in a well directed effort to place himself in correspondence with said lodge, and that he desires, for laudable reasons, to apply for affiliation in our said lodge, having no dimit, but a diploma as stated. The lodge issuing that document may now be dormant, and the mail facilities inadequate. The A. & A. Scottish Rite of Freemasonry is most prevalent in South America, and your committee is not advised that a symbolic Grand Lodge is in existence in Peru, and what we, in this country, most usually and by express terms denominate dimit, are comparatively of modern origin, prior to which, what we now distinguish as diplomas generally, if not universally, answered the purpose of our modern forms of dimit, a practice now more or less observed among the Fraternity powers in some foreign countries. The *Hautes Grades* also for the same purpose using briefs, patents, &c.

A refusal to affiliate a brother under the circumstances of this case, for want of an express dimit, may unjustly debar him of a Masonic home for and during the remainder of his life, and the Fraternity of a useful Craftsman for the same indefinite period, and believing that no wrong or injury will be done thereby, we recommend that the lodge be authorized to entertain his application for affiliation, and if found worthy, *to heal and accept him*, subject, however, to the proper adjustment of any question that may arise concerning his former membership or Masonic allegiance. [Italics ours.]

Bro Anderson expresses profound gratitude for the generous response to Pensacola sufferers from yellow fever. \$4,262.23 was contributed. He closes his report with counsel that should be heeded. He authorized five new lodges.

It is gratifying to find the following amendment to standing regulations: "Visiting brethren can be admitted only with the unanimous consent of the lodge, or upon the lodge overruling an objection upon the ground that it is not founded upon Masonic justice."

A committee of three was appointed to confer the degree of "Actual Past Master" upon several Masters of lodges. This abnormality was formerly practiced in Illinois, as a kind of "slushing-the-mast" process, to qualify a Master-elect for his duties, but in Florida it appears to be conferred as an honorarium. Some years ago our Grand Lodge came to the conclusion that there were but three degrees in Craft

Masonry, and that all else were impositions that weakened our defences against the multitude of other adornments that ambitious brethren were fond of associating with *Masonry*. It is yet within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" that the Royal Arch had a similar place in the lodge. It is about time, therefore, that all such excrescencies disappear, because the time is at hand when we shall be called upon to explain why we discriminate against other degrees and orders that have equal claims to antiquity.

Rev. Bro. R. H. Willer delivered a brief oration. Contrary to general custom, we have read it, and with pleasure. A selection is given that brethren may know what cultured Masons think of manhood in Masonry:

This suggests the thought of the relations of Masonry to manhood, morally, socially and politically. Let us look at this for a moment. The leveling spirit of Communism, as in France and its counterpart in America, and the bloody hand of Nihilism in Northern Europe, claims to be the exponents of this principle of man's relation to society; while in our own country, equality under the law, asserts itself as a heritage of man and the inspiration of upward growth and onward progress. Communism is a satanic cross-fire upon peaceable nurture and human progress. It makes life or death dependent on present and spasmodic influences, without reference to moral character, or the general and permanent good. Nihilism is a thoughtless, reckless and brutal warfare upon the settled, conservative, uplifting and regenerating influences of the social and political life. It is an Ishmaelite, whose hand is against every man. Its motto is, "Get out of the way of my domineering self-will, or the assassin will remove you." While, in our own land, the maxim of "The greatest good to the greatest number" is often smothered into a "*Multum in Parvo*" under the despotic heel of official greed and party dictation. All these trample upon the sound principles of brotherhood and the common heritage of man.

The unity of the race is an acknowledged fact. Theories have failed to change it in the present and through the past. But social—if you please—class distinctions have always existed and must always exist. Men in every age and every land, under every form of government, or absence of government, differ mentally, morally, socially and politically. What we need, to make the social life what it ought to be, is a permeating influence which, accepting the fact of the unity of the race and the equality of man, shall assert and enforce this unity and this equality as a possible reality only under law and not under license. Law is not only, or chiefly, a resistless power which compels morality and right living, under penalty, but the conservator of peace and safety and the inspiration of upright living.

It strikes us that this must be the purpose for which Masonry exists; and this is the point where it should exert its influence and power. It treads with equal footsteps the palace of kings and the cottage of the poor. The LEVEL is applied alike to each and all; but the PLUMBLINE of rectitude rises upon the level, and the SQUARE of duty registers character. The distinction it makes is not of class, but of character; it obliterates not social distinctions, but social evils. The right of manhood which it maintains and for which it contends, is the right of moral strength and moral advancement. It is to leaven society by raising the standard of moral excellence among its individual members.

Bro. Dawkins, so well known as an able reviewer, submits a brief report on correspondence—brief because the Grand Body is studying economy. His report was sustained declining to recognize the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," because, after repeated efforts by direct correspondence, he had failed to learn from the heads of the so-called jurisdiction that a majority of the lodges thereof had united in the organization. His report is commended to brethren who have recommended recognition upon hear-say information. It is hoped that as soon as our brethren

reach a sound financial basis Bro. Dawkins will be permitted to give us the benefit of his rare attainments.

M. W. Bro. Zelotes H. Mason, Apopka, Grand Master.

M. W. D. C. Dawkins, P. G. M., Jacksonville, Grand Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1882.

How the world does move. A special communication was held May 3d, to place the memorial stone of a church edifice, being erected by and for the use of a colored congregation of worshipers. In July the Grand Lodge was again convened to do the same thing for white folks, and on the 26th of August to perform a like ceremonial for the "M. E. Church South."

The eighteenth annual communication assembled in Wheeling, November 14th. M. W. Grand Master John H. Riley, having removed from the jurisdiction, the duties and responsibilities of the Grand East rested upon R. W. Bro. Wm. H. H. Flick, Deputy Grand Master, who presided over the deliberations of the Grand Body.

M. W. Brother Riley submitted an abstract of his doings. We quote from his decisions :

That a person who has been a member of a lodge now extinct, need not necessarily show full payment of dues to extinct lodge in order to enable him to affiliate; that standing is presumed to be good, at least, until proceedings are taken against him for non-payment or other cause.

That if accused is under suspension he cannot be present at his trial.

That a telegraph operator capable of earning a living was not disqualified because of the loss of his thumb and index-finger of left hand.

That the loss of the right thumb would disqualify such unfortunate person.

That an E. A. has no right to appear in any Masonic procession clothed as a M. M.

The first is doubtless correct in the absence of positive law upon the subject. The second is unnatural and un-Masonic, provided that it is intended that the accused shall not appear in his own defence before some committee or body authorized to take testimony. *Ex parte* trials are not tolerated in Masonry. A suspended Mason is a person whose Masonic rights are held in abeyance, and although he cannot appear in open lodge, he should be permitted to appear before a commission, or a committee of the whole lodge, not necessarily at labor, and plead his own cause. When testimony is concluded, a lodge can resume labor and render a verdict.

The third quotation is for the benefit of strict constructionists. The last is the result of an opinion that a lodge is, or may be, at labor during a funeral ceremonial, although not so expressed by the Grand Master. We have in our possession a Monitor, published over forty years ago, that makes provision for E. A. and F. C. upon such occasions; but where the idea prevails that a lodge can be open while out of the lodge hall—in a church or in a cemetery anywhere—it is concluded that these grades of brethren must be excluded. In reply we will express the opinion, logical and conclusive, as we think, that if it is proper for a lodge, while at labor, to appear in public, it is equally justifiable to open it in public. To be consistent, open the lodge, call from labor, then let Masons of any grade below you into the ranks, and at the conclusion of exercises tell these to depart, then in your place of meeting resume labor and close. In the boyhood and youth of our Masonry, this was the rule. In the olden time, and when the business of the lodge was transacted upon the first degree, the distinctions mentioned were not thought of. Dear reader, strike an attitude and submit yourself to meditation. Place your right elbow upon your desk, with thumb under chin and index-finger playing upon the side of your double-barreled olfactory, and imagine a lodge *at labor in your streets!*

The Grand Master approved the efforts of Unity Lodge, No. 44, and Robert White Lodge, No. 67, to erect a memorial window in a church in Martinsburg, to the memory of the late Past Grand Master, M. W. Brother Edmund P. Hunter. The Grand Lodge concurred with an appropriation of one hundred dollars.

The reports of the Grand Secretary, Grand Lecturer and D. D. G. Masters give evidence of about the average of prosperity. There appears to be a considerable of ritualistic confusion, which will in time be rectified.

The reports of District Deputies exhibit some crudeness of thought. For instance :

Mystic Lodge, No. 75, on the occasion of the funeral service of a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 15, and which was conducted by the latter lodge, was called together as a lodge, and attended the funeral as a separate body, having been opened and closed with due Masonic formality. This in my judgment was wrong. No lodge has a right to appear in public as a lodge, except at a *funeral of which it has charge*, or on the festivals of the Saints John, without a dispensation from the Grand Master. The members of Mystic Lodge should have attended the services as visiting brethren of Grafton Lodge, No. 15.

Again :

The question was raised in this lodge, at the time of my visit, as to whether a member who is absent can be nominated and elected to office. This question, I believe, has never been determined by the Grand Lodge, and I hope it will be reviewed by the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. As presiding officer I decided according to custom, he could not. *If it be right, is it advisable to allow such a privilege?*

R. W. Bro. Walker, of the Second District, reports a lodge permitting suspended Masons to appear in funeral exercises. We believe with the Grand Lecturer, Bro. Collier, that there is much ritualistic darkness to be dissipated. That lodge

should have been squelched for its ignorance, if for no other cause. The Grand Lodge, in reviewing the matter, places unaffiliated Masons upon the same plane, and in accordance, probably, with local law.

The Committee on Correspondence, through its chairman, R. W. Bro. O. S. Long, submitted a four page report. He gives Bro. Diehl's circular upon the polygamous Mormonism in Utah, and is in sympathy with the brethren of that jurisdiction. Bro. Long's views were confirmed by his Grand Lodge. Upon his recommendation the Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized; also the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales." We would like Bro. Long to explain the *Masonry* of an organization where an insignificant minority of the lodges of a territory assumes to enact constitution and law for a four-fold majority. Will you do so, Bro. Long?

An unsuccessful effort was made to reduce *mileage and per diem* expenses. Of course.

M. W. W. H. H. Flick, Martinsburg, Grand Master.

R. W. O. S. Long, Wheeling, Grand Secretary.

MARYLAND, 1882.

A special communication was held October 21st. An invitation had been extended by the government authorities to lay the corner-stone of the new post office building. The invitation was accepted, and the stone placed with the customary ceremonial of the Fraternity. M. W. Bro. John H. B. Latrobe, P. G. M., delivered the address of the occasion. It is of great local and general value, and for this reason we lay before our readers a paragraph or two that will not fail of appreciation:

It may be interesting, however, to say that the first post office in Baltimore was established in 1774, by William Goddard, who appointed persons to serve and deliver letters at thirty-two different points in the then colonies, one of which was in Baltimore and the other in Annapolis. When his routes were superseded by the Continental Congress, he was made Surveyor of post roads, an office he held until he was superseded by Dr. Franklin. Mr. Goddard was, at this time, the proprietor of the *Maryland Journal*, the office of which was also the post office, at the site now occupied by the *Sun* building, at the south-east corner of Baltimore and South Streets. Here Miss Mary K. Goddard, who succeeded her father, was post-mistress for fifteen years, and until the adoption of the Constitution in 1789.

It is curious to look back at the time within the memory, no doubt, of many of my hearers, when the postage for a single letter for a shorter distance than forty miles was eight cents; for under ninety miles, ten cents; for under one hundred and fifty miles, twelve and a half cents; for under three hundred miles, seventeen cents; for under four hundred miles, twenty cents, and for over four

hundred miles, twenty-five cents. Those were days when many a letter remained in the office because of the poverty of the home correspondent. The cost of a visit to the post office was a matter in many cases to be counted beforehand; when the only facility there afforded was the credit that the postmaster might be willing to take the risk of allowing. It was only by dint of incessant importunity that Congress was at last induced, in 1853, to establish the present rates—seventy-four years after the adoption of the Constitution, and twenty-three years after the adoption of Rowland Hill's idea of a penny postage had demonstrated its value in England. Since then, postage stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes and letter carriers have become necessities; and we look back with astonishment and almost incredulity to the time when things in this connection were such as have been here described. Once fairly started on the race of improvement, we are not a people likely to stop on the track, and a two cent postage for all distances is now talked of; and other wonderful things are promised, which may make those who come after us look back with as much pity upon our condition to-day as we regard the sorry plight of our ancestors of the revolutionary time.

The ninety-sixth annual communication was held in Baltimore November 21st, M. W. Bro. John S. Tyson, Grand Master, in the Grand East. His address is provokingly brief. He is not aware, probably, that Masons are fond of hearing from their intellectual brethren. He offers a loving tribute to the memory of Rev. Brother Thomas Guard, Grand Chaplain. He was not only a Mason of distinction, but a divine of exceptional ability.

The Grand Master makes mention of an effort to induce adjoining Grand Jurisdictions to enter into reciprocal arrangements with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, by permitting lodges of either to receive petitions for degrees from the residents of each other, when the domicile of the applicant is more contiguous to the lodge of one than the other. In other words, if a candidate, resident of Maryland, resides much nearer a Pennsylvania lodge than to the Maryland lodge having jurisdiction, the former shall be at liberty to consider the petition if presented; provided, as we imagine, that the lodge of original jurisdiction waives authority in the premises.

This has been the rule in Illinois. Our Grand Body does not assume to control in such cases, but leaves the matter in the hands of constituent lodges, *where it naturally belongs*. It is to be hoped that Virginia and Pennsylvania will be induced to consent to the arrangement, because every case of inter-jurisdictional comity has a direct tendency to elevate and intensify fraternity between Masons and jurisdictions. Every Grand Lodge should cultivate avenues to fraternization that will not jeopardize jurisdictional sovereignty.

The Grand Master urges the adoption of a system of Grand Inspectors that is not unlike our system of District Deputy Grand Masters. It is to be put into immediate operation. All that has been accomplished here in this direction has resulted advantageously. Lodges in Baltimore have been stimulated to increased activity, and it is believed that all lodges may be benefited by a like supervision of representatives of the Grand Body. Not a doubt about the utility of the method.

The Grand Master concludes his address with a brief but sensible peroration:

Let us thank the Great Architect of the universe that amid all the jarring discords of the world, social distinctions, individual animosities and feuds, the conflict of armies and creeds, and notwithstanding all these repellant forces, which tend to drive men farther and farther apart, there

is yet left one force that draws all men together, one common ground on which all good men may kneel and clasp hands. That *force* is the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man, and that *ground* is the ground of Freemasonry.

Would to God that all men were linked together by such indissoluble ties. Then indeed would the vision of the poet be realized and his prophecy fulfilled:

“Till the war drum throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags were furled
In the parliament of Man, the federation of the World.”

The report of the Grand Lecturer, Bro. J. W. Bowers, represents prosperity and a desire for knowledge.

The domicile of a lodge was changed to a more eligible locality, and the charters of three arrested.

The Committee on Grievances had but little trouble in the disposition of three unimportant cases.

Brother Wm. J. Worth presented the portrait of a deceased brother, Rev. William Smith, D. D., who was active in the organization of the Grand Lodge, and at the time Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He died in 1803, prominent in the councils of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This graceful contribution to the Grand Lodge was officially recognized.

A letter is published from Henry Brauns, Esq., superintendent of construction for the government of the United States, thanking the Grand Lodge for the interest taken in placing the memorial stone of the new post office building.

Finances appear satisfactory, no complaint in that direction appearing.

No report on correspondence. Too much idle talent in Maryland.

M. W. John S. Tyson, Baltimore, Grand Master.

R. W. Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore, Grand Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI, 1883.

The first volume for the year. Grand Lodge met February 14th and April 17th. We have its printed transactions, Grand Master Speed's portrait included. The latter is not a steel engraving, but as it is so good a representation of our distinguished friend, we won't complain, notwithstanding the unnatural conclusion or appendage to his *sign manual*. In *Masonry*, there is nothing beyond a simple, unadorned

Craftsman of the symbolic lodge. People, from unauthorized custom, call other organizations Masonic, because they are composed of Masons. This is the totality of claim in this direction; and as worthless as would be the pretensions of a Division of the Sons of Temperance made up exclusively of the Craft.

The address of our Most Worshipful Brother, is a paper from a master workman—just such an one as was expected from a Mason of so much deserved celebrity. We shall give as much of the production as is consistent with our limitations, but not one word that cannot be commended to the earnest attention of Illinois brethren. Read the following:

It is not given unto all of us to accomplish some great work, by which our names shall be perpetuated after we are dead, but there is no man so humble or so devoid of talents, that he may not accomplish something to make the world the better for his having lived in it, and to impress

“Foot-prints on the sands of time,”

Which even, although they may be effaced by the first rising of the tide, shall, while they remain, mark the path trod in the performance of duties rendered, not unwillingly and solely because they are duties, but because they tend to the accomplishment of a noble end, and some one, it may chance to a stranger and an ingrate, is to be benefited thereby. It is said that a celebrated Egyptologist discovered a tomb of the god Apis, which had never been opened. On entering, he says, for the first time, he beheld distinctly marked on the delicate bed of sand which covered the soil, the impression of the foot-prints of the workmen who three thousand seven hundred years ago, had placed the image of the god on his couch and then retired. As no one knows, or cares to know, the names of the workmen who, nearly forty centuries ago, left this, the only record of their existence, so it may be that no one will know, or care to know, our names, but it is possible for us to accomplish, in the few years which are allotted to us to labor in the lodge terrestrial, that which, forty centuries hence, aye, for all eternity, will work for good or evil, and thus it happens that our deeds are of more importance to those who shall come after us than we ourselves are. Men seldom pause to inquire whose hand traced or whose brain inspired a statute which confers a benefit or works an injury, but the consequences resulting from its enactment make the law itself the object of respect or denunciation. What we shall do here this year may be undone by those who shall stand in our places another year, but the consequences of our acts are for all time and cannot be undone. Thus it becomes us to consider well the results which are to follow our acts and judgments, lest we inflict an injury where we intend conferring a benefit, or render a judgment which shall work an irreparable wrong where we design administering impartial and exact justice.

In compliance with directions of the Grand Lodge, a “Board of Custodians of the Ancient Work in Symbolic Masonry” has been established. The board met in July, and succeeded in perfecting a ritual. The methods for its dissemination have not proved satisfactory. A special committee placed a plan before the Grand Body, but its consideration was deferred for one year. This plan embraces many features of our system. We have a board of like character that meet at times and points as the Grand Master indicates. At these sessions, contiguous lodges are notified to be present by their representatives, or working officers. None are barred out. Last year these meetings were successful in bringing together a large number of lodges, and much is said to have been accomplished.

On the suggestion of the Grand Master, the office of D. D. Grand Master was abolished. He does not think that the expense of the system justifies its continuance. Experience in Illinois has demonstrated otherwise.

The Grand Master next reviews the finances of the Grand Lodge, and recommended retrenchment in the way of reducing mileage and *per diem* expenses. This was not to be endured, but the brethren did consent to a brief session of two days.

Brother Speed is over-scrupulous, as we think, in the matter of Grand Master's prerogatives. It is quite true that they are liable to abuse, but as they are inherent in the very nature of the Institution, and to be exercised in its welfare *only*, we do not see any necessity for questioning their propriety. Human wisdom never yet devised a law, that, in its general application, did not do violence to the welfare of some citizen. For this reason courts of equity have a large place in civil jurisprudence. Masonry also has a Grand Master, who, in cases of emergency, and when the written statute does not provide for a want that it cannot foresee, may exercise authority, for the time being, in its welfare. The mandates of the Grand Lodge are supreme, and should a Grand Master, in the exercise of his official functions, make a departure incompatible with its judgment, his opinions can be set aside, and his acts condemned.

The remarks of Bro. Speed, upon an application for a dispensation to bury a non-affiliate, are so completely applicable to the law of our jurisdiction, that we must be pardoned for the following quotation. Mississippi law says that a non-affiliate "shall not be 'entitled' to the rights," &c. This was construed into a prohibition. He remarks:

Three leading principles of construction enable us to ascertain, when there is a doubt, what was the design of the authors of a law. The first is to ascertain the intention; the second is to give to the words their natural, plain, obvious and ordinary signification; and the third is to give some meaning to any change, which may have been made in the law, presuming that the legislators intended something by the change. Applying these principles, we have little difficulty in ascertaining the true design and meaning of this by-law. When it was originally passed it is obvious that the intention was to cut off absolutely from all lodge benefits, every non-affiliate residing within the jurisdiction of the lodge, who should not contribute a sum, annually, equal to the ordinary lodge dues. When it was amended the manifest intention was to relax the harsh rule which gives to the lodge no discretion in such cases, and to vest in it discretionary power as to when it would grant and when it would withhold from this class of Masons, the privileges its members enjoy. The ordinary meaning of the word "entitled" is to give a claim to, to qualify for, to furnish grounds for seeking, which when applied to the question under consideration, in my judgment mean that the non-contributing non-affiliates have no claim upon which to base a demand for the rights and privileges enjoyed by the members of the lodge.

Our law says the same thing, but concludes thus: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to deprive a lodge, or any member thereof, of the right to render to a non-affiliate Mason aid and assistance, Masonic burial or any fraternal courtesy (except the privileges of the lodge) they may deem just and proper.

Bro. Speed declined authority to bury a suspended Mason with fraternal honors, and asks the difference, in this regard, between a brother suspended or dimitted. A Mason suspended has been absolutely closed of his relations to the Fraternity, while the penalty is of force; while a dimitted Mason, though denied lodge privileges, has status as a Mason, and is not interdicted intercourse with Masons.

He is not in sympathy with belief in the inspiration of all the writings embraced in the Bible, and says that a belief in the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul, is ample qualification for the lodge. The Grand Lodge dissented, and so do we. To rid himself of the dilemma that his position entails, he says:

In this connection, I desire to call your attention to an important point which, it seems to me, must have been introduced into our ritual in modern times, without proper consideration, as to its effect. It is sometimes taught that the Bible is given us as a rule and guide of our faith. The word "faith," I think, has undoubtedly been substituted for the word "conduct"—a by no means synonymous term. In the ancient charges we read that although "In ancient times, Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves, that is to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished, whereby Masonry becomes the center of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance."

There has not been a substitution of "faith" for "conduct." Bro. Speed must know that Masonry, prior to 1717, was a Christian organization, and held not only to the inspiration of the old and new testaments, but to the most pronounced belief in the Holy Trinity. If he has any doubts upon the question, Bro. Carson, of Ohio, will furnish him with testimony irrefutable. See his report to the Grand Commandery of Ohio, 1881. This being true, it would seem inexplicable, from ordinary reasoning, and from the well-known references in our rituals to the foundation of all belief in the immortality of the soul, that the scriptures should not have been given "as the rule and guide of our faith." Our personal opinion is, that discussions upon such topics do not result in any advantage to the Craft.

The Grand Master refers to his visit to our Grand Lodge. The brethren of Illinois were glad to see him, and were only too glad to welcome one of the brightest and most accomplished Masons of our country.

The report of the Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother John L. Power, is a marvel of ability in the line of his duties. His statistics are full, and show the burden of the law that compels members suspended for non-payment of dues, to pay during periods of suspension.

Past Grand Master J. M. Howry offered a resolution, adopted by Grand Lodge, releasing the body of all official relations to the "Masonic Mutual Aid Association." At the time of its organization, we questioned the propriety of Grand Lodge associations with any external scheme of benevolence. It was dangerous in that that it gave color to the idea that it was possible to commit the Institution to anything that admitted insurance features into its charities. Masonic charity and benefit associations are as distinctive as water and oil. The first does not expect returns for its kind offices, while the benevolence of the latter is a matter of contract. These associations are instrumentalities that are accomplishing a grand work, and we sincerely hope for the success of the one mentioned.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submit a report upon questions propounded for its conclusions. We do not find anything upon which to rear a dissent. The

same committee recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Arizona. Concurred in.

The Grand Secretary was authorized to remit dues of defunct lodges applying for certificates. An attempt was made to reduce the minimum for degrees to twenty dollars. It failed, glad to say.

The Grand Lecturer was authorized to appoint assistants, or deputies, provided that such officers be not entitled to mileage and per diem for attending Grand Lodge. When the expense can be endured, our brethren will find that District Deputies are of advantage. In our jurisdiction they are not lecturers, but are of much service to the Grand Master. There is a proposition before Grand Lodge to dispense with Grand Representatives. Another mistake. Don't be too radical, brethren. They may not be of great practical importance, nevertheless the system tends to unification.

M. W. J. M. Howry, P. G. M., submits a report on correspondence that we have read with an interest that always clusters around the name of its distinguished author. Our brother has for many years been a factor in the Masonry of the lower Mississippi Valley, and it is no ordinary pleasure to find that his faculties keep pace with the growing importance of his position. With all his learning, he has drifted into the error of speaking of Freemasonry as an "Order." In early authorities the term is never employed, so far as our knowledge extends. Masonry, before and from the revival, has been known as a "Fraternity,"—the "Ancient and Honorable," &c., but not in a single instance, in any old writings, have we found "Order" used to designate the Craft. The constitutions and regulations of 1723, addressed to the Duke of Montagu, together with other publications of the early years of the eighteenth century, never apply the cognomen now becoming too familiar.

The word has a large range of application, but in its relation to organization is associated with ecclesiasticism and knighthood. We wish cotemporaries would examine the matter. There is much in a name, notwithstanding the indifference with which many may regard the subject.

Bro. Howry does not relish the proposition that a member should be permitted to limit at pleasure. Neither do we. Our Grand Lodge takes the reverse view. He does not think that a perfect ashlar can come from the domain of infidelity; that complaints from a woman against a member should receive attention, and does not believe that a Senior Warden, against whom charges are pending, should be allowed to retain his position until the accusation is disposed of. He is of the opinion of this committee, that if a brother, with ability, won't pay dues, he should be disfranchised of all fraternal prerogatives. Do not fix any iron rule upon the subject. Lodges are the best judges in the matter, and should be allowed to deprive of membership, suspend or expel, as the circumstances of the delinquency may direct. Bro. Howry is a "perpetual jurisdictionist." Mississippi and Illinois are in accord in this matter. Of late years we have had many doubts as to its propriety.

In his review of Florida, he questions the Masonic character of the regulation that prohibits the opening of a lodge in the absence of the Master or charter. We are not familiar with the written law of that jurisdiction, but so far as our knowledge extends, it is the universal doctrine that the Wardens, in succession, take the place of the Master in his absence. We also insist, that if both Master and Wardens are away, the Grand Master succeeds to the government of the lodge till such vacancies are provided for. Again, the charter of a lodge is the *recorded act* of the Grand Body, but not so the parchment, a mere certificate of the fact. We admit that the act of constitution should be present in lodge, so long as the unwritten statute requires it. Bro. Howry is formist dissipation, and thinks that Masons are associated with too many organizations. Both correct. In early life we took kindly to anything in the shape of *mystery*, and devoted our vitality to every association of the kind extant. We came to the conclusion, however, twenty years ago, that to be of consequence to any, it was necessary to cling to one and let others go. This we did, and for the period mentioned, have devoted exclusive attention to the Craft.

In his review of Maine, Bro. Howry concedes the position of Bro. Drummond on the organization of Grand Lodges by a majority of lodges in a given unoccupied territory. He thinks the majority doctrine may be abused, and says:

We will put a case which has given us no little concern, for we have seen it cropping out at different times. It is in the formation of a General Grand Lodge, to rule the Masonic world! The action of a few councils of Royal and Select Masters have assumed to construct a General Grand Council, and we believe that does not even require a majority, but a small minority of the councils to confederate together and rule the majority. The effect of this Grand Assumption, if successful, will be to expel and render infamous all Royal and Select Masters who do not yield obedience to the edicts of the Assumptionists—the minority.

He seems to have forgotten two things in this connection; (1) that both Grand Lodges and Grand Councils are *sovereign, independent* bodies, and over which a General Grand Body could not have control, direct or indirect; (2) that lodges are not sovereign, and to exist they must be born of, and remain under the direction of some supreme authority. The General Grand Chapter, as an illustration, does not assume jurisdiction over the Grand Chapters of Pennsylvania or the Virginias, because they have declined to become members of the confederation; and not until they *voluntarily* submit to its constitutions, will they become subjects thereof. So with Grand Lodges. A dozen of these, or a majority of them, may unite in a General Grand Lodge, but such organization would be powerless to coerce other *sovereignties* into submission. Several councils of Royal and Select Masters have resolved themselves into a Supreme Body, but do not claim jurisdiction over Grand Organizations that decline to participate in the movement. See Missouri.

Under Nevada he gives Utah a dressing:

Masonry does not make religious views a test of admission. A belief in God and a good moral character, of sound mind and proper physical qualifications, are all that is required. But these Mormons violate the moral law and the laws of the land by taking too many wives, and this

practice is offensive to the moral sense of cultivated minds. If a Mormon were made a Mason, and were to die leaving twenty or thirty widows in a state of poverty and dependence, our good brethren in Utah and Nevada would have a lively time in supporting them. We don't think our brethren in Utah need make any defence of their action in the premises.

Illinois is pleasantly reviewed, and both Brothers Scott and Brown highly complimented.

M. W. P. M. Savery, Baldwin, Grand Master.

R. W. J. L. Power, Jackson, Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE, 1882.

The seventy-sixth annual communication was held in Wilmington, October 4th. All the lodges of the jurisdiction represented—twenty-one.

The Grand Master, M. W. Joseph W. H. Watson, reports the Masonry of Delaware in a strong and healthy condition, building up slowly with valuable character. He congratulates his readers that much of the old material, which has been a hindrance to prosperity, has been gradually removed. He notices the death of P. G. M., M. W. Brother Allen V. Lesley, and P. J. G. W., Brother Samuel Sharp.

The Grand Master was present at the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis; and was, of course, cordially received and entertained by Mary Commandery of Philadelphia. He was also present at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He seems to have had frequent opportunities for a good time with brethren who understand how to extend fraternal hospitality.

Bro. Watson recommended the following, which was adopted :

"Resolved, That any subordinate lodge in an adjoining jurisdiction may confer the first three degrees of Masonry on citizens of this State, who reside nearer to such lodge than to any lodge in this State; provided, the same privilege be extended to the lodges in this State by the laws of such adjoining jurisdiction."

The new Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized.

A good deal of constitutional cobbling was indulged in; but, like most other Grand Secretaries, Bro. Hayes does not enlighten his readers upon subjects embraced in changes of the law. Here is a sample :

Amendment to Section 23, Article XII, of By-Laws, strike out all after the words "shall be" in the last line, and insert "put upon trial, and if found guilty, reprimanded, suspended or expelled under the judgment of the lodge."

This may apply to drunkenness, assault and battery, theft, or other dereliction that the Grand Lodge has heretofore looked upon with commiseration, because of infirmities peculiar to the jurisdiction. It will relieve us of conjecture if scribes would give more light.

Bro. Grohe presented the Grand Body with a copy of Wells' Monitor, edition of 1797; also minutes of Hiram Lodge, No. 6, from January, 1809, to October, 1811. They were placed in the archives, with thanks to the donor.

A set of jewels were ordered for the Grand Lodge.

The charter of one lodge was arrested.

Finances are in good condition. Five hundred dollars invested in Masonic hall stock, and one thousand in saving institutions. The Grand Lodge of Illinois has twenty thousand or more permanently invested. The State is getting dividends upon a fair proportion of it.

A report on correspondence was presented by Brother King, but not having had the approval of a majority of the committee, it is not published. M. W. Thomas N. Williams, P. G. M., is now chairman of the committee. We have reason to expect a good report another year.

The following are found among the standing regulations :

Appeals from a Master's decision are not authorized by the usages of Masons.

That no lodge or individual Mason shall hold communion or fellowship with any society or body professing or claiming, as such, to be Masonic, except such as are recognized and acknowledged by this Grand Lodge. Any disregard, violation or infraction of this regulation will subject the party or parties to expulsion.

1st—That to bury the dead is not an ancient Masonic prerogative, and only when a *proper* request is made does it become an *obligation* on the Craft.

2d—The performance of the solemn services required by Masonry over the remains of a brother is *Masonic Labor*, and the lodge while so engaged is performing *Masonic labor*, and *must* have, therefore, *absolute and complete control*, and cannot permit any but *Masons*, in good standing, to take *any* part therein.

3d—That when any non-Masonic association declares its determination to participate in said labor, such as having a portion of pall-bearers, or the placing of emblems on the coffin, or the performance of their burial service, it shall be the duty of the Master of the lodge to peaceably retire to his hall and close the lodge, thus avoiding all strife and discord and unpleasant discussion.

Perhaps the first quotation is not understood. In its benevolent sense it is objectionable, because, so far as our knowledge extends, a Mason has the undisputed right of appeal to his Grand Master or Grand Lodge. It is more than probable that the rule applies to appeals from Master's decisions, to lodge. This would be in consonance with general usage.

The second is good logic and sound law, and for this reason will inquire, if, under the law of Delaware, any other association of Masons, than the lodge, is "recognized and acknowledged" as of the Fraternity? If so, please name them. Massachusetts has recognized the Chapter, Council, Commandery and A. A. Rite, but this is the first intimation that Delaware has had the matter under advisement. Will Brother Williams explain?

M. W. John F. Saulsbury, Dover, Grand Master.

R. W. William S. Hayes, Wilmington, Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1882.

Stated communication was held January 11th, M. W. Bro. Noble D. Larner in the Grand East. The report of Librarian, Bro. Wm. R. Singleton, was received. The Committee on Jurisprudence approved the decision of the Grand Master, that lodges were not authorized to receive petitions of non-residents, except with the assent of the lodge nearest the place of residence of the applicant.

Bro. Singleton presented his parchment as the representative of the "United Grand Lodge of Cuba and Colon."

A special communication was held February 3d, to attend the funeral of the much lamented Past Grand Master, M. W. Brother Charles Frederick Stansbury, who died on the last day of the previous month.

A special communication occurred March 29th, for exemplification of rituals. The semi-annual communication was in session May 10th. The special committee on the death of the distinguished Mason, M. W. Bro. Charles F. Stansbury, reported. It is a beautiful tribute to the memory of a good Mason. A letter of condolence and sympathy from M. W. DeWitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., and representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, is published. We have only space for a brief quotation from Bro. Cregier's letter:

As a Freemason he was indeed first among his equals in all that pertains to the law and ethics of the Institution he so well loved and served. I shall never forget the awful calamity to our city in 1871, when the magnificent charity of the Masonic world was so generously manifested toward the suffering Craft of Chicago. Nor shall I forget how practical was that charity made by the brethren of your jurisdiction, who sent their own Grand Master, the distinguished brother whose death we mourn, with a generous contribution for our relief. Arriving here before the smoke of the ruined city had cleared away, and amid the desolation, with a modest mein, presented to the Grand Master of Illinois a casket, containing funds for immediate use. Nay, more, the casket represented something far greater than money: it contained that which represented the high and holy teachings of Freemasonry, "sweet charity." It was at a moment when the tears of at least two strong men suffused the eyes—an event not easily forgotten by those who were actors.

The response of Grand Master Larner is an interesting paper.

The annual assembly occurred November 8th, M. W. Grand Master Larner, presiding. His address is not lengthy, but practical. He tells us that the closing Masonic year has been one of prosperity; that there has been an entire absence of discord; that officers have been attentive to duty; that attendance at lodge meetings has been better than in the past, and that increase of membership has been more satisfactory than usual. He made but one decision. It appears, in substance, that a brother had interposed an objection to a ballot for the advancement of an initiate, giving his reasons therefor. The Grand Master thus replies:

To the second question, I answer: Bro. Lockie having, on entering his objection to a ballot being taken on the application, stated as his reason for so doing "that the Worshipful Master connected the proficiency with the ballot for the degree as being necessary;" he admitted that he did it only because he believed that the by-law of the lodge is in conflict with the law of the Grand Lodge. Such being the reason given by him for making the objection, and the by-law of your lodge having been found not to be in conflict with the law of the Grand Lodge, his objection must fall. Bro. Lockie having given to the lodge his reason for entering the objection, he waived all the rights which a brother possesses under the right to simply enter an objection to the passing of a ballot on the application of a candidate for advancement. When a brother enters an objection to a ballot being taken on an application, without giving his reasons therefor, it must be supposed that he is fully convinced in his own mind that his reasons for so doing are sufficient to justify him in assuming all the responsibilities which attach to the entering of such an objection, and it must be recognized by the lodge until such time as he may see proper to withdraw it, or cease to be a member of the lodge himself; but, when a brother enters an objection, and gives his reasons to the lodge for so doing, (although he is not bound to do so,) it must be presumed that he is not willing to take the responsibility of the objection upon himself, but prefers to shift it upon the lodge. Under such circumstances, I hold it to be the duty of the lodge to investigate the matter, and decide as to the sufficiency of the reasons given by the brother for entering the objection, and should a majority of the brethren of the lodge present decide, by their votes, that the reasons given are not sufficient to stop the advancement of the applicant, the objection must fall, and the lodge will be at liberty to proceed with the application the same as if no objection had been entered.

Local law may justify the conclusion of Bro. Larner, that objection to a ballot should be considered. This would not be good law in Illinois. It is here held that such objection is without force, and that there are but two forms of objection—first, by the ballot, and second, *after* an election, except the majority objection to the reception of a petition. This question has been considered under Rhode Island. In our jurisdiction but one ballot is required for the degrees; hence, where the petitioner applies for advancement, an objector can arrest his progress; but as he, the petitioner, is held to be a member of the fraternal family,

our regulations provide that he can demand an investigation, and should the lodge determine, by a majority vote, that such objection is not well founded, the degree is conferred as though no demurrer had appeared.

The Grand Master had called attention to the increasing tendency to disregard the proper clothing for brethren on funeral occasions, and finds that his admonitions have met with success. At such times, brethren should make a supreme effort to conform to general usage.

Finances are on the mend. The fiscal year closes with a balance in the treasury, and no debts to care for.

Brother Larner recommends, with great force, the propriety of a single ballot for the degrees. This has been the practice in Illinois for a number of years, notwithstanding we are classed by him among the Grand Lodges that adhere to the other custom. He directed the Grand Secretary to make an inquiry, and found as follows :

I have received replies from forty-four jurisdictions, and find that twenty-seven Grand Lodges have adopted the one-ballot rule for all of the degrees, and that seventeen Grand Lodges adhere to the rule of a separate ballot for each degree. Those which require but one ballot are the following :

British Columbia, California, Canada, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Manitoba, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, Nova Scotia, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Dakota.

Those which require a separate ballot for each degree are the following :

Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Indian Territory, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Wyoming, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois.

By getting our jurisdiction in its proper place, the result would be twenty-eight to sixteen. An amendment to the constitution was offered to meet the recommendation of the Grand Master. If adopted, the brethren of the District will not find any cause for regret. Such is our opinion.

Fraternal correspondence was opened with the Grand Lodge of Arizona.

A special committee reported a tribute to the memory of R. W. Bro. James M. Austin, deceased.

The proposition to erect the "Garfield Masonic Memorial Institute" was heartily commended to the Fraternity.

M. W. Bro. John Mills Brown, P. G. M., of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of California, delivered an address before the Fraternity of the District, in November. He treats several topics with his well-known ability, and concludes thus :

To promote the unity and to perfect the prosperity and fraternal harmony of the lodges here represented is the earnest wish of all who are present. For the accomplishment of this desire we must have sobriety, courage, integrity, physical and moral truthfulness, magnanimity, and honesty

in life and business. Further, we must exercise brotherly love, have charity in opinion, and practice mutual effort, mutual forbearance, and mutual devotion.

Let us remember that the acts of Freemasonry are the truest criterion of its virtues, and, as Cato said, "The best way to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them with new."

Let us remember that "the only things in which we can be said to have any property are our actions," and that "our actions must follow us beyond the grave."

We shall find ample work in developing the capabilities of Freemasonry.

Past opportunities are gone, future are not come, but the present is our own. Let us be staunch in friendship and prompt in sympathy, Freemasons in very truth, so that we may honestly say, in the words of the immortal poet: "Brother and Brother, let's go hand in hand."

Past Grand Master, M. W. John W. Simons, of New York, spoke briefly at the same time.

On the 10th day of December a special communication was held to bury all that was mortal of the dead Past Grand Master, John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina.

The regular installation communication was held December 27th. The Committee on Finance reported, showing a balance of \$2,199.04 in the treasury, a considerable increase over that of last year. The Librarian has in charge 1820 volumes. Grand Master-elect, M. W. Bro. E. H. Chamberlin, delivered a brief address.

Brother Singleton submits an exceptionally interesting report on correspondence. His preparatory remarks are mainly confined to the importance of these papers. It is difficult for a reporter, without subjecting himself to criticism, to enter fully into the subject, because of the liability to convey an impression of *his* estimate of *his* value to the Fraternity. Notwithstanding all this, we would ask how it would be possible for the Masons of the world to know of each other except through this line of communication? There are faults, however, that should be corrected. First, reporters should notice, in greater detail, the transactions of a Grand Body. Second, quotations should not be too freely indulged in, except to convey facts that are of more importance to the Fraternity than is phantasmagoria rhetoric. Each jurisdiction has enough of this and to spare. Third, a reporter should combat an error, even though it has home origin. Fourth, speak the truth, though the blow fall upon the head of ignorance or presumption. The only way to preserve an institution like Masonry, is to make demagogues feel the force of its principles. If a Grand Lodge becomes dissatisfied with your efforts in this or other directions, resign and give place to another better qualified for the position; but while you hold the trust, speak manfully and *fraternally* "though the heavens fall."

In his review of Alabama, Bro. Singleton takes exceptions to the position of Bro. Beers, that the formation of a Grand Lodge should require the assent of a majority of lodges. It is somewhat singular that a Mason of so much erudition and experience should object to a principle that lies at the foundation of representative government. We have not seen the constitution of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," but suppose that it is not unlike those of other Grand Lodges in the matter of exclusive jurisdiction over territory in which it is located. This is taken for

granted, because we do not imagine that any Grand Body would consider the question of recognition unless the boundaries of the applicant for consideration were closely defined. Is it, therefore, *Masonic* authority that permits thirteen of eighty-four or five lodges to dictate a policy for the whole? A representative government cannot but respect the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed. If a Grand Body is to be established for the *territory* of New South Wales, it must be with the assent of at least a majority of those to be governed, else the distinctive character of the Craft as a representative organization (and from time immemorial) must be abandoned for the tyranny of a minority. The logic of this position of Brother Beers, and those that think with him, finds a perfect parallel in the logic of Bro. Brown, our immediate predecessor, that a Grand Lodge cannot be lawfully organized in New South Wales, or elsewhere, except with the consent of *each* lodge therein; in other words, if that division of the earth had ten or five hundred lodges, no Grand Lodge could come into existence *if one lodge objected*.

Bro. Singleton is certainly correct in his dissent, that a person having been obligated, and taken ill prior to the conclusion of lodge instruction, could not be barred membership on that account.

He is of our opinion, that a general assembly of the Craft, by Grand Lodges, to discuss and present opinions in matters of our jurisprudence, would be advisable. He does not favor a ballot for each degree, and thinks that every member present should be required to vote upon petitions for degrees or membership. In commenting upon the expulsion of an infidel, he comes to the point thus:

We would remark that all moral obligations (and all Masonic obligations are such only) are predicated upon a center of moral authority. Among equals entering into mutual obligations, to what center can they refer the enforcement of such obligations if there be no superior moral authority above them?

In the state the law, through the magistracy, is the center of effectual authority; it is superior to the individual citizen, and will compel a compliance of all obligations as citizens. Overthrow the state, and anarchy ensues and mob-law becomes rampant. If one Mason can deny a Deity, so may all.

God being banished from Masonry, no obligations are binding, for there is no center or standard, or plane of reference, to which an appeal can be made for the enforcement of any moral obligation. In fine, the absence of God carries with it inevitably the absence of a conscience in man. He becomes himself in all morals a very God, and sole umpire of his conduct toward his fellow-man. That is inevitable and incontrovertible. The whole science and practice of ethics is founded in belief in God as a Moral Supreme Governor.

Correct.

We are glad to find him hostile to the presumption that it is honest to receive the dues of a member who has been suspended for non-payment, and then refuse to reinstate. If a lodge does not want a member restored to its fold, don't swindle him. A secretary should hold such monies until the conclusions of the lodge are reached, and refund them if there turns up an objection to reinstatement.

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia still clings to the unwise position, that a member of a lodge of its jurisdiction, although domiciled in Oregon,

California, or Washington Territory, cannot be tried for an offense except by the lodge to which he belongs. Illinois insists upon jurisdiction over all Masons domiciled within her borders, affiliated or unaffiliated. If a member of Federal Lodge, No. 1, should settle in Illinois, and here charged with crime, he would be investigated, and if found guilty, punished. While this is true, Illinois could not prevent our sister jurisdiction from retaining upon her rolls a person found guilty of theft or arson.

Bro. Singleton will find by proceedings of our Grand Lodge, that we are laboring under a *trifle* of restraint. We would notice him further, if we had five hundred pages at our disposal.

M. W. Edw. H. Chamberlain, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. R. Singleton, 908 F Street, Grand Secretary.

MICHIGAN, 1883.

A special communication was held in Grand Rapids, November 22d, 1882, to consign the mortal remains of Past Grand Master, M. W. Lovell Moore, to their final resting place, Most Worshipful Alanson Partridge, Grand Master, conducting funeral services. The committee on obituaries, of which P. G. M., James Eastman Johnson, is chairman, speak of him as a Mason of elevated manhood, estimable as a citizen, true to his religious convictions, and of reputation as a lawyer. He located in Grand Rapids in 1836, and died at the advanced age of 86 years—sixty-two of which were devoted to the Fraternity.

The thirty-ninth annual communication was held in the beautiful city of Kalamazoo, January 23d. Union Lodge, No. 28, was represented by W. Bro. Frank T. Caughey. Mention is made of this lodge, because of its being our fraternal *Alma Mater*. Our next experience was in Siloam, No. 35, of the same Grand Jurisdiction. Years have come and departed, and for thirty-five of these, and with each recurring season, have we been strengthened in the high appreciation of a Fraternity that has opened up to vision so many avenues to the best heart of our race.

Grand Master Partridge's address is rather brief. It is a good paper, however, manifesting an earnest interest in the welfare of his bailiwick. He reports harmony throughout the jurisdiction, and congratulates the Craftsmen of his charge, that "the good and true have been seeking admission to the mystic temple, while the interest and zeal of the membership has largely increased." It is a pleasure to know this.

Seven dispensations were granted for new lodges, and two renewed. One charter surrendered. The Grand Master declined permission to a lodge to appeal for aid, that had lost its property by fire. He renders numerous decisions. They were all approved, including the following :

Has the W. M. the right to dismiss charges preferred against a member of his lodge ?

Held, That it is not only his right but his duty, when in his judgment the charges are frivolous or such as cannot be sustained.

If charges have been received by the lodge, they are at its disposal like any other presentation or communication, excepting in cases of official intercourse or correspondence with the Grand Master or Grand Lodge. In our jurisdiction, the first question to be determined upon the presentation of charges, is the question of their reception. If the lodge so determine, it can decline to receive, but should it decide otherwise, they (charges) cannot thereafter be withdrawn, except for cause, and upon a two-thirds vote of members present. The ancient regulations provide that an offender must "stand to the award of his brethren," *not of the Master*. This is the first time in our experience that this official has been clothed with authority to put his construction upon testimony, and to dismiss proceedings on his own election. Perhaps we do not understand the scope of the decision.

The Grand Master holds the correct doctrine of charity. A Nevada lodge had assisted a Mason, and makes a demand upon his lodge for a return of the expenditure. The *claim* is denied, but the lodge advised to give fraternal attention to the subject.

The Grand Master calls to notice the financial condition of the Grand Body. This was followed by a reduction of mileage to three cents each way. He presents a long list of deceased brethren, including Brother William V. Griffith, Past Grand Tyler. The beautiful features of the Fraternity are so happily illustrated in this connection, by the Committee on Obituaries, that we give a paragraph or two from Bro. Johnson's report :

Your Committee on Obituaries most respectfully report as follows :

The long list of those distinguished men named in the M. W. Grand Master's address as having departed this life, embraces eminent brethren of other lands as well as of our own. These names bring much to our remembrance. When late in life one revisits the scenes of his earlier years, he is filled with a flood of new thoughts and new emotions. Similar to this is the reawakening of the heart on reading such a list. The field of Masonry is the world. Its objects touch all mankind. The men named here we knew of twenty, thirty, or forty years ago, as among the foremost in moving onward the car of our brotherhood. They have, one and all, performed their part well, acting in the most diversified spheres. Similar in their aims, their modes of action present strong contrasts.

How strange it is to read in one breath the name of Guiseppe Garibaldi, a natural democrat "of the strictest sect"—a peasant in a land ruled over by despots for two thousand years—redeeming, as it were, single-handed, his country from a cluster of petty usurpers, and uniting it under the mild sway of the constitutional Victor Emanuel; while in the next breath finding the humble name of William V. Griffith, the late Grand Tyler of our Grand Lodge, of whom we can affectionately

say that he presented a beautiful Bible to our M. E. Grand Chapter, which has for many years borne witness to the vows of fidelity of our Order; and in another breath we hear the name of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, an heir to a throne occupied in the past by sovereigns of just renown.

But why should all this be strange to us? These three men were brethren. They could grasp each other's hands with fraternal affection. They could kneel side by side at the altar of Masonry, not unlike, we may humbly trust, their more glorious worship in the bright land we all hope to reach.

The so-called Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba was accorded recognition, and this in face of the indisputable fact that a large majority of lodges entering into that organization are without Masonic parentage, except our Michigan brethren are perfectly satisfied that bodies of which they know nothing, officially, are at liberty to create symbolic lodges. We continue to insist that a Grand Orient has the same authority to organize a lodge as has the Grand Chapter or Grand Commandery of Michigan—no more, no less. This is the position of our Grand Lodge, and the day is not far distant when this determination will be applauded. What would be the temper of the Masons of our sister jurisdiction, if the Grand Commandery thereof should conclude to add the Symbolic and Chapter degrees to its system? There would be a roar of indignation, and a movement for scalps that would startle the Masonic world; yet they will permit another rite, more foreign to the Craft of this country than either of the bodies named, to assume functions and prerogatives that cannot consistently be denied to any association of Masons, if they, too, either or all, shall elect to follow the example of some Supreme Councils of the Scottish system. How long would the Grand Lodge of Michigan be permitted a place in the fraternal chain of Grand Lodges if it should surrender itself to the Scottish Rite for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, *the latter governing*? This is a Grand Orient, pure and simple. Should Illinois do the same thing, would Michigan recognize the lodges of such creation? If it is answered yea, why deny the right of a Grand Commandery or Grand Priory to do likewise? There are in existence, in Cuba, a few lodges of legitimate birth. If these should organize into a Grand Body they would be entitled to recognition; but we hold, unrelentingly to the proposition that there cannot be a lawful lodge that does not derive its authority from an *independent, sovereign Grand Lodge of the Craft*. If this be true, Grand Orients have no power in the premises. Brethren, beware, else you will reap to the whirlwind of your indiscretions.

A resolution was offered asking the acceptance of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," into the fraternal family. Its consideration was deferred one year, and the Committee on Correspondence asked for light. The lodges of New South Wales were authorized by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, consequently the question of their legitimacy is not to be considered, excepting as to lodges created by the new "Grand Body."

It has long been the settled doctrine upon this Continent that a majority of lodges (not less than three) located within a State, territory or province, have the right to associate in Grand Lodge. To express it more definitely, if Michigan was

not occupied by a Grand Lodge, and had within its territory twenty lodges, eleven could organize a Supreme Body and exercise unqualified jurisdiction within its limits. At the organization of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," there were in the neighborhood of eighty lodges in existence, thirteen of which (if memory is not at fault) assumed the right to constitute themselves into a Grand Lodge, and in open defiance of the conclusions of a large *majority* of their brethren of that country. The entire proceeding was subversive of the common law of representative organization, and should never have been sanctioned by any Grand Lodge of America. When our brethren of that community come to us with an organization embracing a majority of legitimate constituent bodies, we shall be only too glad to urge their claims to recognition, but not before. Our views upon the law of organization will be found under Missouri.

The Grand Lodge is not embarrassed with indebtedness. The pruning of mileage and other expenses, balances up claims and leaves a respectable sum in the treasury.

M. W. Bro. Hugh McCurdy, P. G. M., and representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, presented the memorial of that jurisdiction upon the Mormon question. This was accompanied by a series of resolutions affirming the position of their Western brethren. The subject was referred to a special committee that will report at the next annual communication.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Michigan believe that the Grand Lodge of Utah is right in holding, as it does, that the advocacy and practice of polygamy at the present are in controvention, both of the laws of God and man, and that there is no practical difference between one who advocates and one who practices such an evil, do most heartily approve of the action of the Grand Lodge of Utah in its efforts to free its membership from any complicity in, and responsibility for the great political and moral evil.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported as follows :

"If the offense charged be a crime by the civil law, and the accused shall have been convicted of such crime, in any court of record, the record of such conviction or a certified copy thereof, may be read as *prima facie* evidence only of the guilt of the accused; *Provided*, That no such record shall be held sufficient without some corroborative evidence; and *provided further*, That such conviction and the judgment thereon shall stand in force, and be unreversed at the time of the trial in the lodge; and *provided further*, That it, at the time of such trial, any proceeding in behalf of the accused, by writ of error, or otherwise, be pending for the reversal of such judgment, such trial may proceed or be postponed until the determination of such proceeding as the lodge by a majority vote at a regular meeting shall determine."

This was referred back, with instructions to report at the annual communication of 1884.

The report on correspondence, by the distinguished Grand Secretary, R. W. Brother Innes, is of customary interest. Illinois gets one and one-half pages, mostly devoted to the sayings of Grand Master Scott and Brother Brown. He is highly pleased with the latter, and says that it is the very best (his report) that he has been called upon to examine. He notices the financial accumen of a late Grand Sec-

retary, and quotes his speech before the Grand Lodge. He has been tried, convicted, and is now in the employ of the state. Illinois has heretofore suffered so much in this direction, that future protection demanded an example.

Bro. Innes opens his report with a whack at New Jersey. Turning to his review of that jurisdiction, it is found that the printed communication of the Grand Master of Michigan, pleading for relief for those that had suffered so much from the great fires of 1881, had the following reception :

A printed communication from the M. W. Grand Lodge of Michigan, appealing for aid for the suffering in that State on account of the great fire during the last summer, was read, and the M. W. Grand Master decided that it could not be received, as it was not properly signed or sealed.

New Jersey is given to "contrasts," this being the latest. One lodge, however, Union, No. 11, thought the appeal sufficiently formal, and forwarded a liberal contribution. It is to be hoped that satisfactory explanations will satisfy Bro. Innes, that New Jersey Masons are not the hard set that he is inclined to believe them to be. Such is not our experience with them.

In his review of Alabama, we find him in sympathy with Bro. Beers, who advocates the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales." We ask him to look at this matter in the light of common law, and not from sickly sentimentalism. We have enough of the latter, in the persistency with which one or two brethren of the continent insist that the will of one lodge shall be permitted to crush the will of five hundred. Bro. Beers holds (as we presume) that an insignificant minority of lodges can establish a Grand Lodge, and Bro. Brown, that the conclusion of one is a bar to organization, though fifty or five thousand lodges of a territory are of the contrary opinion. These brethren should come nearer each other.

M. W. C. F. R. Bellows, Ypsilanti, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. P. Innes, Grand Rapids, Grand Secretary.

IOWA, 1883.

Three hundred and fourteen lodges represented. Nine Past Grand Masters were also in attendance. Brother Parvin heads the list.

M. W. Bro. George B. Van Saun, Grand Master, gives us the very pleasant assurance of activity and prosperity within his pastorate. Several memorial stones were placed, and lodge rooms dedicated. *Eighteen* new lodges were authorized.

It is possible that this very liberal increase was necessary to the ultimate welfare of the Craft. His remarks upon appeals, and changes recommended to the by-laws of the Grand Body, will be noticed hereafter.

Brother Van Saun has been a diligent, enterprising officer, devoting large attention to his duties. He has visited over *ninety* lodges, and held *two hundred* sessions. It is not a matter of surprise that his brethren determined that political traditions should not influence a determination to make him a "third term."

In his closing remarks, he wisely deprecates the tendency in Masonic discipline to resort to technicality and quibble, to defeat justice.

The report of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Parvin, is a full and labored presentation of the affairs of his office. He makes important recommendations, but the particular feature of the paper is its critical elaboration of his official acts. His reports as Librarian and Secretary, occupy twenty-seven pages.

Upon the recommendation of the Grand Secretary, by-laws of Grand Lodge were amended, and providing "that such dimit accompany the petition for membership, and be endorsed by the Secretary, to the effect that the applicant has been elected to membership in the particular lodge, and the Secretary shall give notice to the lodge issuing the dimit."

The Committee on Appeals disposed of considerable business. We are glad to find that differences of opinion upon purely business transactions, are not to be settled by lodges.

One lodge claimed initiation fees of another, for having conferred the degrees upon two candidates who were within the jurisdiction of the complaining lodge. Perhaps it is wise to enforce such mercenary penalty. It is a common practice; still, we have yet to find any provision of common law for its justification. It would be the better plan, as we think, to inflict authorized penalties, rather than resorting to an unknown anathema in Masonry.

The Grand Master, having recommended the propriety of establishing the titular rank of Senior Grand Warden, for representatives near other Grand Lodges, the Committee on Jurisprudence, while admitting the right to create the distinction, do not advise it except in its application to Grand Lodges of foreign nations, that are in the habit of awarding eminence to *locum tenens*.

The committee approved the recommendation of the Grand Master, that requires fifteen petitioners for the organization of a new lodge. In an appeal from the discipline of the lodge, the Committee on Grievances was supposed to have admitted new evidence in the case, without notification to parties thereto. The committee (jurisprudence) properly objected that such procedure was not admissible. The committee further held, that the Grand Master was authorized to suspend the operation of an approved decision of the grievance committee, provided he shall have found that injustice resulted.

The query and reply in the case will be best understood by a quotation :

Query (1). Has the Grand Lodge original jurisdiction of Masonic offenses committed by Masons in Iowa ?

Answer. • Your Committee on Jurisprudence maintain that it has.

Query (2). Where the Grand Lodge has, by resolution, directed the Grand Master to proceed in person, to a particular lodge, and therein thoroughly investigate alleged offenses against a member thereof, to the end that proper judgment may be finally rendered ; and where, in obedience to said Grand Lodge resolution, the particular lodge was duly summoned, congregated, opened and presided over by the Grand Master in person, and where, at that time, charges were pending against the aforesaid member, which charges had been regularly preferred in obedience to the Grand Lodge resolution aforesaid, each of the charges being accompanied by several specifications ; and where all the evidence on both sides had been duly taken in writing and closed ; and where the particular lodge had voted upon a part of the specifications accompanying two of the charges, but no vote had been taken upon any one charge ; and where the Grand Master, for the avowed purpose of preserving harmony in the particular lodge and of subserving the ends of Masonic justice, then and there ordered that all proceedings be stayed, and directed that all testimony and papers be forwarded to the Grand Lodge for final action—has the Grand Lodge full jurisdiction over said case, and can it try it ?

Answer. We maintain that the Grand Lodge has such jurisdiction, and can try such case. Further, we decide, as a general principle, that an effective vote on specifications is, *practically*, an effective vote upon the charge they represent.

• *Query* (3). Given the above facts, has the Grand Master, *prior to the Grand Annual Communication*, authority to appoint a special committee to consider the testimony and report their findings ?

Answer. Decidedly—yes.

Query (4). Has the accused the right to testify in his own behalf? (Propounded by the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.)

Answer. Our opinion is that the accused cannot “testify” in his own behalf, but that he should be permitted, when the evidence is concluded, to make a *statement* of his case, which should be heard, leaving its value to be determined by the proper tribunal.

We do not accept the conclusion that an accused should not be permitted to testify in his own behalf. Prior to conviction, a Mason should be conceded innocent ; therefore, and so long as he is a Mason, he should not be denied a Masonic right. We comprehend the distinction, however, between a “statement” and “evidence” in such cases. If a respondent, with questionable credibility, should be required to state his version of an affair under oath, his testimony would not have any greater force than a simple narrative, because, the judgment of the lodge is not to be irrevocably determined by the letter of evidence, but by its best judgment of equities involved, and reliability of witnesses.

We most emphatically deny the too general proposition of the committee, that “the constituent lodge lives, moves, and has its being in the Grand Lodge ; therefore, the Grand Lodge can, *at will*, assume any powers it has for Masonic purposes conferred upon its subordinate.” (*Italics ours.*) This is over-much prerogative. It is possible that the committee may not be understood, because there are inherent rights of lodges that cannot be disturbed. The charter of every lodge embraces authority to hold its assemblies, make Masons, and conduct its business under forms of law. It is undeniable that a Grand Lodge, for cause, duly established, can revoke

the charter of a constituent—can enforce obedience to law established for its government—but so long as it remains within the circle of the statute, a Grand Body cannot, “at will,” demolish the structure; neither can it “assume” the power of determining who is to be a successful applicant for the degrees. It can establish the gauge of qualification, but beyond this it is powerless. We do not have space left for a general review of the subject. There are other prerogatives of the lodge quite as indefeasible as those mentioned, but we must close the subject by asking Bro. Parvin, if we correctly understand the position of the committee?

Amendments to by-laws were adopted; (1) that petitions for initiation “include the averment of the applicant that he has never before petitioned a lodge; if he has, he shall give the name and location of said lodge, and state what action was had on said petition, and when it occurred;” (2) providing, “that in case neither expulsion nor suspension shall not be ordered, then *reprimand* shall be inflicted without a vote of the lodge being taken thereon.”

The Grand Lodge of Arizona received fraternal recognition.

Brother Parvin has been hard worked during the year; nevertheless, he submits a report on correspondence well stocked with truths, admonition and law. We admire him for his sturdy independence of opinion, and Masonic integrity.

He condemns the too customary practice of permitting defaulting officers to escape punishment. Illinois has been negligent in this direction, but the last steal was so indefensible that we turned over the delinquent to the tender care and supervision of the State. It was not a pleasant thing to do, but it was a duty that could not be avoided.

He does not think it proper to exact dues during the suspension of a delinquent; holds to the correct opinion that a person made a Mason in an authorized lodge cannot be said to be a “clandestine;” sensibly denies the opinion that the reversing of a conviction by lodge does not restore the accused to rights of membership; is not a physical perfectionist; commends the Grand Lodge of Arizona for many wise provisions incorporated in its organic law, and particularly referring to limitations of the powers of Grand Masters; thinks that an avowed atheist is unfitted for the Fraternity; is rather off-color in the opinion that a member of lodge should be allowed to sever connection therewith at pleasure; is of the opinion that lodges have rights that Grand Bodies must respect—*vide* the opinion of his Committee on Jurisprudence heretofore referred to; does not believe that because a subordinate officer is a good fellow, that he has, necessarily, qualifications for an executive; compliments the expression of Brother Wheeler, Connecticut, that drunkards, and other blotches upon our civilization, do not have any claims to the affections of men or brethren; justifies the doctrine that a Mason, sojourner, can be tried for an offense in whatever jurisdiction the dereliction may take place; holds that it is un-Masonic to deprive a Mason of his rights without giving him a hearing; thinks much of the social element in Masonry; is of the opinion that the late action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in recognizing rites, is the great question of the day. If Bro. Parvin will refer

to that and other jurisdictions, he will find the battle already waxing warm. With him we believe that the questions involved *must be met*; and more, that the course of Massachusetts will be found indefensible. We expect a lively return of our volley, and await it with as much patience as possible. It is a question of so much importance that its discussion should be dignified and courteous. Let us have the truth, "though the heavens fall." He reviewed our jurisdiction at considerable length, with complimentary mention of Past Grand Master Scott, and our immediate predecessor, Bro. Brown.

In his review of Maine, he says :

In commenting upon Brother Vaux's proposition that the public installation of the officers of the lodge is in violation of the landmarks of Masonry, Brother Drummond says, correctly, that the position is untenable, and that his criticism is not sustained by the principles of the Institution, nor the usages of the Craft. In support of his position he cites an instance as far back as 1776, when the Grand Lodge of England conducted these ceremonies in public, at which there were present upwards of one hundred and sixty ladies. The Book of Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, published in 1798, furnished forms for the public installation of its officers. Public installations are provided for in Webb's Monitor, third edition, 1805, and all subsequent editions, as well as in most, if not all, of the Masonic text-books published since that date. In 1820, at the organization of the Grand Lodge in Maine, the grand officers were publicly installed by the Grand officers of New Hampshire. Pray, shall we, after the citation of these numerous instances, still be told by Brothers Vaux and McCalla, of Pennsylvania, that it is contrary to the principles of the Institution and the usages of the Craft to hold public installation of the officers of a lodge or Grand Lodge?

He also quotes Bro. Drummond's statement that the Baltimore Convention of 1843 expressly provided forms for public installations.

It is a pleasure to find him combating the absurdity that a person is to be presumed guilty when charges are preferred; referring to the opinion of Bro. Howry that a Senior Warden against whom charges are pending should not be permitted to occupy his station. It might not be in good taste for an officer, under charges, to appear in a public ceremonial, but we do not know of any justification for inflicting a penalty prior to a hearing. He devotes a good deal of space to scolding over prerogatives of Grand Masters. We would like it if Bro. Parvin give us, in his next report, the powers of the Grand Master of Iowa, conferred by its organic law.

He refers to a case in Missouri where, upon balloting upon the petition of a candidate, the box was found to contain more ballots than members present. We care not whether the candidate was elected or rejected, the vote was void, even though the Master had declared the result before the fraud came to light. It is *entirely* and at all times "safe" and lawful to do right. Masonry does not countenance any other "doctrine."

Under Ohio, Bro. Parvin refers to a scrimmage between Grand Master Kiefer and Bro. Richards, correspondent. We do not now bring to mind the outcome of the difficulty, and refer to it only to direct attention to a like disturbance in the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, which assumed to confer authority upon the Grand Commander and his associates, to make such *changes* in the report of Bro. Harper

as in their judgment might be thought advisable, prior to its publication. From this we dissented, holding that a report from the Committee on Correspondence was not unlike a report from any other committee; which could be received, amended or placed on file, or such other disposition made of it as the Grand Body might elect; but we then insisted, and now insist, that authority could not be conferred upon a presiding officer or committee, to emasculate the paper and then give it to the world as *the report of its committee*.

Bro. Parvin merits much more of our attention, and would get it but for the fear of too much of a trespass upon the generosity of our Grand Lodge.

M. W. George B. Van Saun, Cedar Falls, Grand Master.

M. W. Theodore S. Parvin, P. G. M., Iowa City, Grand Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1883.

A special communication was held in Manchester, December 27th, to witness exemplification of rituals by the lodges of that city. The ninety-fourth annual communication was held in Concord, May 16th. The Grand Master, M. W. Brother Alpheus W. Baker, was at his station directing deliberations. He is well satisfied with advances made by the Craft of his bailiwick, and reports the aggregate increase of membership of lodges at 146. He is severely hostile to gift or lottery enterprises, and called one lodge to account for indulging in that class of gambling. He also gave it as his opinion, that a lodge was without authority to impose a tax upon its members, to be employed in securing watchers for the sick. He takes the approved position that specific assessments (and as we suppose, other than annual dues) cannot be imposed upon members, and suggests the correct doctrine, that :

The power to tax in Masonry is founded on the right to require of her members to do the things necessary for the good and support of the Institution, and to enable it to do its duty. All this relates to certainties and things existing, duties needed to be done, not contingencies which may never happen. The taxing of members of the particular lodge to create a fund to be expended in some work however good, and which may never come, is to anticipate and compel members to bear a burden not called for by the present condition of the lodge or its members, and is beyond the scope of the principle upon which the true Masonic work is founded.

Following up the subject, he wisely concludes that the lodge is not, in any sense, an insurance organization, but that it is a *charitable* association, founded on the unchangeable law to which we have so frequently alluded.

The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters are very full. Brethren who are not disposed to look upon this system of caring for lodges with favor, will have many prejudices removed by reading those papers.

The report of the Committee on Trials and Appeals adjudicated a case of much importance to those who entertain the unwarranted conclusion that a member under charges is estopped his rights of membership. A Master had determined that such an one was not in good standing, and would not permit him to vote upon questions before the lodge. The Master was not sustained, the committee and Grand Lodge determining that a "brother was presumed to be innocent until proved to be guilty."

The Committee on Orphans' Home reported, and Grand Lodge ordered that an application be made for a charter.

M. W. Brother Frank A. McKean, P. G. M., proposed an amendment to the constitution, similar to that adopted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, recognizing the Chapter, Council, Commandery and A. A. Rite, to be "regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies." It is to be hoped that the great and intelligent Craft of our sister jurisdiction will more thoroughly investigate this matter before committing themselves to a declaration that bodes no good to the Fraternity. This question has been discussed in our reviews of Massachusetts and Maine. It is not to be denied that a remedy for evils complained of is called for, but that antidote must not be of a character that jeopardizes the *sovereignty and safety* of the Institution. As it seems to us, the authorities of Vermont should convey to its constituents replies to the following interrogatories: First, What is "Ancient Craft Masonry," and the number of degrees therein authorized and "recognized" by the immemorial statute? Second, Are there any other degrees or orders, aside from the three degrees of symbolic Masonry, practiced or authorized by the lodges of Vermont, or permitted under any law of the Grand Lodge? Third, If not, how is it possible for the lodge to have official fraternization with so-called Masonic bodies of which they know nothing, except a knowledge that comes of personal and special intercourse of a minority of members? We would like a further explanation of how it is that the Most Worshipful *Grand Master of Masons* in Vermont, can tolerate the presence within his jurisdiction of "regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies" that do not allow his admission to their congregations, except upon compliance with their wishes or regulations?

Bro. Wait, correspondent, objects to the decision of the Grand Master of Arkansas, that, "acting upon the idea that the rights of a delinquent, as to its rejected material, survived in the Grand Lodge, I executed the waiver of jurisdiction," &c. The rule in Illinois has always been, that the territorial and personal jurisdiction of a defunct body survived in the lodge or lodges next of jurisdiction, and therefore, if a lodge died with unfinished work in its possession, the lodge in whose jurisdiction this unfinished material was found became seized of the ashlar. We do not know of anything that reverts to a Grand Lodge upon the demise of a constituent body, except its property and the prerogative of certification to good standing and prior membership therein. We are also of the opinion that the rejected petitioners of a

deceased lodge are not, in any manner, under the control of the Grand Body; but, like unfinished work, are the inheritance of the lodge in whose jurisdiction they may be found. Our law upon this subject being for the protection of the rejecting lodge, we cannot understand a remote reason why the Grand Master should or can exercise any powers in the premises. It will not be pretended, we think, that an objection to initiation or advancement would survive the death of the objector, or that in such case the Grand Master could act as executor.

He does not concur in the opinion that a brother should be twice charged with the same offense—that an acquittal should be a bar to a second prosecution. The most equitable principles of civil or criminal jurisprudence, however wise in their provisions, cannot at all times and under all circumstances apply to the discipline of the lodge. Membership in lodge is not of any pecuniary value—is not an article of merchandise—neither are its penalties of such a nature that they encroach upon the rights of the citizen. If, therefore, a member be guilty of the most heinous offense before the law of the State or Nation, the lodge can only look upon it in the light of his relations to the Fraternity; consequently, and although he may have been tried and adjudged not guilty, still if at *any time* thereafter it should appear from evidence that would place his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, a Grand Lodge would be justified, upon proper representations, in granting a rehearing; because the life and usefulness of the lodge is entirely dependent upon the “tongue of good report.”

Brother Wait quotes a decision of the Grand Master of Colorado, in which a lodge was prohibited from the reception of a petition for affiliation from a brother, resident of that jurisdiction, but who, upon a visit to his native land, England, had been made a Mason. We do not believe that the Grand Master had any authority in the premises; because, if such prerogatives are within the scope of his powers, he can successfully interdict the reception of *any* petition, either for degrees or membership. The lodge can judge of the case, but not the Grand Master, unless he act in obedience to some local legislation.

In his review of Illinois, Bro. Wait does not concur in the practice of elections to honorary membership in lodges. For the life of us, we cannot comprehend a reasonable objection to conferring these evidences of appreciation, so long as they are simply honorary in their character. He also objects to life-membership. The by-laws of quite a number of our lodges provide for such relations, by making the fee therefor an amount, the interest of which will be equivalent to the charge for dues. Where the impropriety? Then again, the by-laws of the lodge of which the writer is a member, stipulates that if a member has paid dues for twenty consecutive years, he may be made a life-member upon his application. These plans have been largely beneficial, and we don't know of an instance where they have worked injuriously.

He compliments Past Grand Master Scott, and speaks of Bro. Brown as “that distinguished Masonic scholar and writer.”

In his review of Iowa, he gives much attention to Bro. Parvin, who denies, as it seems, the right of a dimitted Mason, resident of one jurisdiction, to affiliate in another. We think he mistakes Bro. Parvin in this matter. Illinois would probably object that Iowa should receive into its constituent bodies its affiliated Masons, because over such we insist upon exclusive jurisdiction, except in cases of offenses committed in Iowa by our members domiciled therein. This doctrine is another phase of our political theory, that a citizen of Illinois cannot hold dual citizenship—the citizen of one State not being permitted citizenship in another. Neither can the citizen of the United States be the subject of a foreign power. This question disturbed the friendly relations between our country and Great Britain, resulting in a war that adjusted the question between the two governments. The unaffiliated Mason, however, occupies another position. He is a person with *Masonic status*, but without membership, and not under the direction or control of Masonic organizations except for offenses against the moral law—is a member of the great “spiritual” community, co-extensive with human habitations—he, therefore, can not be said to be an alien from the commonwealth of the Fraternity, and can unite with any lodge in or out of State jurisdictions as suits his convenience, and does not come in contact with any boundaries to his aspirations, except the right of lodges to determine their membership. An analogy is found in the Christian church. The Methodist in obedience to his Conference, the Presbyterian to his Presbytery, is not restricted in church relationship. Either can withdraw from his religious associations in Illinois, and without violation of any fundamental law of Christianity, unite with his local denomination in Iowa, at the same time retaining his political residence in Chicago. We hope for an opportunity to give this subject further attention.

Brother Wait, while in sympathy with our Brother Brown in his “unity” theory, expresses grave doubts (under Kentucky) of the “soundness of Brother Brown’s views.”

He is greatly mistaken when he says that the “American doctrine” of territorial Grand Lodge jurisdiction is not recognized elsewhere. There is not a jurisdiction of Masons on earth that are more tenacious of their prerogatives in this direction than are our brethren of the British Islands. A year ago the brethren of Manitoba authorized a lodge in the Province of Gibraltar, *unoccupied* by a Grand Lodge, resulting in a vigorous denial by the Grand Lodge of England of *any authority* so to do. More than this, the “doctrine” (wherever it may have originated) is the pronounced determination of a vast majority of the Grand Lodges of the earth. This being true, its advocacy should not be “deemed an intolerable exhibition of assurance.”

In reviewing Maine, reference is made to a decision of Past Grand Master Robbins, declining a dispensation for the renewal of a ballot because a brother of unsound mind had participated therein. Brother Wait dissents, and is of the opinion that the ballot “ought to have been set aside.” If we remember correctly, the insanity of the brother was the *belief* of the brethren, and not so determined by formal inquiry. Our convictions are, that if a brother has been judicially adjudged of unsound mind, he

should not be allowed the franchises of the lodge. A person, intellectually a blank, is irresponsible for his acts, and cannot, in the very nature of his disabilities, perform the functions or duties of a Mason or citizen.

We think Brother Wait very much in error in giving it as his opinion that the rule of secrecy in balloting upon candidates, only applies to the affirmative. In Illinois a member is not allowed to divulge his franchise, before or after the vote.

Our distinguished brother is a man of *opinions*, and for this reason we have read his paper from beginning to end with undiminished interest and great profit. We have in possession nearly half of our report from the printer, and find that it is necessary to restrain a laudable ambition to give his work a more complete examination.

M. W. John Francis Webster, Concord, Grand Master.

R. W. George P. Cleaves, Concord, Grand Secretary.

NEVADA, 1883.

This was the nineteenth annual communication, and held June 12th. Printed proceedings were received July 30th. This prompt, business way of doing things is in striking contrast with the sluggish movements of some of Bro. Hammond's cotemporaries.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Horatio S. Mason, briefly reviews the business of the year. Unity has reigned in the jurisdiction.

A dispensation issued "to re-ballot upon the petition of a rejected candidate." No explanation appears. Bro. Mason has a correct understanding of duty and obligation. He says:

I sometimes doubt whether we appreciate the privileges we enjoy, and wonder if all of us fully understand the signification of the title we bear—that of Master Mason—for one who bears it should be a man above reproach. He should be a good citizen, true to his country, and should strictly obey the moral law; his word should be his bond; he should be respected in the country in which he lives, and should perform all the duties of life with zeal and fidelity. Faith, Hope and Charity should abide with him, "but the greatest of these is Charity," and it means, not alone the giving of alms, but also that we should have respect for the opinion of others, that we should strengthen the weak-hearted, and be ever ready to save a falling brother. That we do not all come up to this high standard we ought to reach, is true, for we are but human after all. But we should be better men for being Masons, and I think we are. I am certain of this, none of us are worse because of the lessons we have been taught, and the solemn obligations we have taken upon ourselves.

A case was presented in which a Mason of another jurisdiction perpetrated an offense in Nevada. It was proposed to correspond with the lodge of which the supposed culprit was a member. This would be well enough as a matter of courtesy, but eleven-twelfths of authority upon the subject admit the right of a lodge to discipline a sojourner hailing from another grand jurisdiction.

The Committee on Jurisprudence make this report :

Statement.—A member of a lodge in the State of Nevada, died within the territorial limits of a sister State, within the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge, and within the territory of a constituent lodge working under a charter issued by the sister Grand Lodge. The Master of the Nevada lodge requests the Master of the sister lodge of the adjoining territory, and within whose jurisdiction the brother died, to open his lodge and bury the brother in accordance with the usual forms and ceremonies of Masonry. The Master of the lodge in the sister jurisdiction claimed it to be in accordance with Masonic law that the Master of the Nevada lodge should open his lodge in Nevada and proceed into the jurisdiction of the sister lodge and give the funeral services over the remains of the deceased brother. The Master of the Nevada lodge claimed that such action would be in subversion of Masonic law.

Question.—Has a lodge the right or power to open within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, and proceed within a neighboring jurisdiction, or to open the lodge within a neighboring jurisdiction, for the purpose of burying a deceased brother?

Answer.—No. The burial of a brother is a duty devolved upon us as Masons, and while the lodge is in the performance of these sad rights is as much at labor as if conferring a degree, and no lodge has the right or power to visit a sister jurisdiction and confer degrees. It is the duty of the lodge in whose jurisdiction the brother died to open its lodge and give the brother a Masonic burial.

The conclusions of the committee are correct, but deduced from imperfect premises. The authority of lodge or Master can only be derived from the power that created them, and cannot be exercised beyond that jurisdiction. We are not conversant with the practice in Nevada, but in Illinois, and upon funeral occasions, the lodge is convened and opened in form. After official announcement by the presiding officer of the decease of the brother, the lodge is called *from labor*. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonial the lodge resumes *labor*.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized.

The very commendable practice of formal reception of representatives from other Grand Lodges, was observed. The Grand Orator, R. W. Henry Rolfe, made the address of welcome; R. W. David E. Bailey, responded. We are glad to see that our representative, M. W. Bro. Robert W. Bollen, P. G. M., was among the distinguished *recepted*.

Amendments were offered to the constitution—one to change the place of communications of the Grand Lodge, and the other to get it upon rollers. They will be considered another year.

Very Worshipful Bro. John D. Hammond, Grand Secretary, submitted the report on correspondence. He gives it as his opinion, that the most appropriate method of caring for the widow and orphan, is for lodges to care for their own. We would like an institution for such needy ones in Illinois, if it can be reared and cared

for without too much embarrassment. Kentucky has been eminently successful in this direction, but at an expense of time, toil and money, that but few jurisdictions could endure. Upon this subject he says :

The history of Masonic charitable institutions in the United States has not been at all invigorating, indeed, for that matter, it would be difficult to find a model orphanage under any control within the same territory. A common fault with such institutions is that they are overbuilt, built as a legacy to posterity rather than to meet the demands of the present. We have no doubt but our Arkansas brethren acted wisely in resolving to dispose of the college property—it seems that there were but twenty-seven free students in attendance—there is, however, a moral as well as a legal question in the proposed disposition of the proceeds which will bear close scrutiny, but which we do not, at this distance, propose to discuss.

In his review of Colorado, he mentions that the practice in laying corner-stones there is to open lodge and perform the ceremonial in the first degree. Dr. Mackey is referred to as authority. Three-quarters of a century or more ago, it was the general custom to transact the business of the lodge in that primary degree; but since the change took place, and the rule became universal that all affairs of the lodge should be considered in the third, the placing of memorial stones did not become an exception. Our experience is of thirty-five years' standing, and we never witnessed that or any other public ceremonial except by a lodge of Master Masons.

For the information of Bro. Hammond, and others, we will say that since our Grand Lodge session of 1874, we have had but the single ballot for the degrees. Our brother of the District of Columbia, whom he quotes, does not appear well posted upon the subject.

In review of Illinois, he compliments Bro. Brown, but thinks he enjoys "an entire monopoly of this extreme view," referring to his *unity* theory. Bro. Hammond is a good writer and sound thinker, and deserves more attention than we are at liberty to give him.

M. W. Andrew Nichols, Austin, Grand Master.

V. W. John D. Hammond, Carson, Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK, 1883.

We feel a good deal of reverence for the old jurisdiction, now one hundred and two years of age. That reverence is intensified because of the associations clustering

around the State of our nativity. We shall never "go back on it," notwithstanding our distinguished cotemporary, Brother Simons, may make claims to a like distinction.

Grand Lodge met in New York City, June 5th. There was present a full representation from lodges, besides a large list of prominent Masons who have contributed so much to its well-earned distinction.

M. W. Bro. Benjamin Flagler, (whose portrait accompanies printed proceedings,) reports the customary routine of business.

The Grand Lodge concurred in the recommendation to recognize the Grand Lodges of Arizona and Peru.

Two new lodges were authorized.

The Grand Master alludes to difficulties in a matter of jurisdiction between Ancient Landmarks Lodge, of Buffalo, and St. Andrews Lodge, of this city. The report of commissioners appointed by M. W. Bro. Browning, to investigate the matter, is published, together with his conclusions. As no action was had by the Grand Lodge of New York, it is presumable that the adjustment was satisfactory. There was a similar complaint made by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, that a rejected applicant for the degrees in that jurisdiction, had been received by a New York lodge. The difficulty is yet under advisement, but will doubtless be settled satisfactorily.

Bro. Flagler notices thirteen appeals from the action of lodges on matters of discipline, and forcibly reminds lodges of undue haste, and the impropriety of accepting statements as evidence that would not be of any consequence in courts, and then reminds brethren that "every man must be deemed innocent until proved guilty." After the announcement of this axiom, we were surprised to find that he does not object to the suspension of a Secretary from the functions of his office, pending an examination, upon charges. This is a usurpation of authority, and made the more odious because of being entirely unnecessary. If a Secretary has disregarded his trusts, this should be established before inflicting a penalty.

The Grand Master devotes considerable attention to the unaffiliation of members of lodges for non-payment of dues. He assigns several good reasons for the conclusion that the regulation is unwise. For many years our opinion has been, that lodges should be allowed to exercise their discretion in such matters, and permitted to inflict penalties that each case seemed to warrant. There are cases where suspension of membership would be proper; others where suspension absolute would be justifiable, and still others where brethren should be *expelled*. Our very decided opinion is, that a member who has so little respect for himself, lodge or Fraternity, that he will entirely ignore its reasonable, lawful demands, should be classed as a gross offender and punished accordingly. "Such delinquencies bring to mind the advice of a farmer who had been inquired of by a neighbor touching the proper length of his dog's tail. "Well, if it was my dog, I should take that tail off just behind his ears."

The Grand Master has been frequently interrogated as to what constituted a legal summons. He replies: "A summons to be legal and of effect must be issued by the Master, over his own signature, or by order of the Master, and attested by the Secretary under the seal of the lodge; that it must be addressed to the brother summoned, and either handed to him or sent through the post office to his last known address." We should insist that the service should be personal, if the party is to be found, after a reasonable effort, within the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge.

The Grand Master and Grand Secretary responded to congratulatory telegrams from the Grand Lodges of Iowa and Washington Territory, meeting on the same day.

The Committee on Constitution and Statutes reported an addition to the organic law, authorizing lodges to require sureties of Secretaries and Treasurers; but the committee advised lodges that such obligations are valueless, unless they (lodges) are incorporated under the laws of the State.

The committee objected to enlarging the minimum fee for the degrees; declined to recommend a change in the sessions of the Grand Lodge from annual to biennial, or to change the present plan of lodge representation; but the committee is of the opinion that some change in this regard would be advisable. The committee say:

The other alterations suggested resolve themselves into one, the adoption by this Grand Body of the system of creating District Grand Lodges, and electing delegates therefrom or from the present or other Masonic districts to the Grand Lodge, in place of the present representation by Masters of lodges.

Your committee believe, and have in reports hitherto made to this Grand Body, expressed the belief that the permanent welfare of the Fraternity requires the adoption of some measure of this character at an early period.

But your committee do not think the brethren in this jurisdiction are quite ready to accede to its adoption now. It can only be brought about by the most careful and deliberate action, wisely conserving all that is good in our present system, and bringing into action only such new measures as will avoid the evils under which the Craft now labor.

The resolution offered by Bro. Long for the appointment of a committee to consider this subject, and the facilitating of the business of the Grand Lodge, as it furnishes the means of carefully examining the whole matter during the recess and reporting thereon at the next annual communication, is recommended for adoption by Grand Lodge.

The report adopted.

The report of the Commissioners on Appeals present a case in which a brother contracted indebtedness upon representations that he was a Mason. He was expelled, the Grand Lodge reversing judgment—specifications being insufficient to warrant conviction. Our Grand Body has had frequent occasion to reiterate the determination that a lodge was not a collecting agency, and that the failure to meet financial obligations was not of itself a Masonic offense. If parties are aggrieved over such delinquencies, it cannot be adjudicated, in this jurisdiction, by lodge, except there be fraud in the transaction. This must be set up in charges and clearly established, otherwise an action will not lie.

There is another phase of this question, however, which should not be overlooked. It has long been a personal opinion, that indebtedness or obligation contracted upon the *plighted faith* of a Mason—where one Mason thus secures accommodation from another, and where such plighted faith is the security upon which the brother creditor relies—a failure to meet such responsibility should be held as *prima facie* evidence of fraud, compelling the debtor to establish innocence of wrong intention. It is of too frequent occurrence that Masons impose upon the generous susceptibilities of brethren. When they do this, they should be made to feel a penalty for *fraud*.

In the report of Committee on Warrants, we find the name of Fordham Lodge, No. 746, changed to Roome Lodge, of same number. We do not know which is to be congratulated, the lodge or the distinguished Mason whose name it now bears.

The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters represent fair prosperity throughout the jurisdiction.

The report on correspondence, by M. W. Bro. John W. Simons, P. G. M., is a "parallel" of himself. He serves up one hundred and forty-three pages of interesting matter, particularly that referring to foreign Masonry.

We think him entirely correct in the opinion that a sojourner may be tried for an offense by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he is resident, notwithstanding he may be an affiliate of a lodge in another Grand Jurisdiction. He is also of the opinion that a lodge in Tennessee has no jurisdiction over a petitioner from a resident of Alabama. It is not of infrequent occurrence that lodges upon the borders of Illinois (of other jurisdictions) ask waiver of jurisdiction over candidates. It is the settled policy of our Grand Lodge, that its constituent lodges are the only authority in the premises.

In reply to the proposition of Arkansas brethren, that a brother dying while charges were pending against him, was not entitled, on that account, to Masonic burial, Bro. Simons grandly retorts :

Touching which we are called to remark as to No. 2, that we cannot sufficiently express our surprise that in this nineteenth century, these days when right and justice and fair play are gradually rising to the general appreciation, it should be solemnly asserted that the mere fact of charges having been preferred against a brother should in any way affect his rights. When trial has been had, and final judgment pronounced, he must then accept the consequences ; but we protest with every fibre of our being, as a man and a Mason, against any premature judgment, or the assumption that charges are true until they have been actually proved.

Illinois is fraternally mentioned.

We are glad to find this in his review of New Jersey :

5. When an application for initiation or membership is formally presented to a lodge, it becomes the duty of the Worshipful Master to appoint an investigating committee, without the action of the lodge.

From No. 5 we very respectfully but none the less emphatically dissent. The reception of a petition or refusal to do so is clearly a legislative act, and the option is not vested in the Master either by tradition or the nature of his office, nor can we imagine any process of reasoning by which a lodge can be deprived of so palpable a right as that to decide for itself what disposition it will make of so important a matter as a petition for initiation or membership.

He does not think that maiming received after the first degree is conferred is a bar to advancement; is of the opinion that when judgment has been set aside on appeal, that a new trial should not be had upon same charges except by order of Grand Lodge; holds that an objection to visitation by a member is absolute, and cannot be interfered with; holds that perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates will soon be a doctrine of the past; gives our Kentucky brethren a rap for indulging in appeals from decisions of the Grand Master; thinks expulsion for N. P. dues horrible; thinks that an unaffiliated M. M. has a right to unite with any lodge that will receive him, in or out of the Grand Jurisdiction of which he is a resident; holds to the correct position that lodges should determine the propriety of burying non-affiliates; is not friendly to the "high prerogatives" of Grand Masters; is forinist the ridiculous proposition, that a citizen acquiring residence in one State cannot thereafter be initiated in absence of consent of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he had formerly resided. He says many other things that demand attention, but we must close to give place to his report upon foreign jurisdictions.

He gives quite an extended review of the Grand Lodge of Peru.

Our German brethren will be interested in the following:

The rebuilding of the Grand Lodge Hall (Berlin) which has been under way for some time past, was completed and the dedication took place on the 20th of January of the present year. The Proctols of the Grand Lodge received do not reach to that time, but from an account of the event now before us, we learn that the ceremonies on the occasion were impressive and attended by 600 brethren. His Royal and Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany attended and actively participated in the ceremonies. He entered the hall carrying the burning taper, with which the other lights were to be lighted. The Grand Officers, carrying, as usual, the lodge utensils, were followed by three brethren, one carrying the Bible, another the compasses, and a third the square. The brethren carrying the jewels remained standing around the altar in a half circle. The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Herrig, repaired to his station, with the Crown Prince on his right. The ceremonies of dedication were then proceeded with and executed in an admirable manner. After the close thereof the Crown Prince addressed the assembled brethren, stating that he was present by command of the Emperor to express the interest which his Majesty felt in this festive occasion. He himself was also rejoiced to find himself in the circle of the brethren. He alluded to the manifold relations of his family to the Masonic Union, and after bestowing words of praise on the new temple and its fine embellishments, admonished those present, that external ornamentation alone was not all-sufficient, but that we must acknowledge above all our more serious obligations, that then Freemasonry would prove a blessing to ourselves and the whole world.

After the close of the ceremonies, 414 of the brethren, that being the seating capacity, repaired to the new dining hall, where a table lodge took place. The Crown Prince offered the toast to the Emperor's health, which was followed by M. W. Bro. Herrig proposing a toast to the health of the Crown Prince, which was received by the brethren with great enthusiasm. The Crown Prince responded in the following words:

"I thank you, brethren, for the manner in which you have received me to-day, and I am pleased to repeat, that it has afforded me great satisfaction to have witnessed with you the solemn dedication of this building.

"You know that I willingly devote my energies to the noble aims of Freemasonry, and I will continue to do so as long as our Institution remains faithful to its principles. During the twenty-five years that I have belonged to your ranks, I have become convinced that, while the time in which we live calls for light and enlightenment, Freemasonry should not exclude itself from this call. We Masons must not rest from our investigations and examinations. We must not adhere to customs, even if they have become dear to us, because they have come down to us by tradition, and because we have become accustomed to them. We, also, must not stand still, but progress.

"In full confidence that such fresh Masonic life is assigned to our age, I came among you to-day. To prompt it, let us stand firmly together and join hands.

"With this sentiment I drink to the welfare of the Lodge Royal York genannt zur Freundschaft."

One more quotation and we must close :

It does seem singular that those Masonic Grand Bodies, opposed to the so-called right of jurisdiction when claimed by other Grand Lodges, become zealous advocates of the right, when it affects their own territory. To this the Grand Lodge of Italy is no exception. With the declaration on its statutes that it reserves to itself the right of constituting lodges where it pleases, it now threatens excommunication to all Grand Lodges who would recognize the body obnoxious to it in its own territory. It is so with other European Grand Lodges. We cite as proof the case of the two Grand Bodies in Hungary, the Grand Lodge for the three symbolic degrees and the Grand Orient for the Scottish Rite, between whom a compact exists by virtue of which they claim the sole right of jurisdiction for themselves in Hungary. Fearing, however, that some Grand Lodge of freebooting propensities might select to charter a lodge in Hungary to the contrary notwithstanding, they have prevailed upon the government to enact a law forbidding the establishment of lodges in Hungary by foreign Grand Lodges. Conveniently overlooking that the negro lodges in the United States are clandestine, the Grand Lodge of Hungary enters into friendly relations with these negro lodges, and then coolly and persistently knocks at the doors of the Grand Lodges of the United States and Canada for recognition and for an interchange of representatives, which, to its surprise, is unanimously declined. Some of the other Grand Lodges of continental Europe are similarly situated.

There is not any part of the work of Bro. Simons that is of more interest and value than his reports upon European jurisdictions, and it is rather surprising that his Grand Lodge does not authorize their codification and separate publication.

M. W. J. Edward Simmons, New York, Grand Master.

R. W. E. M. L. Ehlers, New York, Grand Secretary.

MAINE, 1883.

This Grand Lodge was sixty-four years of age May 1st. But thirteen lodges failed of representation. M. W. Bro. Marquis F. King, of pleasant recollections, directed deliberations. He mentions the death of Past Senior Grand Warden, Isaac

Downing, for fifty-five years an active and honored Mason. Dr. Rotheus E. Paine, chairman of the Committee on History, died in May, 1882. Both were very much respected.

Brother Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, was so unfortunate as to break a leg. The Grand Master says of the occurrence: "Undue anxiety was felt for some time on account of his years, but, thanks to a vigorous constitution and a pure life, the bones of four score years knitted as readily as those of youth."

The Grand Master says: "Applications to waive jurisdiction must be made by the petitioner himself, giving the name of the lodge to which he wishes to apply." The rule is different here. The applicant petitions for the degrees, and the lodge to which the request is presented, asks for jurisdiction. He further says, that a member suspended of membership, may be deprived of his Masonic rights at the pleasure of the lodge. He thinks drunkenness a crime, and that such offenses should not be tolerated by lodges. Following this declaration, he admonishes brethren that triennial conclaves are dangerous in their influences. As we understand it, neither Bro. Drummond nor Bro. Berry will be at San Francisco in August. He is not friendly to the practice of holding fairs, or getting up gift enterprises in the interest of lodges. We think him a trifle off-color in the matter of fairs. Gift enterprises are of another hue. Upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, mileage was fixed at four cents, one way, and \$1.50 for each day's attendance, for one representative. Bro. King closes his address with good counsel.

The finances of the Grand Body are plump, even pussy. The charity fund rejoices in the possession of \$19,144.97; other funds \$7,138.38; total \$26,283.35. Liberal appropriations were made from the first.

The report of the Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Ira Berry, shows a gratifying condition of the Fraternity. The net increase of membership, 478 during the year. We do not quite comprehend the following: "Suspended, 3; suspended from membership, 207; deprived of membership, 63." We suppose that the first is suspension from the rights of Masonry, while the latter are those absolutely unaffiliated, and can only return to lodges through customary proceedings of petition, &c. Are we correct?

The Grand Lodges of Peru and Arizona are recognized. Bro. Drummond offered the following, which was adopted as a standing regulation:

Resolved, That no Mason shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner aid in circulating any printed document or cypher, as a ritual of any part of symbolic Masonry, under penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the constitution of the Grand Lodge for gross un-Masonic conduct.

And all Masons are enjoined to be vigilant in enforcing this regulation.

The same brother presented the communication of R. W. Bro. Christopher Diehl, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Utah, upon the Mormon embroglio, accompanied by a resolution approving the position of that jurisdiction. Consideration deferred for one year.

The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters are not only well prepared, but exhibit faithful discharge of duty.

The report on correspondence by Bro. Drummond, includes a review of Belgium, "Colon and Cuba," "New South Wales," Peru and Mexico. Of the first, he gives us the assurance, that, although styled a "Grand Orient," it is entirely independent of the Supreme Council of that country, and is *defacto* a Grand Lodge. Our opinion of the validity of the second and third, are too well known to require further notice. Of the fourth, it is impossible to speak intelligently, unless it is taken for granted that its manifesto correctly represents its claims to fraternal recognition. We have received the paper, and find a translation in Bro. Drummond's report. This is it:

GRAND LODGE OF THE ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF PERU.

MANIFEST TO THE GRAND LODGES AND SUPREME BODIES OF ALL THE RECOGNIZED
RITES IN FREEMASONRY.

Very Dear Brethren

A Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for the government of the lodges of the Republic, has been duly and regularly installed in the capital of Peru, on the 25th of March of the present year.

This remarkable event, whose accomplishment satisfies a long-felt want, has been joyfully received by the Freemasons of Peru, and it will undoubtedly meet an enthusiastic reception by the Masons of all those countries where the representative form of government is laid upon solid foundations and has proved its superior excellence.

The causes which have originated the establishment of a Grand Lodge in Peru will be concisely presented in this manifest; but before making that brief exposition it is convenient to state such facts as will make known what has been the condition of Freemasonry in Peru.

The Supreme Council was the first Supreme Masonic Body established in Peru; and until the year 1861 no other than the Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite of thirty-three degrees was known. The repeated contentions caused by the Supreme Council, whose exorbitant claims increased daily, destroyed completely the liberty and independence of the lodges; the abuse of power unhappily employed in the execution of acts improper to the Institution, and the offers very often made, but never accomplished, of granting to subordinate lodges the rights and liberties peculiar to corporations formed by free and worthy men, originating the establishment of the York Rite in this country, by means of a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, for the first lodge established in that Rite.

Later on, the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Hamburg, in virtue of petitions of Masons of this country, who sought in foreign jurisdictions for those liberties that they could not obtain in their own, established in this and other cities of the Republic, lodges in the York Rite, by which proceeding, not only the credit of the Supreme Council of Peru, but also its jurisdiction and sphere of action, diminished daily.

That Supreme Body, far from receiving a lesson from the events mentioned, reorganized the Grand Orient of Peru, a cause for fresh schisms and scandals, which finished with the extinction of this body, and with the perpetual expulsion, in 1875, of some brethren who desired and continued, notwithstanding, to sustain the Grand Orient of Peru.

Such was the condition of Freemasonry in Peru when Bro. Antonio de Souza Ferreyra, G. C. of the Supreme Council, died on the 22d of November, 1881.

Fourteen days after this event, that is to say, on the 6th day of December, the Supreme Council of Peru, before the election of the new G. C., issued a resolution, which bears the signatures of all its members, and which has been neither derogated nor modified by any other.

By this resolution, the judgment was suspended which condemned to perpetual expulsion those brethren who had entitled themselves Grand Orient of Peru, and harmony was re-established with them, when hardly a month before, that very same sentence, passed in 1875, had been newly printed and profusely distributed. The Supreme Council also voluntarily separated itself of the government of symbolic lodges, who were ordered to put themselves under the obedience of the same Grand Orient; only continuing to hold for itself the administration and government of those degrees which belong to it by right indestructible, that is to say, from the fourth degree of Secret Master to the thirty-third of I. G.

A resolution of so grave a nature, which affected the essence of the Institution, produced, as it was natural to expect, great astonishment. How could the Supreme Council of Peru suspend sentences of perpetual expulsion, when its own general regulations (Art. 20. §15) forbid it? How could it pretend that the lodges faithful until then to the Supreme Council, notwithstanding its despotic system, should acquiesce to submit themselves to the obedience of such Masons who had been expelled forever, forgetting the antecedents of those brethren, and what is still more, forgetting their own dignity and decorum? And besides, if the Supreme Council had a right to separate itself from the government of the lodges, it has not, nor has it ever had, the right to turn them over to any other body, not even if the said body had a lawful existence, much less in the present case, when the Grand Orient was far from possessing that desirable requisite.

It is advisable to make known that this titled Grand Orient met at last, on the evening of the 19th of December, with such an end as was to be expected from its spurious origin. Its disappearance from the Masonic stage, with the particular circumstances which caused it, the strange manner in which this disappearance took place, and its important and immediate results, are so notorious that this extraordinary event may be considered as the best title to the regularity of the proceedings of the lodges which have declared their freedom and independence.

On the said evening, the only lodge—Orden y Libertad, No. 1—which worked under the *soi disant* Grand Orient, declared, when presided by the newly-elected G. C. and in the presence of the Supreme Council there assembled, that this lodge withdrew from the Grand Orient, as a body whose members and dispositions were not known to them. After this declaration, the G. C. invested and installed the R. W. M. elected by that lodge. The G. C. and Supreme Council have therefore been the first to sanction the disappearance of the Grand Orient and the regularity of the proceedings of the lodges.

The lodges remonstrated against the resolution of the 6th of December, and proved how dishonorable it was for the Supreme Council to sustain it; and one of them, Virtud y Union Lodge, No. 3, presented to its sister lodges a plan for the establishment of a Grand Lodge in the Ancient York Rite as the best way to adopt in order to avoid any more dissensions and to give to the lodges a suitable government.

To this just and reasonable claim, made greatly in behalf of the Supreme Council, this body answered with two resolutions. In the first under date December the 8th, it ratifies "that by decree dated December the 6th, it has spontaneously and absolutely separated itself of the government of the first three degrees;" and in the other, dated December the 21st, it declares that "the establishment of a Grand Lodge in the Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite is unlawful," thereby causing it to be clearly deducted the right to establish one in any other Rite.

As may well be seen, the Supreme Council of Peru has by three successive resolutions, under dates December 6, 8 and 21, 1881, separated itself spontaneously and forever from the government of the symbolic lodges, and declared lawful the establishment of a Grand Lodge, provided it was not done in the Ancient and Accepted Scotch Rite.

In these circumstances, the lodges resolved to approve the plan presented by Virtud y Union Lodge, No. 3, for the establishment of a Grand Lodge in the Ancient York Rite, and this resolution

they made known to the Supreme Council by means of a collective representation, which was placed in the hands of the new Grand Commander of this body on the 29th December of the same year.

The lodges free from the obligations which bound them to the Supreme Council of Peru, and by invitation of the oldest of them, Orden y Libertad Lodge, No. 2, they resolved to appoint delegates to meet in convention for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge in the York Rite.

In consequence, the delegates of five lodges met in convention on the 5th of March of the present year. They appointed their President and Secretary; they confronted their credentials and appointed a commission to prepare a constitution for the new Grand Lodge of Peru. In the prosecution of their labors, under dates 8th, 12th, 16th and 19th of the same month, they approved the constitution and seals, they elected the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, and appointed at last the day for the installation.

This truly solemn act, so anxiously hoped for in this country during the past thirty years, not only to give independence but the unity of all the lodges, was carried into effect on the 25th of March of the present year.

Bro. Richard Higgin Hartley, Ancient Grand Representative of the Grand Lodges of New York, Washington and Massachusetts, and Secretary General of the Supreme Council of Peru, presided and directed this important ceremony.

Since that memorable day, the Grand Lodge of Peru has been carrying on its meetings in order to complete its organization, to approve its statutes and rules of order, the form and composition of the charters, diplomas, rituals and other necessary work pertaining to the formation of a Grand Lodge.

As one of its first duties, it called upon those lodges that had not taken part in its establishment, to incorporate with it. By means of this invitation, the Provincial Grand Lodge constituted in this country by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in its session of the 15th of May, declared itself dissolved, and four out of the five lodges that formed it in this capital, on the 31st of that month, joined the Grand Lodge of Peru, whose stability by this act grew firm and was afterwards increased further by the establishment of a lodge at Guayaquil, Republic of Ecuador, where there was no Masonic body up to that time.

The constitution promulgated by the Grand Lodge of Peru, as well as its statutes and regulations, are founded on those of the Grand Lodge of New York, except a few modifications suitable to the customs of this country.

The Grand Lodge of Peru, after having been established and organized in obedience to the principles of Masonic law, following the practices of other Grand Lodges, presents itself to the Masonic world as a regular and legal Masonic power, with ten subordinate lodges, and with the well-founded hope of uniting in a short time under its obedience the few lodges which continue separated from it; accomplishing in this manner the plan that the Freemasons of Peru have resolved to carry out, which is, the independence and unity of the symbolic lodges.

The *proceedings* of the Grand Lodge of Peru prove its regularity and legitimacy; and the eminently Masonic feelings which are entertained by all the Freemasons who have had the honor of forming that Supreme Body, cause them to feel secure of receiving from all the Grand Masonic Bodies of the world that fraternal reception which is customary to extend to all newly organized Masonic powers; and, secure in this belief, the Grand Lodge of Peru salutes most fraternally the Supreme Masonic Bodies of the world, and begs to assure them of its earnest desire to always cultivate with each and all of them the most sincere and fraternal relations.

[Signed.]

ANTONIO ARENAS, *Grand Master.*

J. ARTURO EGO-AGUIRRE, *Grand Secretary.*

The foregoing is a true and correct translation of the original in Spanish.

GUSTAVO LAMA,

Interpreter of the Grand Lodge of Peru.

In the fourth and fifth paragraphs it is distinctly set forth that the lodges entering into the organization of the Grand Lodge, are the creations of the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland and Hamburg. We do not have the least inclination to question the statements of the Grand Master, Brother Arenas, but we think it wise to become entirely familiar with the organization before action is had that should in any way commit our Grand Lodge to aught that might conflict with its oft-repeated declarations upon the supposed rights of Supreme Councils in the premises. We care nothing for the controversies of our brethren of Peru with the body assuming jurisdiction over the Craft. It has about the same warrant for its pretensions as had the Devil in his generous proposition to Jesus Christ. This part of the subject is dismissed as unworthy of thought, because symbolic Masonry exists *suljuris*, and cannot lawfully surrender to the direction of any other power, notwithstanding such organization may be exclusively made up of Masons. Bro. Drummond has recently announced the correct doctrine when he expressed the opinion that Councils of R. & S. Masters could not cede their prerogatives to Grand Chapters—that such act was illegal, consequently without justification. Yet in the face of this, his Grand Lodge has extended recognition to the “Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba,” composed almost exclusively of “lodges” originating with the Grand Orient of that country. Years ago we insisted that legitimate lodges of Cuba surrendering themselves and charters to a Grand Orient, or uniting with a Supreme Council for such organization, were as completely blotted from existence as though having gone into any association unknown to the Craft. Upon the presumption, however, that the three lawful lodges that entered into the organization of the so-called Grand Lodge had retained their charters, they could have legally created a Grand Body; after which, irregular lodges wishing to unite could have been healed and admitted. But this was not done; on the contrary, these three lodges united with ten or a dozen born out of wedlock, claiming that the *presence of these genuine bodies healed, per force*, the entire number! This is the kind of Grand Lodge that our jurisdiction has been called upon to recognize, and which, unfortunately, so many Grand Lodges of this continent have extended the hand of fraternal welcome. We hope the reader will not invest this matter with sentimentalism, but tell us upon what grounds you could reasonably object to a like system in this country, if we continue to recognize the abortions of the past.

As regards the “Grand Lodge of Mexico,” Bro. Drummond concludes that the three primitive lodges associated for that organization were chartered by the “Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba.” He says:

From an account of one of the lodges in this publication, we infer that all three were chartered by the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba, on the ground that a country in which the lodges are chartered by the Supreme Council, and in which there is no independent, sovereign Grand Lodge, is unoccupied territory, in which any Grand Lodge may establish lodges under their own jurisdiction, and that those lodges may establish an independent Grand Lodge, with exclusive jurisdiction over symbolic Masonry in that territory. The question is an exceedingly important one, and may assume such practical shape that the independent American Grand Lodges will be compelled to pass upon it.

We can pass upon the question *now*. Neither the Grand Lodge of Illinois, nor

other Grand Lodges, when the question is properly presented, will ever submit to the proposition that either Chapter, Commandery, Council, or bodies of A. A. Rite, has any authority in symbolic Masonry. The brethren here are of the opinion of Bro. Drummond, that lodges cannot surrender themselves to other organizations, neither (as we suppose he would say,) have the latter remote right to establish lodges. In his review of Mexico, Bro. Drummond copies the following from proceedings of Louisiana :

Since writing the above, we have been informed by Dr. Batchelor, our worthy Grand Secretary, that a few days since he was called upon by R. W. Bro. Miguel Garcia Martinez, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of Mexico, who, by the advice of R. W. John D. Caldwell, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, was on his way to Missouri to secure two or three dispensations for new lodges, so as to be able to form a new Grand Lodge, in connection with a lodge already there, working under a charter from the State to which he was going.

This is the correct thing to do. If the brethren of that country organize a Grand Body of legitimate Masonry, they will have the sympathies of every regular Grand Lodge upon the globe.

In his review of California, he suggests that suspension of Masonic intercourse with France, on account of encroachment upon the jurisdictional rights of Louisiana, puts that Grand Orient "in the position of a recognized Masonic body." This is unquestionably correct. We don't know how the case stands in Illinois, but if it be true that we stand in like relations to France, she should be *indefinitely suspended* from our Masonry, not only because of her infidelity, but because of her (Grand Orient) assumptions.

He notices the status of a candidate who was taken suddenly ill before instruction in the degree of M. M. had been completed. He does not mention the point at which the break took place, but if it occurred at any time after he had been "made a Mason" by virtue of his obligation, his rights could not be put in jeopardy because there had been a failure to communicate "instruction." So we think. The ritual of this jurisdiction settles the question here; and so far as we know, the response to the question as to what constitutes a Master Mason, is the same everywhere. It is true that instruction is *essential*, but not so essential as to demolish the pointed provisions of the unwritten statute. The omission can be conveyed at another time. Although Bro. D. is not of our opinion, still we cannot understand why "instruction" in the first and second degrees is not as essential as that of the third.

He "goes for" Brother Singleton, and holds the correct position that any brother is invested with the right of appeal, whether it be a complainant or respondent, or any other member of the lodge dissatisfied with its judgment. He also replies to Bro. Singleton, denying the proposition that a Mason cannot be tried for an offense, wherever committed, except by the lodge of which he is a member. This is a venerable opinion of our distinguished District of Columbia brother, and our only reply is, that Illinois claims and insists upon jurisdiction over all Masons domiciled within her territorial limits. If such an one offends, he will be arraigned and pun-

ished without reference to his affiliations. The by-laws of our jurisdiction provide, in cases where the member of a lodge of one lodge jurisdiction perpetrates an offense within the jurisdiction of another, as follows: "In case of offending Masons who are members of any other lodge, the lodge within whose jurisdiction the offender resides, or is sojourning, shall first send up charges and specifications to the lodge of which the offender may be a member; and should such lodge waive jurisdiction, or *refuse or neglect to take action in the premises within sixty days thereafter, then the lodge preferring charges may proceed to try the same* in the manner prescribed by the laws of the Grand Lodge," &c. (Italics ours.) Bro. Drummond concludes very compact reasoning by saying:

Let us look a little into the reason of the thing. The Grand Lodge in each State is the supreme and exclusive conservator of Craft Masonry in that State; no other Masonic power can do an authoritative Masonic act in that State without its consent. It establishes such laws as it deems wise, for the government of the Masons in that State, and annexes to those laws such penalties for their violation as it deems proper. The proposition that a lodge or a Grand Lodge in another State can try a Mason for a violation of these laws, and impose the penalty therein decreed, is, to the average mind, absolutely absurd. The plea that a Mason can violate, with impunity, the laws of the Grand Lodge of the State in which he resides or *is*, because he is a member of a lodge in another State, is more absurd. The proposition that his punishment for such offenses is solely within the power of his own lodge, and that the Grand Lodge, whose laws he has violated, is powerless in the premises, is still more absurd.

The State punishes the violator of its laws without regard to the citizenship of the accused.

If all a Mason's duty and obligation was to his lodge alone, then, indeed, the theory of Bro. S. would be correct; but as a Mason owes a duty to the whole Fraternity, and especially is bound to obey the Masonic law of the jurisdiction in which he may be, that duty and obligation have their correlative in the power of the Fraternity and the jurisdiction to enforce their performance. In this respect there is a precise parallel between the power of the State to enforce its laws within its borders and the power of a Grand Lodge to enforce its laws within its territorial jurisdiction.

When we give exclusive *territorial* jurisdiction to Grand Lodges, we necessarily give them jurisdiction over all Masons in that territory; and Bro. Singleton's position in favor of *personal* jurisdiction only is an attack upon the doctrine that no American Grand Lodge will surrender.

We do not have space for his entire reply to Bro. Brown upon the latter's incomprehensible assumption that the dissent of a single lodge estops the organization of a Grand Lodge. Here is a paragraph or two:

He inquires if it is fraternal to compel a lodge to go under a new Grand Lodge without its consent: it is not fraternal for a lodge to wait to be *compelled* to abide by the decision of a majority of its peers, and, further, it is much less fraternal to allow the majority to compel the minority, than it is to allow the minority to compel the majority to live under Grand Lodges at a distance, and from which they wish to separate.

It is a rule of justice, equity and Masonry, that when peers are interested equally in a given matter, the course to be taken shall be decided by a majority of those peers, no one having a greater voice or power than every other one.

We do not think it any more tyrannical for a *new* Grand Lodge to discipline lodges in its jurisdiction which refuse to submit to its authority, than for an *old* Grand Lodge to do the same thing with a lodge in *its* jurisdiction which rebels against its authority.

We find we have omitted one point that we had intended to notice. Bro. Brown says that a majority of the American Grand Lodges were formed in accordance with his views. He is utterly in error. The reverse is the case. We saw an article in which he attempted to prove this state-

ment; and he reached the conclusion only by assuming that in all cases in which nothing was said in the proceedings of lodges other than those which united in forming them, *that there were no such lodges!* While in fact, there have scarcely been six instances in which all the lodges were represented.

He notices our unpleasant controversy with a late Grand Secretary. He thinks Bro. Brown's last report is an "excellent abstract of the more important matters in proceedings reviewed."

In a reply to Bro. Parvin he says:

He holds that after a Grand Lodge has given a final decision in a case, it cannot be re-opened. We want to make a suggestion for his consideration. We take our rules in such matters largely from the rules in our courts, which human experience has found to be wise. Now, courts recognize the fact, that human decisions are not infallible, and sometimes it appears that gross injustice has been done in a decided case. Therefore it is, that the higher tribunals are invested with the power of granting a review, or new trial for sufficient causes, among which is the discovery of new and decisive evidence. Now, the Grand Lodge is our supreme tribunal, and errors are as likely to happen in Masonic as in other trials; and we hold that the Grand Lodge is invested with the same powers as other supreme tribunals, and, therefore, has the *power* not to re-open a decided case, but for sufficient cause to grant a review or new trial in a particular case. We hold thus, because we do not believe that, in Masonry, alone, technical rules can prevent the correction (as far as may be) of a confessedly unjust and erroneous decision, by which the rights of a brother have been wrongfully taken away and are still wrongfully withheld.

This is correct. Fraternal law represents our duties and obligations one to the other. The entire fabric of Masonry rests upon the unwritten law which defines those duties, and which a mere rule of courts cannot be permitted to overthrow. If it was proper to discuss esoteric injunctions it would not be difficult to establish the fact that these *never estop* justice to a brother, and that any such rule or practice of civil tribunals, cannot have any place in our jurisprudence.

Bro. Drummond gives much attention to the action of Massachusetts, in the so-called recognition of Chapter, Council, Commandery and bodies of the A. & A. Rite. He devotes a considerable portion of his paper in replying to the opinions advanced by the brethren of that jurisdiction, and thus concludes:

We conclude, then, that under its constitution, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has the power to determine what is Masonry and what is not Masonry in that Commonwealth; to prohibit Masons therein from palming off on the public or the Craft as Masonry what it decides is not Masonry, and to require that the members of its obedience shall not connect themselves with organizations whose principles and teachings are at variance with those of Freemasonry, or are a disgrace to the Institution, or whose existence tends to disturb the harmony of the Craft.

This power is one of the highest prerogatives of the Grand Lodge, and should be exercised with the greatest caution and only in cases of necessity. But no good Mason need fear any evil consequences from the possession of this power by the Grand Lodge, for that is made up of permanent members, whose long experience, large ability and love for Masonry make them wise, prudent and safe counsellors; and of the Masters and Wardens, who, fresh from the body of the Craft, will not give their voice for the oppression of the individual Mason.

We have said that we should not discuss the *expediency* of this action; but lest erroneous inferences be drawn from this remark, we will say that rather than the dissensions which have existed among the Craft in other jurisdictions, should extend to Maine (which, happily, has never

been visited by them,) we would go further than Massachusetts has done, and sweep from existence in the jurisdiction every rite save the York Rite, much as we are attached to one of the others, if that were necessary to prevent the threatened evil.

Bro. D. fights shy of the real question at issue. He comes to the conclusion, however, that a Grand Lodge is competent to determine what is the Masonry of its jurisdiction, but when he, tacitly, as it seems to us, assents to the disposition made of the subject by our brethren of Massachusetts, we demur. We freely admit the authority of the Grand Lodge in the premises, so long as such authority is confined to the lodge; but we protest that it has no more of a right to accept or recognize an association as of *Masonry*, simply because it is made up of Masons, than it has to delegate any or all functions of the lodge to either or all such bodies. We hold that the totality of *Masonry* is in the symbolic lodge, and that any organization, composed exclusively of Masons, should be treated with the same consideration as have been the bodies named, if the action of Massachusetts is justifiable. We will give our remedy for the difficulty in a few words. It is this: That Grand Lodges should interdict its Masons from communion with any organization, *assuming to be Masonic, by symbol, ceremonial or name*, and from *practicing its rituals therein*. There is not a particle of necessity, in any direction, that the Chapter, Commandery, &c., should usurp any function or ritual of the lodge. They would be better off if they were totally disconnected in this regard, and working independently of all unlawful appropriations.

One more quotation, and from a discussion of Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and we must close:

Bro. Reed holds that any number of lodges, not less than three, may form a legal Grand Lodge in territory not occupied by a Grand Lodge, whether the number uniting in the movement is a majority of the lodges in that territory or not; and that such Grand Lodge will have exclusive jurisdiction in such territory over all lodges there, *except such as do not choose to come under its authority*. Accordingly his Grand Lodge has recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. We regret that he should hold this doctrine, as it is in direct conflict with the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty. It can never be admitted as Masonic law or justice, that three lodges in a country shall force a larger number into the formation of a Grand Lodge against their wishes; so his second proposition, that a Grand Lodge so formed has authority only over those which voluntarily submit to it, naturally follows. But such a Grand Lodge has scarcely an element of sovereignty. But the American doctrine (now held also by the British Grand Lodges) bases Grand Lodge jurisdiction on *territory* and not on *lodges or Masters*. It follows precisely the civil law, which bases its jurisdiction on *territory* and not *men*; it enforces itself throughout its *territory* without regard to the men who are on that territory, and if one of its citizens goes off from that territory it admits that he is no longer amenable to itself for his acts, but is amenable to the law of the territory in which he commits these acts. The Masonic law has adopted the *territorial* principle, and with it the resulting consequences. It is a natural law that the majority shall rule; when, therefore, a majority establishes a government, as that government, *to be a government*, must be sovereign, the minority must yield to it, or emigrate. It follows from this principle of natural law that when a majority of the lodges establish a government—that is, a Grand Lodge—for a *territory*, from its very nature it must have exclusive jurisdiction in that territory, else it is not a Grand Lodge; of course, then, all the lodges therein are under its authority and must obey it, or cease to exist there. When the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts put forth the doctrine of *territorial* jurisdiction, in place of the old doctrine of *personal* jurisdiction, it expressly recognized our doctrine to its full extent. It would not *establish* or *maintain* a lodge in the *TERRITORY* of another Grand Lodge; and when a few years later the very question was presented, it formally decided that it could main-

tain no authority over a lodge formed by it in a jurisdiction in which a Grand Lodge was afterwards established, after the formation of such Grand Lodge, although its lodge was not one of the lodges which formed the Grand Lodge. Such being the law, whenever a Grand Lodge charts a lodge in "unoccupied territory," this law becomes one of the conditions attaching to the formation of such lodge. While we hold, then, that a Grand Lodge formed by a majority of the lodges has full jurisdiction, as a matter of right, over all the lodges in its territory, and is therefore at once entitled to recognition, our esteemed Bro. Vaux goes further, and holds, if we understand him, that the new Grand Lodge must absolutely *secure* the allegiance of all the lodges before it is entitled to recognition. Bro. Reed admits that a Grand Lodge is, and of right ought to be, "supreme, absolute and exclusive"; but he says if it is so, then it either cannot establish a lodge in an unoccupied territory, or if it does, that lodge cannot be forced to come under the authority of another Grand Lodge on pain of arrest of its charter; but he loses sight of the fundamental idea of *territory*, and the distinction between the powers of the Grand Lodge *in* its own territory and *out of it*; in the former case they are absolute in its territory, while in the latter case they are only *personal* over the lodge and its members, without any territorial authority whatever.

M. W. William R. G. Estes, Skowhegan, Grand Master.

R. W. Ira Berry, Portland, Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY, 1883.

Grand Lodge met in Trenton, January 24th, M. W. Brother William Hardacre, Grand Master, presiding over a very gratifying representation of lodges and past officers. One hundred and thirty-eight of the one hundred and fifty-two lodges of the jurisdiction were present by their delegates.

Our brethren of New Jersey have furnished the Craft with fine likenesses of the lamented M. W. Brother Marshall B. Smith, D. D., Past Grand Master; and of M. W. Brother William E. Pine, Past Grand Master, looking very much as though his days may yet be many in the welfare of the Fraternity. The loss of Brother Smith would be a calamity to any jurisdiction upon earth. It was a great pleasure to have known him, and thus be in a position to indorse everything that has been said of his grand and irreproachable manhood. Such characters are legacies to the Craft of incomprehensible value. They may not have left behind them silver, or gold, but they have contributed a respect and reverence for Masonry and civilization, that time will never obliterate. There is nothing of tender, impressible theory or sentiment in such a life, brethren. A Mason walking through an earthly pilgrimage in the pathway of his professions is the highest type of our civilization, and nothing in life is so easily attainable as this proud position to which the Institution directs. It does not cost money to be a gentleman, but it has cost millions of fortunes, and the sweat of toil, to reach degradation; yet with the experience of the ages, the avenues to

pollution are constantly thronged, and not infrequently do we see the Fraternity compromised and dishonored by its professional adherents, whose affections for slum outweigh inclinations to a higher life.

The Grand Master notices the loss of several brethren of the jurisdiction.

He presided at the laying of the corner-stone of an edifice to be used as a Workingman's Institute. He was also engaged in the dedication of a new lodge hall, and was present at the sesqui-centennial celebration by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The following are his decisions :

1st. A person who is blind in one eye, but who is still possessed of sufficient eyesight to enable him to do Masonic work (being otherwise eligible), may be made a Mason.

2d. A motion instructing the representatives of a lodge to vote for certain specified candidates, at the annual election for officers of the Grand Lodge, would be out of order, and should not, therefore, be entertained by the Worshipful Master.

3d. When any irregularity has been practiced by a lodge, in suspending members for non-payment of dues, the Grand Master alone is empowered to declare such suspension null and void.

4th. A lamb-skin or white leather apron is the only proper Masonic apron in this jurisdiction

5th. When an application for initiation or membership is formally presented to a lodge, it becomes the duty of the Worshipful Master to appoint an investigating committee, without the action of the lodge.

The first would not be good law in Illinois. For the sake of avoiding complications that division of sentiment upon the question would be certain to invoke, our Grand Lodge has determined upon a rigid application of the olden-time regulation. The third must be a local regulation. It is generally held that an error in disciplinary proceedings can be corrected by the lodge. The fourth, in theory, is correct, though if insisted upon in Illinois it would impoverish the Grand Lodge to furnish the skins. It would stimulate sheep culture, however. Touching the fifth, it is usually the custom to submit a petition to the vote of the lodge, upon its reception. If received, the committee is appointed.

The reports of subordinate grand officers are well-prepared papers, and reflect much credit upon the intellectual character of Jersey Masonry.

The R. W. Grand Instructor reports success in disseminating standard rituals, and that lodges have been prosperous. He reprobates the practice of changing Masters until some one is prepared to occupy these stations successfully.

Financial reports show that the Grand Body is reveling in securities, besides having a currency surplus.

M. W. Bro. Joseph W. Martin, Past Grand Master, was the recipient of a P. G. Master's jewel.

Sundry amendments to the by-laws were adopted. The first provides that a representative from a subordinate lodge shall not be permitted to appear in Grand

Lodge "without the appropriate clothing or jewel of his office." Second, "that in cases where non-payment of dues shall have been the sole cause of suspension, a majority of the votes of members present shall be sufficient to restore." Several amendments to the constitution were proposed, to be considered another year, and among them the following :

Amend Article VI, Section 6, by striking out in seventh line the words "the lodge nearest," and insert "a lodge near," in place thereof.

Amend Article I, Section 6, by adding : "If said recommendation be refused, the Grand Lodge may waive the requirement."

This disposition to increase lodges beyond any necessity, is one of the unprepossessing signs of the times. If our brethren of New Jersey want to cheapen the Institution, and make strife for lodges an unpleasant reflection upon their good sense, adopt the proposed amendment. Some one, probably, feels outraged because he is not allowed to plant a lodge at some cross-road.

The Committee on Petitions and Grievances make this report :

The Committee on Petitions and Grievances, to whom was referred the complaint as to the action of the Worshipful Master of Ionic Lodge, No. 94, in declaring that a proposed amendment to the by-laws was unconstitutional, would respectfully report :

That the action of the Worshipful Master in this matter was not warranted ; and your committee, without discussing the rights or duties of a Worshipful Master, would merely say, that each lodge (subordinate) has the right to make such by-laws as it sees proper, provided no law or regulation of the Grand Lodge is to the contrary.

We believe the action of the Master to have been entirely justifiable. It is one of the plainest duties of such officers to see that the requirements of the Grand Body are complied with. The latter is authority and can correct errors, but it cannot insist that a Master shall trespass upon well-settled convictions of duty. It is quite evident that the committee were not inclined to discuss "the rights and duties of a Worshipful Master."

One hundred dollars was donated to the relief of an indigent Past Master.

Bro. James A. Norton, submits the report on correspondence of one hundred and fifty-nine pages. He reviews Illinois for 1881 and 1882. He does not devote much space to comment, and like some others of the corps is satisfied with the presentation of the opinion of others. He breaks loose now and then with a few paragraphs that exhibit his tendency in the direction of correct ideas. Thus, under District of Columbia, he says :

From the opinion of the committee we most emphatically dissent. Two years ago we had occasion, and gave our views quite fully upon the same question. The question was at the time brought into prominence by the action of a lodge in Tennessee towards a Kentucky Mason (one Toliver), to which the Grand Lodge of Kentucky took exception. The same points were raised.

We assent, as before, to the proposition that lodge courtesy should impel a lodge having jurisdiction where an offense is committed, to notify the lodge to which the offending brother may belong, but that is all that can be expected of it ; the welfare of the Fraternity requires that measures should

at once be taken to vindicate the good name of Masonry by the punishment of brethren who deserve punishment, and we have never been able to find any justification for awaiting the action of the lodge to which a brother belongs. The point to be settled in any given case is, which lodge first commenced proceedings. Whichever did has *exclusive* jurisdiction. The principle laid down in the quotation from Mitchell's Common Law of Masonry, which the committee characterizes as "the just and correct rule," is rejected by the bulk of Masonic authority and by the best living Masonic jurists; indeed, so far as our information extends, by nearly all.

It seems to us that nothing but sensitiveness over the possibility of an invasion of sovereignty could ever have induced Grand Lodges or Masonic jurists to consent to debate the question.

It is an old-time hallucination of that jurisdiction, that a Mason is only amenable for an offense, to the lodge of which he is a member.

M. W. and Rev. Henry Vehslage, Irvington, Grand Master.

R. W. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton, Grand Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1883.

M. W. Bro. Benjamin R. Stevenson welcomed the Fraternity of his jurisdiction to the sixteenth annual communication of Grand Lodge, April 24th. He opens his address with an allusion to the "cordial and loyal good-fellowship" that prevails, and that the financial embarrassments of previous years has given place to favorable adjustment. In referring to the difficulties between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, he expresses the hope that a solution will soon be found. The venerable organizations of the mother country seem to entertain the impression that they possess *ad vitam* jurisdiction over their offspring.

Upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, the new Grand Lodge of Arizona was recognized.

He reports increased activity in lodges.

R. W. Brother, William F. Bunting, Past Grand Secretary, was the recipient of a testimonial from the Grand Lodge. This was followed by his elevation to the Grand East. His brethren upon this side of the river, tender congratulations.

The report of the Board of General Purposes is very full, embracing suggestions of local interest. A considerable space is occupied with the finances of the Temple, under construction.

The report of the Library Committee recognizes contributions from many jurisdictions, including special mention of Bro. Gil W. Barnard, of this city, who, with his other titles, is graced with that of *Grand Chaplain*! Whew! He has great adaptability—makes a superior Grand Recorder—is one of the most genial creatures on earth, but is not “gifted in prayer.”

The Ritualistic Committee recommended for adoption the installation ceremonial of Illinois, with only such alterations as will meet the requirements of local regulations.

Particular attention is invited to the following correspondence. It is given entire that it may be read in connection with our review of Massachusetts :

A. L. G. D. G. A. P. W.

GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

ORIENT OF CARACAS, June 5th, 1882.

To the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, Orient of St. John, Canada, S. F. U.

Beloved Brethren :

Complying with a painful but inevitable duty to the Rr : Ll : belonging to this jurisdiction, and to the corresponding Grand Lodges, I have to inform these that recently one of those events took place in this city, of which the history of Freemasonry unfortunately records so many.

Some dissatisfied brethren, members of lodges of our jurisdiction, because of not having some personal ambitions satisfied, and because the existing laws did not admit of certain pretensions being gratified, they declared themselves in open rebellion, disavowed their obligations, forgot their oaths, and carried the excess so far as to give the name of Masonry to a meeting of men, who, although received into the Order, they had incurred the penalty of being placed on the irregularity list.

This Grand Lodge, as well as the Grand Orient of the United States of Venezuela, dictated the resolutions that the case required, and I remit you the statement of the Log. : Simb. : from which the charter of constitution had been withdrawn, and the list of brethren who were excluded from the list of regular Masons.

The doors of the Masonic temple having been closed to them, they met at a private house and pretended to establish, under their own auspices, Masonic bodies and authorities. Those of these that are legitimate in Venezuela appear on the list which I enclose.

Although there are no international Masonic treaties, there exists a Masónic morality which concerns the Fraternity in all countries, and this demands that the legitimate authorities should mutually uphold each other, and should see that spurious bodies, the offsprings of illegality and disorder, should not meet with any encouragement and support in any place. Masonry does not possess any material power to restrain and conquer those who fail to do their duty, but it has the moral power, universal, and is more powerful, not only in punishing them, but by impressing upon them that are heedless that they should leave their ways and return to their rehabilitation, which they certainly will regain if they show a tendency to repent the false step of which they are guilty, and then come back and occupy honorable positions in the Fraternity, and serve it usefully and faithfully.

In the course of the true interests of Freemasonry, in the good accord with its many legitimate authorities, in the loving co-operation of the brethren that are depending upon them, you may depend and rest assured, respectable and beloved brethren, upon the Grand Lodge of Venezuela, of which I am this day the medium.

Trusting that you may on the first opportunity acknowledge the receipt of this, I take this occasion to offer you my services, and to send fraternal greeting.

The Grand Master.

(Sgd.)

F. M. MEYER, 33°

(Countersigned.)

The Grand Secretary.

(Sgd.)

N. RODRIQUER, 33°

It would appear that the Grand Lodge of Venezuela forms a part of the Grand Orient National of that country, which Grand Orient is composed of the Supreme Council of the A. & A. Rite, two other bodies of that rite, and a symbolic Grand Lodge. It is contrary to the customary policy of this Grand Lodge to enter into fraternal relations with Grand Lodges which are not in every way supreme governing bodies, or which have their legitimate authority weakened by union with the governing bodies of other alleged Masonic degrees; and this policy, based as it is upon the assumption that there can be no bodies of Masonry superior to the Craft Lodges, is in accordance with the ancient landmarks, and is justified by experience. Of course Grand Lodges, and all regular Masons, are interested in the preservation of legitimate Masonic authority in every country, and can have no sympathy with Masons who set themselves up against the regular Masonic authority under which they live, and under which they have entered the Masonic society. The fact that we have not entered into fraternal relations with Grand Bodies of the kind referred to, is no imputation upon their legitimacy. It is simply that we do not think it expedient to enquire into the subject. In many of the Grand Orient's efforts are continually being made to secure, or to re-establish the independence of the Grand Lodges of Craft Masonry, and to free them entirely from dependence on other organizations. In the translation of the Venezuelan letter quoted above, it is not specifically stated what offenses the excluded brethren have committed, and it might fairly be inferred from the tenor of the communication that they have been concerned in some movement like that which recently took place in Peru, to set up a new Masonic authority. Of course brethren are bound everywhere by the general laws of Masonry, and by the local laws and regulations under which they have been admitted into the Fraternity. A violation of these places the violator in such a position that he may be subjected to the infliction of the highest penalties imposed by the authority under which he lives. Nevertheless, there will always be among Craft Masons a certain amount of sympathy with, and a desire for the success of, schemes to give the entire control of Craft Masonry to Grand Lodges, and to free it from the assumed authority over it of degrees, or of the holders of alleged degrees, of which it can have no knowledge. As the committee are unaware of the exact nature of the Venezuelan trouble, and as the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick is not in fraternal connection with the supreme Masonic authority of Venezuela, they do not think it necessary to make any recommendation to Grand Lodge as to action in the matter. The general tone of the communication suggests, however, that there is not such an un-Masonic feeling prevailing in that country as to preclude hope of an amicable settlement of the difficulties, whatever they may be. The apology of the committee for this somewhat lengthy report on this point, is that they again desired to call the attention of the Craft throughout this jurisdiction to what may be considered as the settled policy of Grand Lodge in regard to the governing bodies of the Craft in countries where Grand Lodges are not supreme, as well as to notice the increasing feeling in the Craft in those countries in favor of the dissociating Craft Masonry from all connection with the so-called higher or superior degrees.

The committee have had under consideration a communication from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, one of the Territories of the United States of America, asking recognition from the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. The committee have examined the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Arizona as they appear in a printed pamphlet sent to the Grand Secretary. The Grand Lodge was regularly formed at Tucson on 23d March, 1882, by a convention of the constitutional number of warranted lodges, the majority of them holding from the Grand Lodge of California, and the Grand Master and other Grand Lodge officers were duly elected and installed. Since the date named above the Grand Lodge of California and other Grand Lodges have recognized the new Grand Lodge. So far as the committee can discover, no obstacle whatever exists to prevent this Grand Lodge from following their example. The committee therefore submit this resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Arizona be and is hereby recognized as a regular Grand Lodge, and that fraternal relations be established with the said Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN V. ELLIS,
EDWIN J. EVERETT,
WM. F. BUNTING,

Committee.

No report on correspondence.

M. W. William F. Bunting, St. John, Grand Master.

R. W. Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John, Grand Secretary.

NEW MEXICO, 1882.

Grand Lodge met in its fifth annual communication, December 10th. Four lodges represented. Eight in the jurisdiction, not including two under dispensation.

The printed proceedings are very finely gotten up, and reflect credit upon an enterprising Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. David J. Miller. The first three pages are occupied with the "Grand Secretary's Memoranda." This is something new; and, as it appears to the writer, of great utility to lodges. We have commended it to the attention of our Grand Secretary.

Neither the M. W. Grand Master, Henry L. Waldo, nor the R. W. Deputy Grand Master was present. In the absence of these brethren, R. W. Albert J. Fountain, Grand Senior Warden, occupied the Grand East. He presented a brief address. The Grand Master forwarded his annual report by post. It is an exceptionally well-written paper. He first introduces the adjustment of former difficulties with the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri. Peace is now supreme, all along the line.

He denied his proxy to the Master of a lodge to lay the corner-stone of a church edifice. This is something so fresh that it is due the Grand Master that his reasons appear :

In construing this provision very grave doubts arose in my mind whether the words "public edifice" contemplated a church. I am aware that some Grand Lodges are in the custom of laying the corner stones of church buildings. I have not examined the language of their constitutions or by-laws bearing upon this question. I am frank to say, however, that I did not consider a church edifice of the kind mentioned in the request as a public building within the meaning of our by-law. It was considered that by a public building was meant a building affected by a public use, over which the public as such had some control or in which it had some part or interest entitling it to a voice in the management of its affairs. My impression has been that a church is never referred to either in the popular or the accurate sense of the term as a public building. In the very nature of things only a very small portion of the public ordinarily have any share or interest in the churches belonging to the numerous denominations, into which the religious world is divided and subdivided. By the very form of worship and by the nature of the beliefs in any one of the churches erected by either of these denominations, all the rest of the religious world is excluded from a participation in the uses and services to which it is dedicated and by which it is purposely distinguished. So little

claim has a church, as such, to be called a public building, that neither the public nor any member thereof, as such, ordinarily has any absolute right in it or in any part of it, and at best only a privilege by invitation or upon sufferance to occupy a very limited portion of it. A church, it seems to me, is no more a public building than any of the buildings or halls used as places of meeting for any one of the numerous societies into which men divide themselves and which are formed for the various objects and purposes which have been suggested by the advancement of modern civilization, and which are required to satisfy the increasing development of the human mind.

The Grand Lodge did not concur, and expressed the universally conceded opinion: "That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge that a church erected for public worship, and colleges or seminaries of learning, are public edifices in the meaning of our by-laws."

The Grand Master suggested a modification of the law that "forbids a joint occupation of the same room for a lodge hall by a Masonic body and some other society not Masonic." The Grand Lodge was not inclined to change the rule.

Brother Waldo reports the general prosperity of the Craft.

The report of the Grand Secretary is a model document. His statements are well arranged and readily comprehended. He notes the establishment of two lodges.

The Committee on By-Laws and Work reported great confusion in rituals, and recommended the establishment of uniformity. The Grand Lodge instructed the Grand Lecturer to hold meetings, and make lodges proficient in the work adopted in 1877. To more completely accomplish this object, the jurisdiction was divided into five lecture districts, to be supervised by District Deputy Grand Lecturers.

The Grand Lodge concurred in the views of the Grand Lodge of Utah on the Mormon question.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona was taken into the Masonic family.

The following amendment to the constitution was approved and submitted to the lodges:

Provided, however, That in the event of the death, removal from the jurisdiction or other incapacity of the Master and Wardens or either of them to serve as member or members of the Grand Lodge, in such an event it shall be the right of the lodge so affected at a regular communication to elect by a majority vote a Master Mason in good standing to each vacancy; and any person so elected to a vacancy shall be vested with all the powers and duties of the original member.

At the conclusion of the installation ceremonies, Brother Caston, in behalf of the brethren, assaulted the Grand Secretary, Bro. Miller, with a watch chain and appurtenances, together with other mementoes of affectionate regard. Bro. Miller is under the impression that they are constructed of gold—this is gathered from his entertaining response.

A very entertaining and valuable report on correspondence is the joint work of brethren Huggins and Fountain. Bro. H. notices criticisms upon the controversy with Missouri. Although the difficulty has been amicably adjusted, we remain of the opinion that a Grand Lodge owes it to the entire Fraternity, that it maintain its jurisdictional rights at all and every hazard. Masons in their best estate are but human. They are liable to err; and when the error (persisted in) is of a character that jeopardizes the welfare of the Fraternity, decisive action is not only justifiable, but necessary. New Mexico was correct in her position, and merits commendation rather than censure. We agree with Brother H., that if a judgment of expulsion has been set aside upon an appeal, the rights of a respondent should not be impaired by virtue of the discipline of the lodge. He cannot comprehend "any sense or propriety in requiring the Master of a lodge to have a 'degree' about which every Master Mason in the lodge may be profoundly ignorant." That is the opinion in Illinois. He approves a decision, that the arrest of a charter suspends members indebted to the body for dues. There is not a particle of justification for the position, that a Mason can be deprived of a solitary right, except an opportunity be given for defense. He approves the single ballot for the degrees; thinks that a member that won't pay dues is better out than in a lodge; condemns the mileage system; thinks that lodges should be permitted to determine the propriety of charity to non-affiliates in life or death. F. does not think with H., that work in lodges should be performed on Sunday. The same author is hostile to conferring degrees "out of time"; condemns the practice of vouching for those who have not presented further claims to visitation than that of having been seen in a chapter; does not think that a simple objection should bar advancement, and is of the sorry opinion that a *virtual*, or Chapter Past Master, may be recognized as an *actual*. H. does not concur in the doctrine, that three can open a lodge and transact business.

F. devotes a good deal of attention to Maine upon two topics. The first, introduces a question suggesting the propriety of making Masons of those who do not hesitate, when occasion requires, to renounce the Institution. We have heretofore expressed the opinion, that any religious denomination that assumes the direction of conscience, so far that its authority is acknowledged supreme touching the relations of its communicants to other organizations, cannot with any degree of propriety be represented in lodge. Men have an indefeasible right to their opinions; but they are without right, as high-minded men, to place themselves in a position that antagonizes honest conviction, in any direction. If a person, as he thinks, cannot be fitted for the future except at the expense of renouncing the association of brethren to whom he has pledged manhood and honor, he has disgraced himself. It would be much to his advantage in this life and in the *life to come*, if he had not practiced unnecessary, and uncalled-for deception.

The second topic discussed by Bro Fountain, is the propriety of resisting all efforts to subordinate the Craft to other organizations, notwithstanding they may have originated with Masons. It is a pleasure to find him sound in these directions.

The brethren of Illinois will be disappointed in not finding a review of their jurisdiction. Were not our printed proceedings received?

M. W. John B. Wootten, Las Vegas, Grand Master.

R. W. David J. Miller, Santa Fe, Grand Secretary.

KANSAS, 1883.

The twenty-seventh annual communication was held at Topeka, February 21st. As is customary in this enterprising jurisdiction, there was a large representation from constituent lodges, and of past officers.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. William Cowgill, is not embellished with customary platitudes. He commences and ends his discourse with a recapitulation of his official transactions—something worthy of imitation. He relates proceedings against the Master of a lodge involving charges. On the day of their reception he suspended the brother from the functions of his office, at the same time issuing a summons commanding him to appear before the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication to answer. The order for suspension was subsequently executed, and the insignia of office, with other effects appertaining to his position, placed in the hands of the Senior Warden. There is a reasonable and well recognized presumption in law, that a supposed offender is guiltless until otherwise, judicially, determined. Acting in the light of principles that are at the basis of civilized government, the Grand Lodge of Illinois would have demanded, in a similar case, that the defendant should be cited to appear before a commission of past or present Masters, to show cause why he should not be deprived of his official honors. If upon such hearing, the Grand Master (with the record of the examination before him) determined that the charges warranted his interference, he would have suspended the aggressor from his official chair until the coming annual communication of the Grand Body. We protest against the assumption, so frequently entertained by Masons, that a brother can be, lawfully, shorn of any right, except as the result of an impartial hearing. There is nothing in *Masonry* that justifies or necessitates any other course. If a man commit murder in the streets of Topeka, with a hundred witnesses to the transaction, civilized law will not tolerate the assumption, that a court be permitted to inflict a penalty in the absence of trial and judicial condemnation. Why treat a Mason with less consideration?

The Grand Master is very pronounced in hostility to the loose methods of lodges in conducting finances. He particularly refers to non-collections of dues, and the failure to be secured against loss by fire. The Grand Secretary, Brother Brown, draws attention to the latter, and upon his recommendation it was sub-

mitted, that, "the Grand Lodge has a right to require of the lodges to effect reasonable insurance upon their property." We regret that this recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence was not made mandatory. Its influences upon other jurisdictions, would have been salutary.

The Grand Master next directs attention to a want of uniformity in lodge by-laws, but more particularly to the fact that many are in conflict with the organic law of the Grand Lodge. The committee to which the subject was referred, reported the following order. It was adopted :

That the by-laws of all the lodges in this jurisdiction be and the same are hereby declared inoperative, null and void from and after the next ensuing meeting of this Grand Lodge, except only such by-laws as shall have received the approval of the Grand Master. And, further, that no by-laws made by any lodge after the close of the present session of this Grand Lodge shall be operative until the same have been approved by the Grand Master.

He also recommended our system of D. D. G. Masters ; but as this plan involved considerable expense, if such officers were required to visit the lodges of his district once per year, it was concluded to submit a series of questions to lodges, to be sent with blank returns, each year, as follows :

Has your lodge conferred any degrees during the past year, without giving the lecture appertaining to the degree, as provided in Section 25, Grand Lodge By-Laws ?

Has your lodge conferred any degrees out of time, without a dispensation from the Grand Master ?

Has your lodge conferred the second or third degree during the past year, on any candidate who has not made suitable proficiency in the preceding degree, and been examined in open lodge at a regular meeting ?

How much of the lectures of the first and second degrees do you require the candidate for advancement to learn ?

Has your lodge transacted any business during past year, either at regular or special meeting, with less than seven members of your own lodge present ?

Has your lodge been opened without the Master or one of the Wardens being present, or some one authorized by one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge ?

What is the total amount the members of your lodge owe for dues at date of this report ?

What is the largest amount any one member owes for dues ?

Have you used during the past year any printed "Key," purporting to be the Work of Kansas ?

Do you know of any member of your lodge who has used such "Key ?"

Have you in any manner, either by donation or otherwise, evaded Section 23, Grand Lodge By-Laws, which provides that the three degrees shall not be conferred for less than \$30.00 ?

Do you always specially notify every member when you have trials ?

We are not certain but the plan is a good one, if lodges are compelled to regard the regulation.

Fifteen new lodges were authorized.

The Grand Master decided that "the refusal of a lodge to receive a petition for the degrees of Masonry does not operate as a rejection. The applicant can have his petition presented at next meeting, and every subsequent regular meeting until it is received." Correct, if he can find a member to present it.

The Grand Secretary, M. W. Bro. John H. Brown, P. G. M., presented a very elaborate report. We find the Grand Lodge the possessor of \$5,500, United States securities. He levels terrific blows at "Masonic parasites." These seem to have concentrated their forces, and Kansas is once more "bleeding." He recommends that all applicants for charity or visitation produce documentary evidence of their standing before receiving attention. The Grand Lodge did not act upon the suggestion.

He has received a "pamphlet containing the constitution, statutes, and rules of order of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., (Ancient and York Rite) of Peru." Bro. Brown does not advise its recognition, as territorial changes may be consequent upon the recent war with Chili. We do not have any basis for the surmise, but our opinion is that the lodges of that country are the offsprings of Grand Orients. It will be seen, from other parts of this report, that we deny without reservation the authority of these bodies to authorize lodges; and insist that there cannot be a lawfully constituted lodge that is not the product of a Grand Lodge of symbolic Masons. Bro. Drummond holds that councils of R. & S. Masters were not justified in the surrender to chapters. We assent to the position, and also hold that a lodge surrendering itself to a Supreme Council is without claim to recognition while in that relation.

The Committee on Revision of the Constitution will report at the next annual.

It was determined that representatives to the Grand Lodge (one) receive actual mileage, five cents per mile one way; but no representative gets in advance of the sum contributed by his lodge. Sensible.

The Grand Lodge of Arizona received fraternal recognition.

We should give extracts from the oration of Bro. Brown, but for the interest we feel in his report on correspondence. "What is Masonry?" is his theme, and it is unnecessary to say that he treats the subject with his accustomed vigor and good sense. His report is one of the best that comes to our table. The one before us is very full, embracing a review of fifty-three Grand Bodies; seven for two years. It also occupies 209 pages, closely printed.

He is of the opinion, with the Grand Lodge of Illinois, that a member of a lodge should be dimitted upon his request, his dues being paid, and no charges of record against him. It is our personal opinion, that this construction of a Mason's relations to his lodge is subversive of its best interests.

As it seems, upon his recommendation, the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," was recognized, the year before, and, upon information from a private correspondent,

“that more than half the lodges in the Province were in obedience to the New Grand Lodge.” In the first place, there is no official information of the fact, if it be one. We do not believe that our immediate predecessor, Bro. Brown, would have overlooked a matter of so much importance; and for this reason we do not believe that the committee’s information was sufficient to warrant the hasty action of his Grand Lodge. In the second place, there have not been but few, if any, of the lodges of that community, in existence at the supposed organization of the “New Grand Lodge,” that have since accepted the situation. Whatever lodges, with possibly a few exceptions, that have been added to its register are those of its own creation, and cannot be recognized as factors in determining its regularity.

We should be glad to see our brethren of New South Wales in possession of a legitimate Grand Lodge, but can never recommend ballot-box stuffing to the favorable attention of the Masonic world.

Bro. Brown gives considerable attention to rejections, and is violently hostile to “perpetual jurisdiction” over ill-fated applicants. It is his opinion that three-fourths of rejections come of petty malevolence, envy, or other similar and inexcusable motives; and for this and other reasons he would limit the right of a lodge in the premises. In all this he has our personal sympathies. He stands squarely upon the correct doctrine of the rights of majorities in the organization of Grand Lodges, and makes liberal quotations from Bro. Fleming, Louisiana, upon the subject. We cannot forbear a quotation from his review of Maine. After completely dissecting atheism, he says:

They will bear in mind that atheism has its open advocates, and not forget that every atheist is at heart a factionist of the worst character, because he not only denies the source of all law, but derides the sanctions of law, as the invention of tyrants for the oppression of the mass of men. He it is who, under the pretense of equal rights, counsels opposition to that decent order, which is generated by obedience to, and enforcement of, law. According to him, trust in God is a figment of superstition, nourished by ignorance, and kept alive by cowardice, while the profession of brotherly love is but a cover under which to hide inordinate greed. The altar he curses as a stumbling-block, leading only to error and debasement; the courts and bar, while attempting to restrain violence and punish crime, he represents as a mechanism calculated only to curb independence and repress manly aspiration.

This picture is not overdrawn, for no allusion is made to the rotten licentiousness which finds a prominent place in his system of freedom. His code of morals, if drawn out in full, would restore the practices of the Corinthians, and his code of law, the statutes of the Assassins.

Fortunately, his theories have been uncovered by the hideous deeds of his merciless disciples. The country is fully apprised of the intentions of both, and know where they are ensconced, but not suppressed. Though driven from sight by the storm of public opinion, on the fall of the President, they yet lay in ambush for the occurrence of some carelessness on the part of the people, or casualty of nature, in order to rift the State and overwhelm the friends of law and the patrons of peace. To say that such an event cannot well happen in this country, is to blind one’s eyes to the existence of a wide-spread, vicious literature, designed for, and devoured by, a wider-spread vicious class, and expect that peace and harmony, in spite of the well-known, rank growth of both, will prevail, property be secure, and human life sacred.

Brother Brown dissents from three decisions of Michigan. The first, that “a brother is not entitled, as of a right, to a dimit.” In Illinois, a brother is permitted to

go upon his own election, provided his dues are paid, and no charges appearing against him. Some of the difficulties in the way of a full acceptance of this law are found in determining what is an indebtedness, or dues, to the lodge. In some jurisdictions, it is correctly held that a member is responsible, pro rata, for the liabilities of his lodge at the time he makes application for release, if lodges are disposed to enforce the rule. Our experience has been that some of our best lodges have suffered, and the Fraternity dishonored, by members fleeing from these responsibilities. We would not hold a Mason to associations that were distasteful; but when he unaffiliates himself to avoid *just dues*, members should be allowed to determine its propriety.

Another objection to the law is found in an unwarranted assumption, that a Grand Body can dictate the membership of its constituents. It can prescribe uniform rules for the consideration of applications for degrees, or membership by affiliation, but we do not subscribe to the doctrine that a Grand Lodge can lawfully determine the wishes of brethren in the selection of their associates, whether to receive into or absolve membership; because, if it can dimit without the assent of members, it is a reasonable presumption that it is invested with authority to provide that unaffiliates can also unite without their concurrence. Under our law, and the law advocated by Bro. Brown, the *Grand Lodge* dimit.

Again, he dissents from the opinion, that a member suspended for non-payment of dues, should not be allowed to resume membership at pleasure, on liquidation of the indebtedness for which the penalty was inflicted. Our impressions upon this subject will be found elsewhere. We cannot subscribe to the views of our distinguished brother. When he will provide a successful plan for the maintenance of lodges, other than that now generally practiced, he will have our cordial thanks and support. He expends a good deal of excellent rhetoric upon the subject, but neither rhetoric nor sentimentalism will secure means *absolutely* necessary to the life of the Fraternity.

Our jurisdiction has friendly notice for the year 1881. He says the address of Grand Master Scott "abounds in facts, practical suggestions and sound advice," and quotes liberally from his address. He also compliments Brother Brown with having submitted "the most elaborate, complete report which he has examined from any Grand Lodge in the world," and thinks, if the brethren will read it, "that it will yield handsome returns."

The Kansas Bro. Brown, does not think the degree of P. M. a necessity—correct; favors balloting for each degree; expresses gratification that Grand Lodges are growing cautious in the organization of new lodges, notwithstanding the rapid increase of lodges in Kansas; thinks that lodges should not be established "unless started with twenty active Masons"; does not adopt the opinion "that the arrest of a charter suspends members"; is not very much enamored of the prerogatives of Grand Masters; does not concur in the opinion that lodges should not be permitted the occupancy of halls of other associations; that Masons should not be allowed to

associate with other institutions in mortuary services; that an E. A., who cannot perfect himself in rituals should not be advanced, and is hostile to affiliation fees.

If Bro. Brown will turn to the proceedings of Illinois for 1882, he will understand why we are under the necessity of laying aside his very able and comprehensive review.

M. W. George S. Green, Manhattan, Grand Master.

M. W. John H. Brown, P. G. M., Wyandotte, Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1882.

The first quarterly communication was held March 1st, one hundred and seven lodges represented. R. W. Past Grand Master, Samuel C. Perkins, read a very fraternal memorial to the memory of R. W. Bro. Past Grand Master, Alfred R. Potter.

It is a pleasure to find that at this communication a liberal donation was made for the relief of a body of Jewish refugees, who had been driven from their homes, in the old world, by persecution.

The second quarterly communication was held June 7th. The particular feature of the session was the adjudication of a complaint against a lodge, and the acting Master thereof, for initiating, passing and raising a candidate lacking in physical qualifications. The committee of investigation made an extended report. From it, and the subsequent action of the Grand Lodge, it appears that the *brother* was stricken from membership, the lodge and offending Master escaping punishment. The question suggested is this: by what law of fraternity is the entirely innocent party to a transaction punished, and the violators of well-known law permitted to escape a penalty? In our jurisdiction, the innocent initiate would not have suffered because of the blunders of the lodge.

Now comes preparations perfected for the sesqui-centennial celebration of the organization of the Grand Lodge. This affair took place on the 24th day of June. It is impossible, in a review, to give even a faint idea of the magnitude and importance of the exercises of the occasion. The addresses of all the brethren are published. That of Brother Pearson Church, on the "Growth of the Grand Lodge," embraces the following historical statements:

On St. John's Day, 24th June, in the year of Light 5732, there was held for the first time in the Province of Pennsylvania, and in this city of Philadelphia, a Grand Lodge of the Ancient and

Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons ; and at the same time Grand Officers for its government were duly chosen.

There had been, indeed, prior to that time, Masons sojourning here who used to meet together as a lodge under the auspices of a Grand Lodge of England.

Yet this day, one hundred and fifty years ago, is to us, as Pennsylvania Masons, "the beginning of days." (It is a coincidence to be noticed in passing, that it was then, as it is now, the Saturday of the week.)

It does not fall within the scope of my remarks to unravel the network of intricacies which surrounds the Masonic jurisdiction of England during the last century, nor to rehearse the story of the consequent uncertainties of authority which exist in the chronicles of this earliest Grand Lodge. It is sufficient to remark that at one time there were two or more Grand Lodges in England, and two Grand Lodges at the same time claiming jurisdiction in Pennsylvania. The older body did not long survive the political revolution of the Colonies.

Our present Grand Lodge derives its real origin from "The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, 'according to the old constitutions' granted by His Royal Highness Prince Edwin, at York, in the year of our Lord 926."

The Grand Warrant of our authority was issued on the 20th of June, 1764.

The Grand Lodge thus organized remained as a provincial Grand Lodge under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, known as the "Ancients," until, on the 25th of September, 1786, it was unanimously resolved by the members that it was improper that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should remain any longer under the authority of any foreign Grand Lodge ; and thus the old Provincial Grand Lodge became an institution of the past.

We must be excused from accepting his statement that "Ancient Masonry consisted of four degrees." The fourth, the Royal Arch, to which he refers, prior to its constitution as a separate organization, was conferred as an honorarium, but was not an integral part of the symbolic degrees. As it seems to us, it could, with equal propriety, be assumed that the degree of Past Master was also "ancient" Craft Masonry.

We were much interested in the address of Bro. Clayton. It is of great historical importance ; nevertheless, in some important particulars it does not seem to corroborate the researches of Bro. Church. We suppose that Massachusetts brethren will give the subject attention.

The paper of Bro. Samuel Harper, on "the relation of our subordinate lodges to our Grand Lodge," is one of the best upon the record. We feel keen disappointment in not having it in our power to give it to our readers. One brief quotation must suffice :

Sovereignty is one of the most essential doctrines of the Craft, and without it it would be impossible to secure peaceful relations among so large a body of Freemasons as now exists throughout the world. It asserts and maintains the dignity and majesty of Grand Lodge. It protects the lodge in the exercise of the inherent powers from trouble within, and from invasion from without, securing to it the territorial limits necessary for its preservation and perpetuation, and promulgating the unerring tests by which the true may be known from the false, the legitimate from the spurious. It ascertains the true relations which should exist between Grand Jurisdictions and enforces the principles upon which universal peace, good-will and fellowship can be maintained and cultivated throughout the Fraternity. In a word, it is the life-giving power of harmony and order throughout the Masonic world.

Many other productions were read by some of the best minds of the jurisdiction, the exercises of the occasion closing with the indigenous banquet.

At the quarterly communication of September 6th, an appeal was considered, involving the rights of a brother to exercise his prerogatives in voting upon a petition for the degrees. From the report of the Committee on Appeals, to which the case was referred, we infer that the brother had voted to reject a candidate, and upon being questioned, admitted the fact, giving his reasons therefor; upon which charges were preferred, followed by suspension. The committee take the correct ground, that "the right of a member of a lodge to use the black ball according to his own conscience cannot be questioned." The committee further say: "However puerile or unjust the reason he consents voluntarily to give for its use (the black ball) may appear to others, if to him it was regarded as his duty as a Master Mason, he is protected in its use." Upon this subject the Grand Lodge of Illinois is very pronounced. Our law says: "The right of every member of a lodge to the secret ballot for initiation, advancement, or for membership, is inherent and absolute, and the lawful and legitimate exercise of such right shall not be questioned by the Master, the lodge, the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge; and if any member shall be proved to have been actuated by unworthy motives in the exercise of this right, or shall willfully use the ballot to interrupt legitimate labors, or mar the peace and harmony of the lodge, or shall expose the character of his own vote before, at the time or after casting it, or shall attempt to ascertain the character of the vote of any other member, he shall be liable to Masonic discipline and punishment."

The last quarterly communication of the year was held December 6th. The financial transactions of the year were then examined and adjusted. The annual communication was held December 27th, R. W. Bro. Samuel B. Dick, Grand Master, presiding. His address is a good production, and does honor to both head and heart. He announces the conviction of every true Mason, that "Masonry without God (not *a* God) is a body without a soul; an empty casket from which the jewel it was meant to contain has been taken away." He congratulates the Grand Lodge that "the year just closed has been one of unabated prosperity." He also reports that, with cash now in the sinking fund, the debt of the Grand Body has been reduced to \$1,026,850, and expresses gratification, that he finds finances in such good condition. His visitations have been numerous, and attended with good results. He urges brethren to maintain landmarks. Will he or Brother Vaux define them? We ask this, because of the wide diversity of opinion upon the subject. At the conclusion of this address, the officers of the Grand Lodge, elected at the quarterly of December 6th, were installed. R. W. Bro. Conrad B. Day, Grand Master, then delivered an appropriate address. He warns the brethren against a growing disposition to disregard the landmarks of physical qualifications, and says that he will "promptly act by the power and authority in me vested, and strike the name of all such persons from the roll of the lodge, to which they have become admitted, and bring the offending brethren to trial before their own lodge or the Grand Lodge." Is it the law of Pennsylvania that a Master can be tried by his lodge? The Grand Master, with his immediate predecessor, deprecates office hunt-

ing; still, ambitious brethren will engage in the disreputable practice. The business of the communication concluded with an announcement of appointed officers and committees.

R. W. Brother Richard Vaux, P. G. M., reviews fifty Grand Lodges; seventeen for two years. We never tire of hearing from this distinguished brother; neither do we read his reports without having added to our store of useful information.

In his review of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, he remarks:

Our esteemed Brother Singleton, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, in his report is as critical as he is careful. If our esteemed brother wishes a public meeting to adopt a uniform code for Grand Lodges, that is one thing; if this public meeting and this code are to be without authority, controlling or directory, that is another thing. We salute our brother in the bonds of Masonic fraternity.

Yes, we want just such a meeting of the best men of our jurisdictions; for we are convinced that such gatherings would soon harmonize many conflicting opinions

In his review of Minnesota, he says:

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is from the pen of our distinguished brother A. T. C. Pierson, and, like all he has ever written, is admirable in style, complete, concise and interesting. We are gratified to find that Brother Pierson coincides with us, that three or more lodges, in a territory where no Grand Lodge exists, being a minority of the lodges, cannot form a Grand Lodge.

Notwithstanding this, he is not of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Arizona has not been lawfully constituted, although it is undeniable that a majority of lodges *did* enter into the organization.

His notice of Illinois is fraternal. He compliments both Bros. Scott and Brown; the latter, as a brilliant writer. We should give more attention to Bro. Vaux, if we were not compelled to respect the orders of our Grand Lodge.

R. W. Bro. Conrad B. Day, Philadelphia, Grand Master.

R. W. Michael Nesbit, Philadelphia, Grand Secretary.

QUEBEC, 1883.

The Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction assembled in the ancient city of Quebec on the 31st day of January. An emergent communication was held in the village of West Shefford, on the 13th day of May, 1882, for the purpose of laying the corner-

stone of a church edifice ; M. W. Brother John H. Graham, Grand Master, being present and administering the ceremonial of the occasion. Lodges were well represented at the annual communication, and so were Past Grand Officers. The address of M. W. Brother Graham is one of the most scholarly productions of the year, and it is truly unfortunate that the limitations of our paper will not admit of its publication in full. After nine consecutive years of active official life, he lays aside the symbol of his exalted position, not only with the hearty benedictions of the Craft of his jurisdiction, but with the fraternal respect and admiration of the reading Masons of the continent. No Craftsman ever came in contact with him who was not impressed with his erudition, firmness and genial disposition.

He pays a tribute of respect to the memory of P. G. M., M. W. Brother, T. D. Harington, who died January 13th, 1882, and widely known for his devotion to the Fraternity. His home was in Prescott, directly across the St. Lawrence from the home of our infancy and childhood, Ogdensburg. The Grand Master also alludes to the attempt upon the life of the Queen ; and, in unison with *men* of every civilized community, congratulates Her Majesty upon her fortunate escape.

The Grand Master refers to inter-Grand Lodge representation, and is of the impression that brethren of Quebec should hold but one commission. If these honors were distributed, and active Masons selected for such positions, the system would soon become as useful as it is now ornamental. In some of our Grand Lodges, Grand Representatives are required to make annual (verbal) reports, however brief, giving such information as may have come to their knowledge regarding the bodies they represent.

One new lodge was ushered into existence.

Brother Graham urges consolidation of lodges, and entertains but a poor opinion of weak and inefficient bodies. He recognizes the fact that too many lodges induce an anxiety for an increase of membership, not compatible with the highest welfare of the Craft. He makes pleasant mention of a "peaceful territorial invasion" by about one thousand of the brethren, and their ladies, of Vermont.

We regret to find him urging the erection of Masonic halls. It may be advisable for our Canadian fraters to engage in such enterprises ; but their history in this country is a record of discontent, and frequently of contention. If the local Fraternity, or if Grand Lodges can "pay as they go," halls can be erected, or public charities inaugurated with safety ; but if they are to be undertaken upon ephemeral enthusiasm only, there is but a single sequence resulting. Not a few of our Grand Lodges are burdened beyond endurance in this direction ; and, for the sake of unity and *fraternal* prosperity, it is to be hoped that such ventures may rest upon other foundations than *promises*.

The Grand Master presents a scrap of history, quite as interesting to Masons upon this side of the river as to those most directly concerned. In 1792, the Right Worshipful Brother, the Duke of Kent, and father of Her Majesty, Victoria, was

installed Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Canada, English Registry. The jewels of office are now in the possession of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and, of course, highly prized. They are thus inscribed: "Prince Edward, the first R. W. Grand Master of Ancient Masons of Canada"; and on the reverse, "R. W. Grand Lodge, Lower Canada."

It is said of him:

On an important occasion and amidst peculiar circumstances, during a brief address, with deep emotion, he said: "Let there never more be heard amongst you the words, 'the King's old and new subjects,' 'the French and English inhabitants,' *'you are all the king's Canadian subjects.'*" And at another time while presiding in lodge, a brother in speaking upon a question, addressed him as "Your Royal Highness," whereupon the R. W. Provincial Grand Master said, "Worshipful Brother, there are no Royal Highnesses here, *we are all brethren.*"

On the suggestion of the Grand Master, the honorary rank of Past Grand Master was conferred upon R. W. Bro. George Otis Tyler, of Vermont, and upon the Venerable Great Prior of the Diminution, R. W. Brother, Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore. We congratulate these brethren upon their good fortune.

Brother Graham next makes mention of the anti-Masonic movement. In this country, it excites no apprehension for the safety of the Craft; on the contrary, the general *complaint* is, that wherever this kind of opposition is the most emphatic there lodges are the most thrifty. As a financial question, Grand Lodges could well afford to employ these Latter Day Saints to lecture in their jurisdictions.

In his review of Rites, the Grand Master errs in two propositions: first, that it is a landmark of the Fraternity "that ancient Masonry includes only what is known as Craft and Capitular Masonry." If our education is not at fault, the Royal Arch was introduced as an honorarium, long subsequent to the revival of 1717. The ancient constitutions (Anderson's) make no mention of the degree as a part or section of the symbolic system; and if memory is not at fault, it is nowhere alluded to as having any official relations to the Craft prior to 1813. At the "union" of that year, in England, it was tacked to the lodge; but thereafter abandoned, to take its present distinct position as a governing body. With all due deference to the learning of our distinguished brother, we do not acquiesce in the opinion that *Ancient Craft Masonry* embraced aught else but the degrees of E. A., F. C., and M. M. He next errs in tacitly assuming that the constitutions of the Scottish Rite ever did include jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees. The oldest Supreme Council now in existence, the Southern Supreme Council of the United States, organized in 1801, has never, as we understand it, made pretensions in this direction; neither has its sister jurisdiction, the Northern Supreme Council. Bro. Graham seems to confound Supreme Councils with "Grand Orients." The latter originated in France, by inducing lodges to merge their interests in a system that should embrace the three degrees; hence their distinctive name. These bodies have so-called Grand Lodges, but these are submissive to the government of a self-constituted oligarchy; and for this reason the Grand Lodge of Illinois has persistently declined to recognize any person as a Mason who has not been created by the authority of a *sovereign independent Grand*

Lodge. Bro. Graham has probably been led into error by writers upon this subject. Bro. McClenechan, in the introduction to his book of the A. & A. Rite, says: "While the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite commence with the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, or Companion, and Master Mason, yet, in the United States, all authority over these degrees by Supreme Councils is *waived*, and they are exclusively administered by the blue or symbolic lodges. In other countries, the first three degrees are given in Lodges of Perfection." Italics ours.

First, in reply, there is nothing in the constitutions of 1762 or 1786 that warrants the assumption of Brother McClenechan; neither is any authority found in the constitutions of his own jurisdiction for his position. Secondly, a Supreme Council has nothing to *waive*. This arrogation reminds us of the Devil, who in some way became of the impression that empires were at his disposal.

The whole question is a reminder to the Craft that every pretention in this direction should be *stamped* out; and the only way to accomplish the work is to reject, unreservedly, every appearance of recognizing, directly or indirectly, anything that comes to us from other sources than *independent sovereign Grand Lodges of symbolic Masons*. Brethren who have extended a welcome to Cuba, and Grand Orients, will some day repent of their folly. Mark what we tell you.

By referring to the printed proceedings of our Grand Body, it will be found that the objection to the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of Cuba and Colon" rests entirely in the fact that a large majority of lodges entering into that organization, are the creations of Grand Orients. During the writer's administration of the affairs of this jurisdiction, two gentlemen from Brazil applied for visitation. Upon investigation it was found that they received the "symbolic degrees" in a lodge working by virtue of the authority of the Grand Orient of that empire. Their papers being conclusive on this point, we instructed the lodge, to which application was made, to decline recognition, and upon the grounds heretofore stated. This action of the Grand Master was confirmed by Grand Lodge. In view of the difficulties surrounding the multiplication of rites, the Grand Master recommends the establishment of "a Grand Council of Rites for the Province of Quebec." We shall wait with considerable anxiety to know the result of his suggestions.

He urged the recognition of the Grand Spanish Independent Grand Lodge of Spain, having its Grand East at Seville. He also recommended the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Arizona. Of the former, we know nothing of its institution. It may or it may not embrace the identical rat that is found in the Cuban meal sack. Will wait developments.

The Grand Lodge concurred in the recommendations of the Grand Master; and also thought with him that the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales" should embrace a majority of lodges of that province, before its request for recognition could receive consideration. This matter has been noticed in another place. We sincerely hope that sentimentalism will not have further prominence, in considering this question from a legal standpoint. Bro. Graham intimates that if "unjustifiable and un-

Masonic means continue to be, or should hereafter be, taken to prevent this desirable and legitimate consummation, the Grand Lodge of Quebec may then deem it to be her duty to consider what action should be taken by her under such circumstances." This sounds like a sly threat; nevertheless we do not believe that our Quebec brethren will ever be induced to sacrifice principle upon the altar of vindictiveness. There is nothing to hinder the lodges of New South Wales from uniting for a Grand Lodge. When a majority of them do this, the Grand Lodge of Illinois will be only too glad to extend the hand of fraternal welcome.

The next topic discussed by Grand Master Graham is an exhaustive review of difficulties with the Grand Lodge of England. Our readers will understand that the Mother Grand Lodge has three lodges within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Bro. Graham intimates that the trouble is in a fair way of adjustment. The Masons of our sister jurisdiction have suffered patiently under the absurd position of the Grand Lodge of England; much longer than would any other Supreme Body upon the continent. She presumes to deny territorial rights to others, that she is constantly arrogating to herself. There is not any doctrine so generally accepted by the Fraternity of the world as the independent sovereignty of lawfully constituted Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge of England is pertinaciously insisting upon her jurisdictional rights in this direction, and has gone so far, within a few months, as to deny the right of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba to organize a lodge in a dependency of the British Crown, though the territory thereof is not occupied by a Grand Lodge. But to the paper of Bro. Graham. After a quotation from Brothers Drummond and Vaux, he says:

STATEMENT AND RECAPITULATION.

I deem it well, also, at this time, to call attention to some of the inter-jurisdictional laws of the Craft, and to recapitulate some of the important, fundamental principles involved in the formation and proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

1. That it was the inherent right and bounden duty of the Craft, without exterior consent, and without let or hindrance from any source, to form a Grand Lodge having exclusive sovereign jurisdiction within the Province of Quebec, after "the Province of Canada" was, by "the British North America Act, 1867, severed into two separate and distinct provinces, called the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario."
2. That all the private lodges in the Province were, by circular duly signed, requested to be constitutionally represented at the convention held for the purpose of forming this Grand Lodge.
3. That at least three duly represented private lodges must unite in the establishment of a Grand Lodge, and that the number of lodges thus co-operating should constitute a majority of all the regular private lodges existing within the territory for which the sovereign Grand Body is formed; and that the union and co-operation of all the lodges so situated is supremely desirable, when practicable.
4. That more than three, and they constituting a majority of all the regular lodges within the Province, were duly represented in the convention at which the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed.
5. It is the duty of every private lodge situated within the territorial jurisdiction of a regularly formed Grand Lodge, but which, through any cause, was not represented at its organization, to become, at an early day thereafter, of allegiance to the new Grand Body, and to be enrolled on its

registry ; or, upon its refusal, it may be deemed and declared to be an irregular lodge in not submitting to the lawfully constituted Masonic sovereignty of the country.

6. That upon the formation of a Grand Lodge, it is not required to issue new warrants to the lodges which united in its establishment, or to those which subsequently become of its allegiance ; but that an endorsement of the transference of allegiance may be made on the margin of the charter of the adhering lodge or lodges.

7. That at the formation of a Grand Lodge, in the absence of a Grand Master or Past Grand Master of another Grand Lodge, the oldest Past Master of a private lodge present may install the Grand Master elect.

8. That from its formation every regularly constituted Grand Lodge, as to its privileges, prerogatives and duties, and as to whatever else of right appertains to a Grand Lodge of Freemasons, is the peer of every other regular Grand Lodge, and no other Grand Lodge can lawfully exercise Masonic Craft authority within its territorial jurisdiction.

9. That upon the consensus of a majority of sister Grand Lodges as to the right of existence, and the regularity of the formation of a new Grand Lodge, the remaining regular Grand Lodges should deem themselves to be bound by the award duly pronounced, of their sister Masonic sovereignties, and seek the establishment of inter-jurisdictional relations with the new territorially supreme Grand Body.

10. That any Grand Lodge may charter private lodges in any territory unoccupied by a local sovereign Grand Lodge, but the exercise of this right is with propriety restricted to unoccupied territories belonging to the country within whose domain the chartering Grand Lodge is situated, or to exterior countries within whose limits a Grand Lodge does not exist.

11. That a Grand Lodge cannot rightfully constitute a new lodge, or continue to exercise jurisdiction over any lodge formally chartered by it, after the regular formation of a Grand Lodge within the territory in which said private lodge is situated.

12. That a Grand Lodge cannot rightfully extend to, or receive from, another Grand Lodge, qualified or conditional recognition, or lawfully establish inter-jurisdictional relations based thereon.

13. That a Grand Lodge violating any of the essential landmarks of the Order, should be deemed and declared to be an irregular body, as long as such violation of the constitutions of the Fraternity is persisted in.

14. That any order or organization allied to ancient Craft Masonry, by requiring their candidates for admission thereto to be Freemasons, should be deemed and declared to have forfeited said alliance, should they willfully violate, or endeavor to annul the landmarks, laws and constitutions of ancient Freemasonry.

15. That the several Federal Provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada, and the colonies throughout the British Empire, having local constitutional government, are severally as much entitled to form and to have Grand Lodges, possessing and exercising exclusive sovereign jurisdiction within their respective geographical and legislative boundaries, as are England, Scotland and Ireland, as component parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or as are the several Federal States and organized Territories of the United States of America, or as are any separate and distinct kingdoms, or the like.

* * * * *

COLONIAL MASONIC POLICY OF ENGLAND.

Sound Masonic policy is never at variance with the constitutional principles of the Order.

The Grand Lodge of England, it appears, has never hitherto extended unconditional and unqualified recognition to any Grand Lodge in any dependency of the British Empire, holding, it seems by implication at least, that said Grand Bodies are not the Masonic peers of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, and that consequently they are considered by her to be subordinate or *quasi* Grand Bodies.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec claims to be the peer of every other regular Grand Lodge, and will not accept conditional or qualified recognition, either expressed or implied, from England or any other Grand Lodge in the world.

The Grand Lodge of England, it appears, claims the right to exercise concurrent jurisdiction in every colony of the Empire.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec denies *in toto* this pretention of the Grand Lodge of England, and holds that she has the same right of Masonic jurisdiction within her territory that the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland claim to have within their respective geographical limits ; or if not, it would follow that Quebec would have as much right to have and to exercise Masonic jurisdiction in England as England has in Quebec.

The Grand Lodge of England holds that lodges of her constitution, wherever situated, may, at their will, make Freemasons of gentlemen irrespective of their Masonic domicile and residence.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec denies to the Grand Lodge of England the exercise of any such claim beyond the geographical limits of England ; and holds that no private lodge, without lawful permission, can rightfully make Freemasons of gentlemen who have not a twelve months Masonic residence within the local jurisdiction of said private lodges ; and also that any lodge otherwise using the rejected material of another sister lodge, is guilty of the grossest breach of Masonic faith and law ; and if such is persisted in, said lodge should be deemed and declared to be an irregular and clandestine lodge.

The Grand Lodge of England claims that a private lodge chartered by her in unoccupied territory, has the right, during its pleasure, and forever if it will, to continue its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, and to be supported by her in this pretention, after the said territory has been constitutionally occupied by a regularly formed Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec does not for a moment admit this pretention, but holds that it is the imperative duty of every private lodge which has been established in such unoccupied territory either to co-operate with the majority of its sister lodges in the regular formation of a Grand Lodge, or forthwith thereafter to become of obedience to the local sovereign Masonic authority when lawfully established ; or that upon refusing to do either, the recusant lodges may be dealt with as provided for in the constitutions of England, Scotland, and of others ; and in my opinion, the Grand Lodge of old Canada unlawfully bartered its birth-right of exclusive Masonic sovereignty, the acknowledgment of the possession of which she had justly received from nearly all the sovereign Grand Lodges of the United States—in accepting as she did, through M. W. Bro. the Earl of Zetland, G. M. of England, concurrent jurisdiction recognition from that Grand Body, than which, as it appears to me, no act could have been more short-sighted and unconstitutional, or, consequently, more detrimental to the interests of Freemasonry in Canada and elsewhere, as is shown by the condition of local and inter-jurisdictional Masonic affairs here and in other parts of the Empire at the present time, and which, if not speedily remedied, will, in all probability, be still worse in time to come. Was it to be supposed that such an unconstitutional compromise, fraught with such deplorable consequences, would stand through one generation of Craftsmen who know their Masonic rights and dare maintain them ? Impossible.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec holds, moreover, that while continuity of existence, at will, is conferred upon a lodge by its charter, continuity of G. L. allegiance and obedience is not, but that the latter must necessarily be transferred to the newly formed local Masonic sovereignty, or it may adopt the alternative of dissolution. The shadow even of the right to continuity of G. L. allegiance, at will, under such circumstances, never, in my opinion, fell upon the parchment of any regular charter ever granted, and no Grand Lodge could ever rightfully insert such a proviso, or have such implied therein, else the original chartering Grand Lodge, with the concurrence of its subordinates, would thereby have the power forever to prevent the formation of any other exclusively sovereign Grand Lodge, or only such as they should see fit to allow to be established ; all which is contrary to the inherent and indefeasible rights of the Craft.

The Grand Lodge of England has recently interchanged Grand Representatives with the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, U. S. A., and the fact is properly heralded on both sides of the Atlantic, and especially in England, as an important and significant international Masonic event. Now, the Grand Lodge of England has entered into these important fraternal inter-jurisdictional relations with the Grand Lodge of "the Empire State," from the mere fact, as no mean authority has intimated, that there are no lodges of her obedience within the territorial limits of that Grand Body, or she thereby acknowledges the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the Federal State of New York to be the peer of the M. W. the Grand Lodge of England, and hence lawfully entitled to exercise supreme Craft Masonic authority within her territorial jurisdiction. Now the Grand Lodge of the Federal State of New York fraternally acknowledges the Grand Lodge of the Federal Province of Quebec as her Masonic sovereign peer, duly entitled to all the Masonic Grand Lodge rights and prerogatives that she is herself, and hence what should be the relative position of England and Quebec? The answer is awaited.

I deem it to be of the utmost importance that the Craft in general, and especially in the British dependencies, be informed of the exact principles of inter-jurisdictional comity involved therein, as, in my opinion, the Grand Lodge of the State of New York could not rightfully, and would not, as I think, accept recognition from and interchange Grand Representatives with any Grand Body on the principle first stated above. It also appears to me that there are Grand Lodges of other States in the American Union with whom the Grand Lodge of England has declined to interchange Grand Representatives, on the ground that they are not Grand Lodges of sovereign States politically, and if such be the case will some wise one be pleased to inform us in what respect, as a State of the United States of America, as to its State and Federal rights, New York is superior to any other State in the Union, and if not, then her Grand Lodge is but the Masonic peer of the Grand Lodge of every other State, even of the smallest

Moreover, it surely cannot be the policy of the mother Grand Lodge of England to make a distinction in her dealings with the Grand Lodges of separate and independent nations and the Grand Lodges of her own dependencies, and that too in any way to the disadvantage of the latter!

We can accept the positions of Brother Graham, excepting No. 10. We cannot assent to the proposition that Grand Lodges, of right, ought to be circumscribed by national boundaries in planting the Institution where Grand Lodges do not exist. We have already occupied over-much time on the questions involved in this review, still we hope that every Mason of Illinois will read attentively the able production of Grand Master Graham.

The report of the Grand Secretary, R. W. John H. Isaacson, reports the general prosperity of the jurisdiction. The Grand Treasurer, R. W. I. H. Stearns, shows a balance of about seven thousand dollars, four thousand of which is invested in six per cent. securities.

The reports of District Deputies are full, and show much active work.

The Mormon circular of R. W. Christopher Deihl, Utah, was read and approved. The Committee on the "State of Masonry" make an elaborate report, endorsing the view of the Grand Master upon the various subjects presented by him, at the same time directing that his various addresses be published. We hope that Brother Isaacson will forward us a copy.

Brother J. Fred. Walker submitted a report on correspondence, by topics. Illinois is frequently referred to, but particularly the report of the Committee on

Jurisprudence, 1881, of which M. W. Bro. Robbins is chairman. We hope that Bro. Walker may conclude to endorse the general plan of such papers.

M. W. E. R. Johnson, Stanstead, Grand Master.

R. W. John H. Isaacson, Montreal, Grand Secretary.

WYOMING, 1882.

The eighth annual communication was in session in Laramie City, October 10th. All lodges of the jurisdiction, five, were present by their representatives. M. W. Brother Robert Wilson, Grand Master, presided. We had the pleasure of meeting this eminent Wyoming Mason, and was grateful for the opportunity afforded us of being of some small service, in the hour of his deep sorrow over the loss of his brother.

The annual address of the Grand Master is brief. His labors were light, not many demands having been made upon his attention. He visited all the lodges of his charge, and found them enjoying both harmony and general prosperity.

On July 26th, the Grand Master was engaged in laying the corner-stone of the Morris Presbyterian Church edifice, in Rawlins.

The report of the Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. John H. Symons, is quite elaborate. He notices the circular of R. W. Deihl, Grand Secretary of Utah, on the Mormon embroglio, and endorses the sentiments therein expressed; and so did the Grand Lodge. Statistical tables show lodge membership of 384, a gain of 32 for the year. Bro. Symons notices fifteen Grand Lodges that are without representation near the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, among them, Illinois. We call the attention of M. W. Bro. Browning to this matter.

A Committee on Grand Lodge Library was organized.

A special report of the Committee on Correspondence recommended the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales," and the Grand Lodge of Arizona. Concurred in. The committee did not appear to have a profound regard for the will of majorities, in extending fraternal acknowledgment to the first. We sincerely hope that Grand Lodges that have disregarded a well-known law in representative organization will reconsider the matter. It is not a safe proceeding to

tolerate minority absolutism in governing departments of the Craft. We give a selection from the oration of the Grand Master, delivered on the occasion of laying the corner-stone heretofore mentioned :

Although Freemasonry has lived through ages of dim uncertainty, during which time empires have been crushed, thrones have crumbled, and dynasties have fallen ; gone through vicissitudes, wars and revolutions, and has witnessed the rise and growth of all the civilized nations now on the face of the earth, yet its eye is not dim, nor its strength failing, as evidenced by this large concourse of friends to-day. No, it has come out of the conflict stronger, brighter and more lasting by the fiery ordeal through which it has passed. It has no known Alpha, and its Omega will only be when the trump of Gabriel proclaims the funeral of the human race and sounds the dirge of time. Therefore, my brethren, let us to-day renew our pledges to this grand old Institution, which has for its motto, Glory be to God on high and on earth peace and good will to man.

There is but little poetry in our composition, and we rarely stop to ponder over such effusions ; nevertheless, became interested in the oration of Bro. Stephen W. Downey, written in blank verse.

The report on correspondence is by the Grand Secretary, Brother John H. Symons. He does not think that a dimitted Mason, residing in one jurisdiction, may apply to, and affiliate with a lodge in another, and is of the opinion that the doctrine is in derogation of Grand Lodge sovereignty. There is not a Grand Lodge upon the continent that is more jealous of its jurisdictional rights than is the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Yet our law explicitly provides that an unaffiliate can apply to any lodge for membership, "without regard to time or place." He is also of the view that a person applying for a dimit can be estopped of his application by an objection. This may be true under provisions of law that provide for a ballot in such cases ; but when it is provided that a member can dimit of his own election, by payment of dues, an objection, because of the *probability* of charges, could not be successfully urged.

Illinois, in 1881, receives very fraternal notice, and the action of Grand Lodge, in determining the questions before it, approved ; particularly that relating to compulsory service in caring for the sick. Bro. Brown's report is pronounced excellent, and Grand Master Scott's notice of the decease of Brother President Garfield, quoted entire.

Brother Symons approves the single ballot for the three degrees ; condemns the mileage and per diem system, and seems to approve the position of the Grand Master of Kansas, that a Mason suspended for non-payment of dues should be restored, without formal action of the lodge, when he liquidates his liabilities. As an abstract proposition, it has the appearance of justice ; but when it is understood that non-payment becomes an *offense*, and suspension only follows ample notice of a delinquent's neglect or refusal to pay, it will be found that to permit him to act his pleasure, to come and go as it suits his convenience, would be gross injustice to the lodge. When a member suffers absolute suspension for any cause, he is as much debarred the rights of Masonry as though expelled ; and for this reason, if for no other, the will of the brethren should be consulted in restoration. Bro. Symons dis-

sents from the suggestion that three members should be permitted to open a lodge and transact business. We have noticed this subject elsewhere. He is opposed to perpetual jurisdiction, and does not think that the loss of the first and second fingers of the left hand should be an objection to conferring the degrees. We have read this report with much interest, and close by congratulating the Grand Lodge of Wyoming upon having secured an efficient officer and an able reporter.

M. W. J. K. Jeffrey, Cheyenne, Grand Master.

R. W. John H. Symons, Laramie, Grand Secretary.

LOUISIANA, 1883.

A large volume of four hundred and fifty pages, well gotten up, is before us. The grand communication was held February 15th, and on April 23d its printed proceedings were upon our table. This is in strange contrast with some jurisdictions, and very creditable to Grand Secretary, Doctor Batchelor.

We bear in mind, and with undiminished pleasure, a visit to New Orleans in 1880, where for the first time we met M. W. Brother Wm. R. Whitaker, who has just concluded his third official term. His annual address is an attractive paper, and as genial in expression as is his frank, ingenuous physiognomy. He notices the demise of several brethren of local distinction; also the loss to the Fraternity of Past Grand Master James Evans, of Virginia, and the Past Grand Master, Thomas Douglas Harington, of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

To give D. D. G. Masters employment, the Grand Master had prepared a form for statistical returns from their respective bailiwicks, and found a marked improvement in the substantial value of their reports. The present system of District Lodges of Instruction does not meet his expectations. Lodges and officers will be negligent in such matters. The only plan is to adopt the least expensive methods possible, and then bang away at officers. From his decisions a case is found, which, in olden time, was not infrequent. A New York lodge had elected a candidate. Stress of weather compelled the candidate to up anchor and seek other fields of usefulness. He carried with him a paper, under seal of the lodge, declaring his election to the degrees therein, and requesting any lodge into whose jurisdiction he might enter to do the work. This migrating-elected turns up in Shreveport and presented his *pass*. The Grand Master promptly advised the lodge, that if identification was unquestioned, it could confer the degrees for the New York lodge, but that the candidate

could not, by petition, receive the degrees in Louisiana, and become a member of one of its lodges, until he had gained a Masonic residence of twelve months.

The Grand Master came to the conclusion that other secret organizations could join a lodge in procession, on the occasion of any public ceremonial, provided the latter had exclusive control. He also decided that an assessment could not be levied upon life members of a lodge, to the exclusion of other members. Both correct.

Brother Whitaker undertook the herculean task of visiting each lodge of the jurisdiction. In 1878 we thought to do the same thing in Illinois. In speaking to Past Grand Master Cregier upon the subject, he said: "Young man, have you counted the cost? Let us figure upon the matter a little. You have 700 lodges to visit. If you reach three per week, you will accomplish the task in about $4\frac{1}{2}$ years but as you are elected but for one year, it would be well enough to reconsider your determination." We accepted both his arithmetic and advice. The Grand Master officiated in the dedication of several lodge halls, and visited Grand Master Frederick Speed, in Vicksburg. The latter reciprocated by being present with Bro. Whitaker, in Monroe, August 23d, 1882, at the dedication of a new Masonic edifice.

In the matter of joint occupancy of halls with other institutions, the Grand Master quotes several orders of the Grand Body upon the subject, and wisely concludes that such matters should be left to the discretion of lodges. Upon general principles we are opposed to any intermingling of organizations, where a lodge has the ability to stand alone; but in sparsely settled communities, where such independence is out of the question, we think it wise to permit lodges to exercise their own discretion in the premises. It is a matter that concerns them, and not the Grand Body. The Grand Master thus concludes the subject:

The lodges have inherent rights, more important than this, of deciding who may enter their rooms when there is no Masonic work there, rights that Grand Lodges cannot disturb while the lodge exists. The constitution of our Order, the very body of Masonry, recognizes these rights, and the fitness of the brotherhood to enjoy their exercise.

If in our lodge rooms we may pass on more important matters with absolute independence, is it too much to ask that it be left to each lodge—to the intelligence, the reverence for Masonry, the sense of propriety of its members—to settle for itself this question of joint occupancy, without any interference from any quarter?

It is my individual opinion that the Grand Lodges are not proof against the charge of over-much legislation upon matters which each particular lodge could be safely trusted to conduct for itself. There need be no fear that, in the instance under consideration, freedom of lodge action would result in anything unseemly. Should such a misfortune ever occur, proper discipline would furnish a salutary lesson as to the principle underlying this whole question.

The Grand Master takes a hopeful view of finances.

He concludes his address with assurances of many evidences of prosperity throughout the jurisdiction.

This fine production is followed by the not less interesting and elaborate report of the Grand Secretary, R. W., J. C. Batchelor. He reports the surrender of three

charters ; condition of the library ; appointment of Grand Representatives ; appeals filed ; unfinished business, etc., etc. He is a valuable officer, and much appreciated at home and abroad. As Secretary of the Board of Directors of Grand Lodge Hall, he reports an indebtedness of \$34,500. It does not appear to be a lucrative investment, and as the Grand Body was possessed of sufficient assets to close out the obligation, it was ordered that so much of them be sold as would accomplish the purpose. A good thing to do.

An amendment to the by-laws was offered, providing that "any unaffiliated Mason may keep in good standing by paying to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he may be living whatever amount of dues and assessments the members of that lodge are required to pay, out of which amount, when received, the lodge shall pay to the Grand Lodge the same dues it pays for its members." It was not adopted. It is the California plan, and, as we have in another place contended, the payment by a non-affiliate into the treasury of a lodge imposes a legal, binding obligation to provide for his necessities. He does not pay for the immunities of lodge membership. From those he is barred ; but a mutual contract is entered into, and in the nature of a *quid pro quo*. Our opinion is, that such contract is an insurance, from which a lodge could not escape if brought to the attention of the courts. Bro. Whitaker is a lawyer, and we refer the question for his opinion.

The following resolutions were offered :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Louisiana recognize the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the Republic of Peru, and extend to her the right hand of fellowship.

Resolved, That the action of the Grand Lodge, in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Spain, Juan Antonio Perez, M. W. G. M., be reconsidered, and the subject of recognition referred back to the committee.

Resolved, That the M. W. the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana recognize the M. W. Grand Lodge of Arizona, as the just and legally constituted sovereign Masonic power of that Territory, and bids her a welcome admission into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges.

The first and third were adopted, and the second rejected. We do not know the grounds upon which the latter was offered.

Bro. Hamburger, Master of "Louisiana Relief Lodge," reported the condition of its affairs. It is a noble organization, with a noble, devoted Mason at its head. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, and know of his persistent labors in the welfare of the needy. The Grand Lodge made a donation of one thousand dollars, and permitted the lodge to solicit donations of sister lodges. In this same connection it was ordered that constituent lodges, outside of New Orleans, be authorized to expend \$20 each for relief of brethren of other Grand Jurisdictions, from Grand Lodge funds, but such expenditures should not exceed \$1000 for the year.

A special committee, to which was referred the recommendation of the Grand Master on renumbering lodges, reported adversely. The committee recommended printing additional copies of Grand Lodge proceedings, and authorized the Grand Body to prepare a manual for lodge use, and submit the same for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

Hearing of the fearful ravages occasioned by the floods of the Ohio River, the Grand Lodge was prompt in directing aid :

Resolved, That our M. W. Grand Master be requested to communicate with the M. W. Grand Masters of Masons in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and ascertain whether the brethren of those, or any of those Grand Jurisdictions, need assistance ; and

Resolved further, That in the event that the reply or the replies be in the affirmative, that our M. W. Grand Master be authorized to warrant, at his discretion, upon the Overflow Relief Fund, to furnish such assistance.

The Grand Lodge concluded to dispense with the paid services of Grand Chaplain and Grand Organist.

Officers-elect were installed, and a vote of thanks tendered the retiring Grand Master, Bro. Whitaker, who expressed himself greatly gratified with this renewed evidence of the good will of the brethren. His name is found in the membership of the Historical Committee. We also find Bro. Andrew Hess, Jr., chairman of the Committee on Lodges U. D. ; also Brethren Marks, Todd, Fellows, Girard, Fleming, Powell, all Past Grand Masters, upon the Committee on Jurisprudence. Bro. Girard succeeds Bro. Fleming as chairman of Committee on Correspondence. It is a pleasure to welcome Bro. Girard to the *corps*.

The report on correspondence was presented by the chairman, M. W. Brother John G. Fleming, P. G. M., who is presumed to be its author, by reason of the personal pronoun that so frequently appears.

We submit to Brother Fleming that there are a multitude of Masons, of our own and other lands, that are not "hypocritical Pharisees." He says : "We also have among us too many hypocritical Pharisees, these 'thank God I am not as other men' sort of folks, who, losing sight of their own vices, follies and short comings, are continually endeavoring to place Masonry upon a standard far above human excellence or human possibilities." So ? For the first time in our experience of sixty-two years, have we heard brethren denounced in their attempts to elevate their fellow men. Is your picture, Brother Fleming, a truthful representation of the earnest Masons of Louisiana ? We have entertained a different impression regarding them, and it will take much more than an unnecessary diatribe to convince us that such Masons as we met two years ago in New Orleans are a pack of dissemblers and cheats.

He dissents from the opinion of Grand Master Tompkins, of Alabama, that a dimitted Mason is at liberty to seek affiliation as he may be inclined. It is possible that there may be some local regulation upon which he grounds his hostility to the opinion ; but if not, he refuses to accept a common law as old as the organized Fraternity. The Grand Lodge of Illinois recognizes the doctrine thus : "Any brother whose application for membership has been rejected, may renew his application to the same or to *any other lodge, without regard to time or place* : the rejection of the petition of a brother for membership shall not affect his Masonic standing." (Italics ours.)

Bro. Fleming occupies the correct position touching the organization of Grand Lodges, but errs beyond measure in the supposition that Illinois countenances the foolish proposition that a Grand Lodge cannot be organized except with the assent of *all* the lodges of a territory. This is the *opinion* of our immediate predecessor, Bro. Brown, and is in direct opposition to the oft-repeated expressions of his Grand Lodge. In the future, please omit us from the list of bodies that are supposed to be in communion with Pennsylvania or Bro. Brown on this subject. We have noticed the common law of grand organizations in our review of Missouri. It is quite true that during the early history of the Craft much irregularity existed in the organization of Grand Bodies, in consequence of unsettled convictions in relation thereto, but for the last half century the *rational and common* law of association has been accepted as the only true and just theory in this direction. There is much force in the following from his review of Delaware :

“When the Grand Lodge reverses the decision of a subordinate lodge expelling a Mason, this action does not restore him to membership in the lodge, but the cause shall be remanded back to the lodge from which the appeal was taken.”

We are unable to find reason and justice, or either of them, in this regulation. If the Grand Lodge finds that a brother has been unlawfully expelled or suspended, and reverses the verdict, why should, or by what principle of justice, can it inflict punishment until the law has been complied with?

An individual Mason has rights more sacred even than those of the lodge, and he should not be deprived of them until found guilty in a formal manner. Why reverse the judgment of the lodge, and at the same time affirm it, so far as the brother is concerned?

The brother should be restored to membership, and tried over, if the Grand Lodge so decides or the lodge desires. An unjust act upon the part of a lodge, or an unwise one on the part of a Grand Lodge, does much serious harm to the Fraternity by breeding dissensions, and there is no one so active and persistent as those brethren, who conscientiously believe that a friend and brother has been wronged.

How would it look for a State Supreme Court to annul the verdict of a lower court in a criminal case, and at the same time hang the criminal, or send him to the penitentiary?

He thus goes for Grand Master Scott. It is a fair representation of his criticisms :

We regret that the brethren of Illinois are so profane, and so given to intemperance, as to merit so severe a rebuke before the Fraternity generally.

This looks too much like the commanding general of an army sending the enemy information of the demoralization in his own camp, and we will right here give, as best we can, on the spur of the moment, some views that we hope will not be misunderstood or misconstrued. Many, too many, Grand Masters and Masonic writers seem to forget that Freemasons are a secret society, and are at one moment boasting of its great power to do good ; of its unbounded charities, its great charitable and educational institutions ; in the next breath are complaining publicly that it is full of drunkards, profane swearers and manufacturers of whisky, and gamblers, and adulterers, and all the retinue of evil-doers. In our expectations, or demands of purity on the part of others, if we go beyond the bounds of reason, we have ourselves alone to blame.

Those who observe closely as they pass through life can see examples of the evil effects of intemperance, that speak a far more terrible language than mortals ever uttered, or Grand Masters ever wrote ; they see in the streets of cities and towns, and hamlets of the country, in our peniten-

tiaries and jails, and in our asylums and hospitals, the pitiable human wrecks with which intemperance has strewed the earth; and, if these silent admonitions serve not to warn and reform our fellow-men, neither Masonic nor church discipline will ever effect it. I claim that this war that Grand Masters and Grand Lodges are making *publicly* against profanity, and intemperance, and religious opinions, can have no other than a harmful result; and I propose to show in what way.

For the last fifty years—which is as far back as we can remember—a most intense wordy warfare has been waged by churches, temperance societies and puritanical politicians against intemperance. Yet it is every day made evident that there is but little—if any—disposition on the part of these great would-be reformers to practice what they preach.

We conclude his notice of Illinois with a quotation upon the subject of profanity:

There has been so much said about profane swearers taking the name of God in vain, in their use of bad words, that I must say a few words upon that question. The third commandment says: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold *him* guiltless that taketh His name in vain."

We now contend that the use of the name of our Creator, by those who are in the habit of using profane language, is not, nor cannot be *properly* termed taking the name of the Lord in vain, in the sense meant in the commandment.

The derivation and definition of the word "vain" admits of no such interpretation. Lexicographers tell us it means empty; void; unreal; shadowy; having no real substance, worth or importance. Hence, the commandment is directed to or against those who make long prayers from their mouths without a corresponding feeling in their hearts; those sanctimonious men who pray for a large salary, or, as a matter of form, at the shrine of fashion, and thereby desecrate the name of our Father in Heaven with their unhallowed lips.

The foregoing is something so profound in theological exegesis, that we will not hazard a reply. It was our first intention to refer Brother Fleming to the rituals that he has so often administered, but we forbear.

He thinks Bro. Brown's report an able paper, and asks him a pertinent question: "Suppose a new Grand Lodge should be established on your basis, that is, by the co-operation of every lodge in the territory, and the older Grand Lodges should, each of them, in turn, say to the young applicant for place and recognition: we will recognize you, provided you get the consent of all other Grand Lodges; but unless you do that, we cannot extend you our fraternal hand. Would not that be just as consistent as demanding that ten or fifteen lodges should be prevented from forming a Grand Lodge, simply because one lodge objected?" Bro. Fleming's opinions of law are of more consequence to the Fraternity than his theology.

He voices our sentiments in an objection to styling our Fraternity an Order. In the same connection, he takes exceptions to the publication of a reprimand that appears in the proceedings of Kansas. Here follows a truth tersely uttered:

Why is it that a chartered lodge should need a dispensation to continue its routine business, because its charter had been burned? Was the act of the Grand Lodge, granting the charter, destroyed? Why is it that such ideas exist, or that such dispensations are considered necessary, and being continually asked for, continually granted, and continually reported? Is it not time that Masters and Grand Masters, and all the brethren should learn that a piece of parchment is not essential to the legitimacy of a lodge? Suppose some intelligent and distinguished visitor should

call upon the Mayor of Louisville; would he be likely to ask for an exhibition of the City Charter before recognizing the magistrate? Or, on the other hand, is it usual or necessary for the Governor of a State to carry about with him a copy of the act of Congress by which his State was admitted to the Union? Unless a visiting brother is well acquainted with the signatures of those signing a charter, it is about as much use to him, as a safeguard to imposition, as a woman's bustle would be as a shield in a bombardment from Krupp guns.

Bro. Fleming is not too positive in the denunciation of cheap Masonry; is of the correct opinion that the act of the lodge granting a dimit cannot be reconsidered; is not a perpetual jurisdictionist; thinks that the vote of a lodge accepting an applicant to membership cannot be disturbed, notwithstanding the law that demands the presentation of a dimit. He, with ourselves, holds that the lodge is responsible for the blunder, and not the innocent party to the transaction; is not of the opinion of Bro. Wait, of New Hampshire, (and does not concur in a like suggestion of Bro. Drummond), that a new Grand Body might be recognized as sovereign over that part of the territory occupied by its lodges. Common law should settle both questions. We do not know of a Grand Body that does not assert exclusive territorial jurisdiction over the political division of the earth in which it is located. The Grand Lodge of Great Britain, although they nominally deny the doctrine, yet when a Grand Lodge of one of its own dependencies grants authority to establish a lodge in Gibraltar, the Grand Master of England, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, promptly rebukes Manitoba for an *infringement of territorial right*. The only safe Masonic rule is exclusive jurisdiction. This is, practically, the universal doctrine, and should be insisted upon.

M. W. James L. Lobdell, Lobdell's P. O., Grand Master.

R. W. James C. Batchelor, New Orleans, Grand Secretary.

M. W. M. E. Girard, P. G. M., Vermilionville, Correspondent.

TENNESSEE, 1883.

The sixty-ninth annual communication of this Grand Lodge was held in Nashville, January 30th, M. W. Brother, Nathan S. Woodward, Grand Master, in the Grand East. Two hundred and eighty-four of the four hundred and twelve lodges of the jurisdiction were represented. Nine Past Grand Masters were in attendance, including the familiar names of John Frizzell, (present Grand Secretary and Correspondent) and George C. Connor.

The Grand Master reports that the year "has been singularly free of occurrences of general interest to the Craft." He makes of record a beautiful tribute to the

memory of Past Grand Master, M. W. Robert L. Caruthers, born July 31st, 1800, dying October 2d, 1882. At the present session of Grand Lodge a lodge of sorrow was held, and an able eulogy pronounced by Past Grand Master James D. Richardson. Bro. Caruthers was a distinguished Christian citizen, jurist and statesman, and has left a record in which every true Mason delights. His first appearance in Grand Lodge was in 1825. On May 4th, of that year, Bro. General LaFayette visited Nashville, and was introduced to Grand Lodge by Past Grand Master Bro. President Andrew Jackson. Brother Richardson thus paints the scene :

I here quote from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge : " Our illustrious brother, General LaFayette, was then introduced by brother Andrew Jackson ; was received with grand honors, and seated on the right hand of the Grand Master." What a glorious day for the Masons of Tennessee ! There sat side by side within the Grand Lodge, Jackson and LaFayette. Jackson, the grandest man of his day, the soldier of iron-hearted valor, the successful defender of his country's rights ; LaFayette, the daring and heroic young Frenchman, who of all others was most beloved by the people of America. Robert L. Caruthers was then twenty-five years of age. Prominent Masons from all portions of the State had assembled here, being drawn hither by the interesting events then transpiring. There were present, Wilkins Tannehill, Archibald Vell, Moses Stevens, Samuel McManus, O. B. Hays and Andrew Jackson, each of whom, in time, was called by his brethren to the exalted position of Grand Master of Masons in Tennessee ; Newton Cannon, afterwards Governor of the State, and many others of prominence. What Mason can now, at this remote day, look upon this scene without feelings of pride ? Standing up in this presence, inspired by his surroundings, Tannehill extended a cordial greeting to their guest. In my imagination I can see his manly form as he said to that then venerable brother, " The Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Tennessee, with all brotherly affection, tender you their sincere congratulations, and bid you welcome. They feel an equal pride and pleasure in recognizing you as a brother, and in receiving within these consecrated walls the early friend and companion of the illustrious and venerated Washington, with whom the name of LaFayette will be transmitted to the latest posterity, inscribed upon the imperishable rolls of a glorious immortality."

The Grand Master makes a decision that would not be sanctioned in Illinois. It appears that lodge A waives jurisdiction over an applicant for the degrees. His petition was presented and rejected. After expiration of limitations in such cases, the party again presents his petition to the rejecting lodge, is elected and advanced to the second degree. On complaint of the lodge of original jurisdiction, the Grand Master decides :

The waiver of jurisdiction on the first application did not, in case said petition was rejected, transfer the material to Chota Lodge forever. There were two separate and distinct petitions. The second was a new question, of the nature of new business, and was never before Beaver Ridge Lodge for consideration ; therefore the material within its jurisdiction was worked without its knowledge or consent.

It may be that there exists, in local law, a justification for the conclusions of the Grand Master ; but if not, we do not think that they are in consonance with generally accepted regulations upon the subject. It is rather significant, that the Committee on Jurisprudence do not allude to the question.

The Grand Master is asked, " What relation does a non-affiliated Mason sustain to the Craft," and makes the sensible reply :

He has no *lodge rights*. He cannot *of right* visit a lodge, or participate in festivals, processions, funeral services, or any affairs conducted by the lodge *as such*. He may, by permission of the Worshipful Master, as a courtesy, visit, etc., under the restrictions set forth in Edict 50. Himself and family are not entitled to relief from a lodge fund. He is under the penal jurisdiction of the lodge nearest his place of residence, or that of any lodge in a city where two or more exist.

The general or individual privileges of a non-affiliate as a Mason remain, to a certain extent, unimpaired. They are derived from our obligations, and while he remains a man of good moral character we cannot release ourselves from the contract. The unaffiliated Mason is entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the claims and duties appertaining to him as an individual member of the Fraternity. Hence, himself and family have claims upon us as individual Masons. The language of our obligations with regard to relief does not refer exclusively to members of lodges. The reference is to all worthy Masons. Our charities as Masons should not be confined strictly to lodge members, or bounded by lodge or Grand Lodge jurisdiction. Our pecuniary ability and the necessities of our dependent families are the only restrictions under which we, as members of the Universal Brotherhood, are placed.

If Brother Woodward had gone a little further and explained, that neither an affiliate nor non-affiliate had any *vested claim* (in Masonic law) to "relief from a lodge fund," he would have stated the whole question.

In the authorization of new lodges the Grand Master is very conservative, but indulges in a surplusage of rhetoric in condemnation of the practice of "dropping from the roll" for non-payment of dues. Our experience is, that it would be the better plan not to have any iron rule, but permit lodges to inflict any recognized penalty for this class of delinquency. It is a feature of the question too frequently overlooked, that a Mason owes more to the lodge than its claim for dollars. If he cannot pay, it costs nothing to say so; more than this, it is a *duty* to his brethren that he make some apology for failure to meet his obligations. If upon notice he declines to do this, it is at least *prima facie* evidence of contempt, and should be so recognized. A Mason's poverty is not a justification for want of respect for his lodge. Grand Masters and correspondents indulge in a large amount of sentimentalism upon this subject. Permit lodges to exercise their discretion, drop from the roll, suspend or expel, as the circumstances of each case may bring to the surface, then sleepy and indifferent members will soon learn that the lodge has an estimation of itself that it is not safe to trifle with. We tire of the idea that the lodge shall be a suppliant at the feet of the member. Reverse the proposition, and we will soon have a more healthy atmosphere. Brother Woodward next sails into committees on petitions. Nothing new can be gathered from his remarks thereon. He reports contributions to yellow fever sufferers, and closes with the statement that the first six months of his administration had been necessarily devoted to his personal business.

R. W. Bro. Henry C. Housley, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, presented the circular letter of that jurisdiction, which we have so frequently noticed. The Grand Lodge adopted a resolution, "That the Grand Lodge of Tennessee hereby expresses its approval of the course pursued by the Masons of Utah in refusing admission to their lodges of the disciples and adherents of the Mormon doctrine, and sympathises with our brethren in their effort to remove and crush out this relic of barbarism."

Five applications for new lodges were received, and one granted.

The Committee on By-Laws, declined to indorse the proposition of a lodge to inflict a penalty in the absence of charges or trial. Correct. The committee also condemned the purpose to charge fees for dimitts, fees for applications for affiliations, and excusing ministers of the gospel from initiation fees, dues and assessments. Tennessee Masons are "level-headed."

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances present a case in which a lodge acquitted brethren who had entered a plea of guilty to charges of un-Masonic conduct. The Grand Lodge ordered indefinite suspension; but did not, as it appears from the record, squelch the lodge.

An application was received, praying that an expelled member of a lodge (now extinct) should be restored to the Fraternity. The petition was informal, consequently not considered; but to meet difficulties that were liable to arise in such case, it was ordered: "Whenever an expelled member of a lodge whose charter has been forfeited desires to be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry, he shall present his petition for restoration to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, and said lodge shall have as full authority to act upon the same as the defunct lodge would have if still in existence."

A special committee secured quarters for the archives of the Grand Lodge, a library and reading room. The Grand Lodge made an appropriation; but the enterprise is, in the main, the charge of the Masons of Nashville.

The Grand Lecturer, M. W. Bro. Irion, P. G. M., gets eighteen hundred dollars per annum for his services.

A brother offered the following resolution, and which, on his motion, was referred for consideration a year hence:

Resolved, That the practice of dimitting from the Order has been so injurious to the Order throughout the State, that in the future no dimit can be granted by a lodge, even if the member is "clear of the books," unless he files a certificate from the Secretary of another lodge that the party so requesting a dimit has applied for membership in that lodge.

The report of the Grand Lecturer is very elaborate, and one of the plainest and best arranged of any that has come to our notice. He finds much apathy in "almost every portion" of the jurisdiction; nevertheless, he "sees evident signs of improvement."

The report on correspondence is the work of one of the most eminent Masons in our country, M. W. John Frizzell, P. G. M., now Grand Secretary. He thinks that an accused should be permitted to be present in his own defense if he so desire, either while the lodge is at refreshment for such purpose, or that suspension should be temporarily removed to afford such opportunity.

He objects to holding dancing parties in Masonic halls.

In reply to a decision of the Grand Master of the District of Columbia, that a brother was not authorized "to examine a visitor claiming to be a member of the Fraternity, with a view of introducing to a lodge," unless by direction of the Grand Master or Worshipful Master of a lodge, Bro. F. says: "But we submit that as a question of law, the proposition is erroneous. An examination by a brother not appointed for the purpose, if his voucher satisfy the members, is sufficient under the law; and, as we understand, this has always been the rule." It is our view of the subject, that when a visitor prays entrance to the lodge, and is thereupon vouched for by a brother, neither a Grand Master nor Worshipful Master is justified in insisting upon the basis or ground of avouchment; but if any question should arise in their minds as to its credibility, they can, of course, decline to receive it, and demand further inquiry before granting the request.

We are glad to find the following from so distinguished a source:

The Grand Master decided that the members of a lodge the charter of which has been arrested for non-payment of Grand Lodge dues stand as suspended Masons. The Grand Lodge adopted the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, holding that this rule could only apply to those members who themselves are in default; and this is certainly the more equitable rule. However, it seems to us more in accordance with correct Masonic law to hold that the members are not affected by the arrest of the charter of the lodge to which they belong. If they, or any number of them, be guilty of a Masonic offense, although such offense may be the cause of arresting the charter, yet each is entitled to a fair trial before his Masonic standing can be affected. Every accused Mason must have his day in court.

Very fraternal mention is made of our jurisdiction. He concurs in the opinion of our Committee on Jurisprudence, that "as the power to waive jurisdiction resides wholly in the lodge, so there it is full and complete, and may be exercised in favor of a lodge either within or without this Grand Jurisdiction."

Bro. Frizzell speaks of the address of Grand Master Scott as an able one, and likewise compliments Bro. Brown, and says that "his remarks on slander and saloon keeping ought to be blazoned on every house and store in the land." He mentions the presence of Bro. Scott at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, 1882. Bro. Scott was never known to miss a good thing.

Bro. Frizzell does not appear to think well of a single ballot for the degrees, and does not concede "that there is such a thing as the *right* to advancement," but looks upon it as a *privilege* which may or may not be granted. Quite true; still, the single ballot does not disturb the right of objection. The rule works well in Illinois. He indorses the view that a lodge cannot suspend a by-law at pleasure; does not think well of the proposition that three members should be permitted to open a lodge and transact business; is not enamored of the degree of Past Master as a pre-requisite for a Master; does not believe that intoxicants should be tolerated at Masonic gatherings; is not in full communion with strict constructionists in the matter of physical qualifications; is forinst the recognition of the "Grand Lodge of New South Wales"; briefly discusses the relation of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in attaching to its vestments certain other degrees and orders; favors a congress of

Grand Masters; does not like the practice of naming lodges after living persons; thinks that in most instances, voluntary non-affiliation is beneficial rather than injurious; is of the opinion that the constitution is the fundamental law of a jurisdiction, and that a Grand Lodge cannot ignore its provisions; does not assent to the doctrine that a member stricken from membership for failure to pay dues, is, *per force*, restored upon payment; does not believe that a "committee of the whole" is justifiable in Masonry, and concludes his report with assurances that he entertains kindest regards for all. No doubt about it, Bro. Frizzell.

M. W. Newton W. McConnell, Hartsville, Grand Master.

M. W. John Frizzell, P. G. M., Nashville, Grand Secretary.

CONCLUSION.

We conclude our paper without opportunity to examine Canada, Dakota, Nebraska, Prince Edward's Island, Texas or Minnesota. From Texas nothing has been received since 1881. Minnesota held its last annual communication January, 1882, and although we have written the Grand Secretary, asking a copy of proceedings, no reply is vouchsafed.

Very fraternally,

THEODORE T. GURNEY,
Correspondent.

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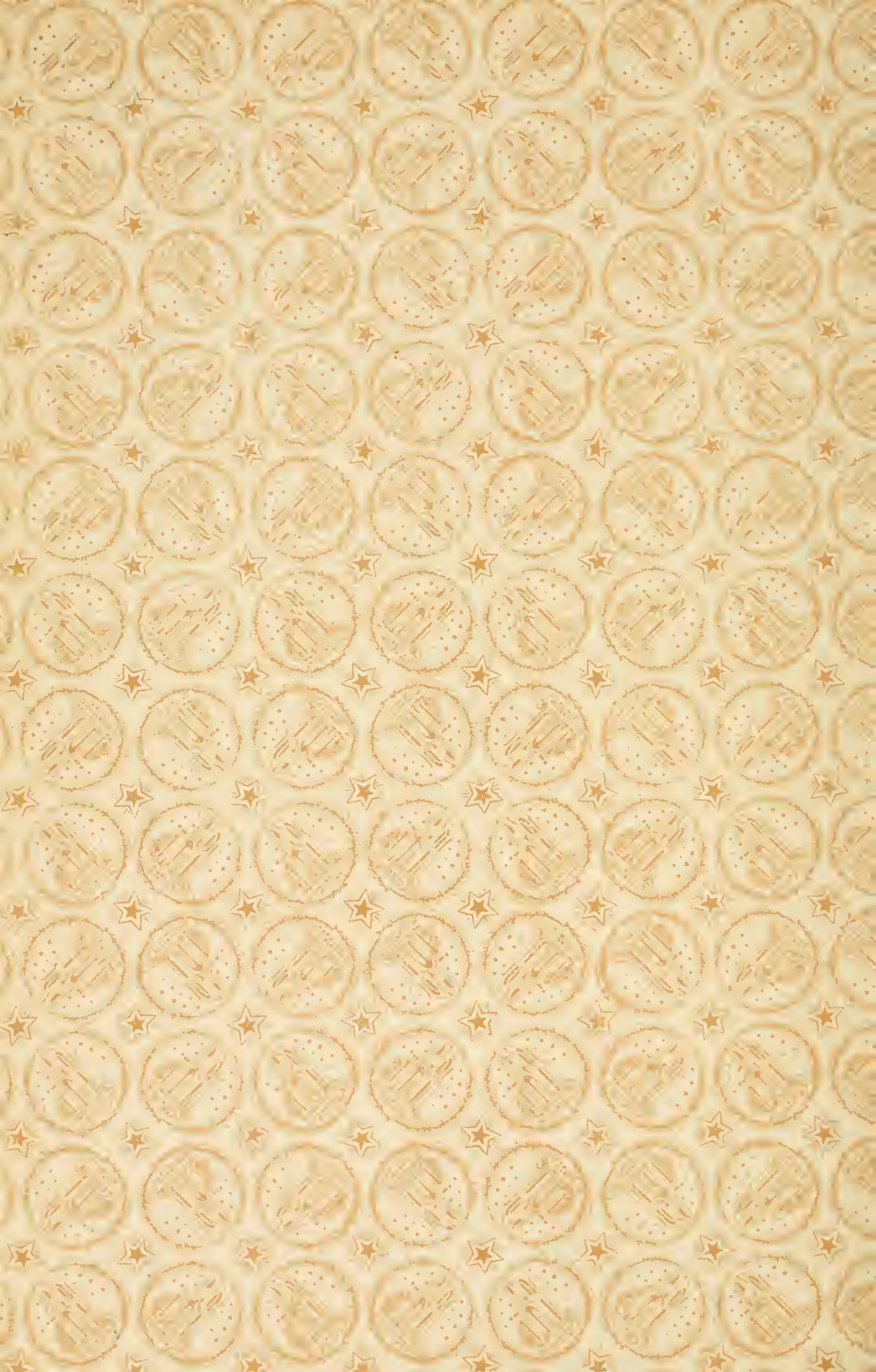
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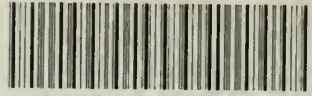
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Erratum.—On page 128, 26th District, read Rawson for Ransom.





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